"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, partly cloudy; warmer tomorrow; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,940. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON REVIVES SHIP PROJECT

Government Must Supply Vessels Unless Capital Soon Acts, He Tells Trade Delegates.

$3,000,000,000 FOR LENDING

Vanderlip Announces Enormous Bank Surplus and Pays Tribute to Federal Reserve Act.

19 REPUBLICS REPRESENTED

Pan-American Trade Problems to be Considered All Week—Addresses by Cabinet Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At the opening today of the Pan-American Financial Conference, which will sit for the remainder of the week, keynotes were sounded by President Wilson in his speech of welcome and by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, in an informal statement later in the day. The President stressed the need of greater carrying facilities, and there was no mistaking his reference to the Ship Purchase bill when, amid general applause, he said that "if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so." The President's speech follows in full:

May Show the Path to Peace.

There can be no sort of union of interest if there is a purpose of exploitation on the part of any person connected with a great conference of this sort. We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another.

It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification, that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it should never have occurred before, that it should have required a crisis of the world to show the Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another. If there is any one happy circumstance, gentlemen, arising out of the present distressing circumstances of the world, it is that it has revealed us to one another; it has shown us what it means to be neighbors. And I cannot help harboring the hope, the very high hope, that by this commerce of minds with one another, as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world in part the path to peace.

It would be a very great thing if the Americas could add to the distinction which they already wear, this of showing the way to peace, to permanent peace. The way to peace for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry which does not involve aggression. It is the knowledge that men can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to one another when the jealousy between them is merely a jealousy of excellence, and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship. There is only one way in which we wish to take advantage of you, and that is by making better goods, by doing the things that we seek to do for each other better, if we can, than you do them, and so spurring you on, if we might, by so handsome a jealousy as that to excel us.

I am so keenly aware that the basis of personal friendship is this competition in excellence that I am perfectly certain that this is the only basis for the friendsip of nations, this handsome rivalry, this rivalry in which there is no dislike, this rivalry in which there is nothing but the hope of a common elevation in great enterprises which we can undertake in common.

Lack of Ships and Trade Routes.

There is one thing that stands in our way, among others; you are more conversant with the circumstances than I am. The thing I have chiefly in mind is that physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships, the lack of established routes of trade, the lack of those things which are absolutely necessary if we are to have true commercial and intimate commercial relations with one another; and I am perfectly clear in my judgment that, if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so.

We cannot indefinitely stand apart and need each other for the lack of what can easily be supplied, and, if one instrumentality cannot supply it, then another must be found which will supply it. We cannot know each other unless we see each other; we cannot deal with each other unless we communicate with each other. So soon as we communicate and are upon a familiar footing of intercourse with one another, we shall understand one another, and the bonds between the Americas will be such bonds that no influence that the world may produce in the future will ever break them.

If I am selfish for America, I at least hope that my selfishness is enlightened. The selfishness that hurts the other party is not enlightened selfishness. If I were going upon a mere ground of selfishness, I would seek to benefit the other party and so tie him to myself, so that, ewen if you were to suspect me of selfishness, I hope you will also suspect me of intelligence and of knowing the only safe way for the establishment of the things which we covet, as well as the establishment of the things which we desire and which we would feel honored if we could earn and win.

I have said these things because they will perhaps enable you to understand how far from formal my welcome to this body is. It is a welcome from the heart, it is a welcome from

Continued on Page 6.

BRYAN DENIES BERLIN HAS MADE CONCESSIONS

No News from Gerard, He Says, in Reply to Rumors—War With Italy Causes Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Widespread reports that the German Government had made concessions to the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania and the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels, and that as a result the danger confronting the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries had been obviated, were disposed of today by Secretary Brayn. Mr. Bryan departed from his usual course in declining to discuss matters of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and other Governments, and made this statement:

"There has been no correspondence with Ambassador Gerard in regard to the Lusitania note that in any way affects the terms of that note."

From this it is evident that no exchanges have taken place between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office with a view to obtaining an understanding in advance of Germany's answer to the American note. Mr. Gerard is said to have sent advices as to feeling in Germany over the American protest, but Mr. Bryan's statement shows that he has not been in negotiation with the Imperial authorities with a view to arranging the differences between the two Governments.

The Swiss Legation here issued a statement tonight denying that Switzerland had made representations to Germany on account of the reported loss of Swiss lives with the Lusitania. "The Swiss Government has made no such protest in Berlin," said the statement. "Inquiries made by the Legation at the Cunrad Agency in New York immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, have, moreover, established the fact that no Swiss citizens are claimed to have been on board that steamer."

BERLIN, May 24.—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the Foreign Office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out here that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

LASSEN REFUGEES FEAR TO RETURN

Menace of California Volcano Makes Living in Valley Too Dangerous, They Say.

REDDING, Cal., May 24.—Another eruption of Lassen Peak began today at 11 o'clock. All fences in the Lassen National Forest are reported to have been destroyed. Logs swept down the side of Lassen Peak have been piled in a dam, which has caused Manzanila Creek to change its course.

Refugees from Hot Creek Valley, whose farms have been buried under a thick layer of volcanic mud, which has solidified into an impervious hard pan, said today they had no intention, for the present at least, of returning to their home. The menace of the volcano, they said, made living in the valley too dangerous.

Sixteen families fled from the valley when Saturday's explosion sent a river of mud and lava down the mountainside. They found refuge in Burney, a hamlet far removed from the danger zone.

Lassen was reported to have been in eruption again last night, but owing to cloudy skies, the outbreak was not generally observed. From small towns in the shadow of the mountain word came today that great excitement prevailed. Fall Rivers, one of the villages, was subjected to a heavy fall of ashes.

ALASKA VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Iliamna Peak in Eruption Since Last Tuesday.

SEWARD, Alaska, May 24.—Iliamna volcano and an unidentified peak on the west coast of Cook inlet has been in eruption since Tuesday, according to reports brought by the steamer Alamada today. Persons who passed the volcano Thursday said dense clouds of smoke were rolling up from the crater.

Four slight earthquakes here, accompanied by a roaring noise, have been felt during the last three months, but are believed to have had no connection with the volcanoes, as no shock was felt here when the craters became active.

Iliamna Volcano, on the west coast of Cook Inlet, is a peak 12,066 feet high. It has been known as an active volcano since the earliest records of the Spanish and American explorers, but its eruptions never have been violent. The district around Iliamna is virtually uninhabited.

There has been no violent outburst since June 9, 1912, when Mount Katmai burst into a spectacular eruption, covering fertile Kodiak Island and the adjacent mainland under a deep layer of volcanic ash.

Illiamna Volcano is 150 miles west of Seward.

'INVADERS' BEATEN BY FLETCHER'S FLEET

Fail in Attempted Landing of Armed Force in War Game—The Flagship Wyoming 'Sunk.'

BOSTON, May 4.—The defeat of an attempt to land an armed force of "invaders" on the New England coast, in connection with the naval war game, was reported tonight. According to this report, the superdreadnought Wyoming, the flagship of Admiral Fletcher, head of the fleet of defense, was theoretically sunk by the scout cruiser Chester, the flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, in command of the "hostiles."

The centre of the manoeuvres moved tonight from Narragansett Bay to a spot somewhere off this port. The battleships Delaware, North Dakota, Georgia, and Louisiana lay to off Boston Light for several hours, and then steamed out to sea, while destroyers and submarines were sighted to the eastward of this city.

CHECK GERMAN GALICIAN DRIVE

Russian Advances Threaten Invaders' Positions West of the San River.

MACKENSEN SHIFTS MEN

Draws In His Wings in Order to Protect His Centre from Attack.

FOUR-DAY GALICIAN BATTLE

Furious German Assaults to the South of Przemysl Continue Without Definite Result.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German phalanx that was to have been driven like a battering ram through the whole of Galicia to Lemberg has come to a stop on the River San. Its head is on the right bank and its base on the left, but the Russians have retaken a village at the apex of the phalanx, and, while the Germans still hold the centre on the San, the Russians to the northward and southward are on the left bank of the river and threatening the German communications.

The danger to the Germans is greatest from the north, where they are advancing in the angle between the San and the Vistula. The Russians have taken several villages west of Nisko.

General von Mackensen, to save his centre, has had to weaken his wings by detaching reinforcements intended for Southern Poland.

The Germans have been unable to keep up that ring of fire that was to have swept the Russians out of Galicia. They have also begun to economize shells. Their plan is breaking down because its hope of success lay in speed. Their aim was to win a short, decisive and tremendous battle, but the battle is dragging. Their centre is held, and the big effort is crumbling up into a number of smaller battles.

The Russian Army has not belied its reputation by its stubborn defense on the San. It has foiled the German hopes. Instead of one vast sweep, the Germans are now reduced to a sort of general reconnoissance for possible weak points along the whole front. Their chief aims for the moment are to envelop Przemysl and secure the command of the Dniester southeast of Przemysl. They are violently attacking at Hussakow and between Stryj and Drohobycz they are struggling to reach the big river that guards the approaches to the Carpathians.

The first fierce struggle is over; the Russians have not given way, and the battle will now be a long one, with a great deal of manoeuvring; but the Russians, by gaining time, have already defeated the original German plan.

The Germans are accused of brutality in their treatment of Russian prisoners. It is reported that they drowned one party of captives in the San and that five Russian prisoners were shot by a German officer. Another story is told of a Cossack who escaped to the Russian lines after having had his ears snipped and strips of flesh cut from his thighs for his refusal to give information as to the Russian position. On the Narew the Germans have for the first time in this campaign made use of asphyxiating gases.

German Communications Menaced.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 24.—In the view of Russian military observers, the German offensive movement has been definitely checked on the upper San River. The Russian movement upon Nisko and the occupation of Ulanoff, Rudnik, Kraftza, Bourghe, and Shushav, to the westward of the upper San, seriously threaten not only the German position east of the river, but the communications to the rear as well. Cooperating with this army, another strong Russian force to the eastward of Przemysl is pressing against the right wing of this German advanced position.

Southward of Przemysl, on the other hand, the Germans are furiously battering the Russian front, and a very hotly contested action is being fought along a line of twenty miles between the Tismenitza and the Stry Rivers. Other points of activity are to the east of the Drogobitch-Stry Railroad and between Goussakow and Krukenika, forty miles to the northwest.

These regions report that continuous fighting has been in progress for the last four days, but without marked advantage to either side.

Russian Pickets Cross the Rawka.

Following is the official communication:

In the Shavli region the enemy continues to occupy strongly organized positions. Considerable enemy forces which had crossed to the left bank of the Dubyssa, near Rossijeny, again have been driven back over the river.

On the Narew front, in the valley of the Pissa, we renewed our attack on the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy, supported by intense artillery fire, has made fruitless attempts during the last few days to drive back our pickets, who now are on the left bank of the Rawka.

South of the Pilica, in the region of Klymentov, the enemy attempted an offensive, but by energetic counter-attacks on the night of the 22d we repulsed them, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

In Galicia the enemy genrally has assumed the defensive, his active operations mostly taking the form of counter-attacks. Between the Vistula and Przemysl we made slight progress on the left bank of the lower San and repulsed four counter-attacks in the region of Rudnik. Northeast of Seniawa we dislodged the enemy from the village of Dobra.

We successfully repulsed German counter-attacks on the night of the 22d on the front of Makowiska-Wetlin.

Between Przemysl and the great marsh of the Dniester the enemy persisted on the 21st in fruitless attempts to break our front between the village of Gousskow and Krynica. On the night of the 22d our troops opened an offensive in a region nearer the Dniester, and, pressing the enemy, took 900 prisoners and four machine guns.

On the front on the right bank of the Dniester, in the Shonsko region, there was a stubborn fight during the

Continued on Page 8.

SINK NEUTRAL SHIP, FIRE ON RESCUERS

Germans Blow Up Norwegian Steamer and Aim Torpedo at Vessel With Survivors.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 24.—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday night. The crew of the steamer was landed here this evening by the steamer Iris.

The Captain of the Iris reports that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her.

The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

The steamer Minerva sailed from New York on April 16 for Christiania. She arrived at Kirkwall May 4 and from there was taken to Shields, arriving in the latter port on May 8. She was a vessel of 2,413 tons and was owned by Jacobson & Sons of Christiania.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK IN BLACK SEA?

Bucharest Dispatch via Berlin Reports "Winteleimon" Lost with 1,400 Men.

BERLIN, May 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"According to a Bucharest dispatch the Russian armored man of war Winteleimon has been sunk, with 1,400 men, in the Black Sea."

The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship, whose destruction is said to have caused the loss of 1,400 lives, is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In time of war, however, this number might be increased considerably.

The Panteleimon was built in 1897. She was 378 feet long. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch, four 3-inch, six 3-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

GERMANY EXPLAINS TRIAL OF FRYE CASE

Prize Court Action Merely in Observance of Her Laws—Answer Coming Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, the German Government has explained its action in sending the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye before the German Prize Court at Hamburg for consideration.

This action was not intended by Germany as an answer to the recent American note, in which it was urged that the submission of the Frye case to a German Prize Court would be inappropriate and would involve unnecessary delay. It appears from the explanation made by the German Government that the matter of the Frye was put before the Prize Court because that was a necessary procedure under German law, and that the Prize Court proceedings will be wholly independent of the diplomatic handling of the demand for payment of damages for the loss of the Frye.

The State Department was notified last week by Consul General Henry Morgan at Hamburg that the case of the Frye had been put into the Prize Court. This news puzzled the State Department, who did not know whether it meant that Germany had decided to deal with the case only in the Prize Court or whether it was an automatic procedure that could not be avoided under German laws, but which would not interfere with the diplomatic settlement of the case. Accordingly, a dispatch was sent to Ambassador Gerard directing him to inquire whether the action was intended as a reply to the American note of April 28, which asked that the arrangements for payment of damages for the loss of the Frye be handled diplomatically.

Today Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Ambassador Gerard dated May 22, as follows:

"Foreign Office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case, or to reply by sending the ship to Prize Court. A formal reply will shortly be sent. While under the German laws the action of the Prize Court in issuing the monition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic negotiations."

GERMAN 'WHITE BOOK' BLAMES BELGIANS

Official Document Charges Civilians with Many Forms of Attack on Troops.

BERLIN, May 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The German Government has published a 'White Book' concerning the warfare of the civilian population of Belgium, hostilities which included the shooting of troops, the throwing of boiling water, the maiming of the wounded and the assassination of officers in their quarters at night. The time of these occurrences and the names of witnesses are given. All classes of the population, including clergymen, women and children, participated in this aggression. The signal for the beginning often was given by church bells. All the German measures at Louvain and other Belgian towns were only for the purpose of suppressing these attacks.

"The 'White Book' declares that the Belgian official report on the so-called German atrocities is untrustworthy, because the Government of Belgium was unable to examine the evidence."

ANOTHER TAUBE NEAR PARIS

Bombs Are Dropped in Suburb, but Injure Nobody.

PARIS, May 24.—Another German aeroplane of the Taube type flew over the northern suburb of Paris this morning, and droppped several bombs in its flight.

No one was injured by these projectiles.

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AUSTRIA BEGINS ACTIVE WAR ON ITALY; AIRMEN AND SHIPS BOMBARD COAST; TROOPS ATTACK ON TYROL BORDER

FIRST ENCOUNTER AT RIVOLI

Austrians Shell Italian Outposts Early in the Morning.

CLASHES AT OTHER POINTS

One Skirmish of Border Forces Takes Place in the Isonzo Valley, on the Eastern Frontier.

ITALIAN ADVANCE BEGUN

General Forward Movement Was Planned for Last Night, According to Geneva.

TEUTONS MASS IN DEFENSE

Austro-German Forces May Attempt, with Their 680,000 Men, to Strike Hard at Italian Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 24.—According to advices from Bellinzona, the first act of open hostility in the war took place about 2 o'clock this morning, when Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts on the Adige in front of Rivoli.

The firing lasted for a few minutes. The Italians did not reply.

The Austrians also blew up two small bridges across the Adige in Italian territory.

Rivoli is a village of 800 to 1,000 inhabitants thirteen miles northwest of Verona. Here on Jan. 14-15, 1797, the Austrian General Alvinczy was defeated by André Masséna, commanding the right wing of the army with which Napoleon was invading Italy.

This victory was the crowning event of Masséna's military career, and won for him the title of Duke of Rivoli and the sobriquet of "enfant chéri da la victoire" (Loved Child of Victory) from Napoleon.

ITALIAN ARMY MOVING.

Was Expected to Begin Advance Last Night, Geneva Says.

GENEVA, May 24.—The Italian troops on the frontier, it is understood, will begin their forward movement tonight.

A number of armored trains and aeroplanes arrived at Trent today from Innsbruck.

The Austrians seem to fear an attack from the Val Tellina region and they are, therefore, making all preparations for that eventuality.

Skirmishes occurred today on the banks of the Isonzo River, which flows into the Gulf of Trieste.

Big German Forces Arriving.

LONDON, May 24.—Little time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria.

In the Tyrol and on the eastern frontier Italian and Austrian advance guards are already in touch and have fired the first shots.

The Austro-German plan of campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is generally believed here that attempts to inflict a quick and decisive defeat, or, at least, one that will discourage the Italians, will be undertaken, largely by the Germans under Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

It is said that German troops, with heavy guns, aeroplanes and Zeppelins, are already pasing through the valley of the River Adige in the direction of Verona, and that rapid and fierce blows will be delivered almost immediately at the Italian centre.

This, the Germans are thought to believe, would serve to hold off an Italian advance from the Province of Venice, where the flat nature of the country would give the Italians a greater chance of success.

So far as known here, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria have made no move yet to join the Allies.

The Government of Bulgaria has reiterated that it will continue to observe an attitude of neutrality, so long as Bulgarian interests are not directly affected, and it sees no reason why they should be. The opposition, however, are voicing the opinion that Bulgaria should seize the opportunity to join with the entente.

Bulgaria may be drawn in through an incident which has arisen between her and Turkey over the seizure by Turkey of several Bulgarian railway cars loaded with goods. Sofia has lodged a protest against this action.

Rumania may be affected by a

Continued on Page 2.

Italy Pledged to Make No Separate Peace; Agrees With Allies to Sign Formal Document

LONDON, May 24.—Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement, already signed by the allied powers, not to conclude a separate peace. The signature of a formal document to this effect is imminent.

Announcement was made in London on Sept. 5 that Great Britain, France, and Russia had given mutual pledges on that day to stand by each other to the end of the war. The formal document contained these explicit statements:

The British, French, and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

The suggestion was made even on the day of the announcement that this agreement would be likely to have an effect upon the final position of Italy.

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON ITALY

Unofficial Announcement Says Ambassador Has Been Recalled from Rome.

AUSTRIANS EAGER TO FIGHT

Chance to Crush Traditional Enemy Received with Enthusiasm in Dual Monarchy.

LONDON, Tuesday May 25.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says a telegram from Basel states that the Wolff Agency announces that Germany has declared war against Italy and recalled Prince von Bülow, her Ambassador at Rome.

The Reuter's Telegram Company has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid, who says the German and the Austro-Hungarian representatives at the Italian court and at the Vatican are leaving Rome tonight, having intrusted the interests of their countries to the Spanish Ambassador in Rome.

A dispatch to the Stefani Agency from Rome says that Prince von Buelow, Princess von Buelow, and all the German representatives of the Quirinal and the Vatican departed from Rome by train at 9:30 o'clock last night.

Berlin Public Not Worrying.

BERLIN, via London, May 24.—No arrangements have yet been made for the departure of the Italian Ambassador from Germany.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays no newspapers were published today, and, therefore, there has been no press comment on Italy's declaration of war. The public received the news with remarkable calmness and seemed more bent on enjoying holiday outings in the brilliant Summer weather than worrying about the latest accession to the ranks of Austria-Hungary's enemies.

Street demonstrations took place late last night when the news of Italy's declaration of war against the dual monarchy became known, and small crowds paraded the streets at an early hour this morning singing patriotic songs and cheering for Austria-Hungary. The paraders attempted to make a demonstration before the Italian Embassy, but since the incident of Thursday night, when a youth knocked off the Ambassador's hat as he was leaving the embassy, the police have taken precautions to forestall untoward incidents, and all the approaches to the embassy were clased.

What comment is heard on the situation is not flattering to Italy. Her action in declaring war against her former ally is generally regarded by the populace as "political brigandage." The average German declines to take the Italian military menace seriously, and seems to consider that Italy's onslaught will merely put off the ultimate victory of the Teutonic allies without rendering victory doubtful.

In discussions of the official Italian explanation for the declaration of war the comment is everywhere heard that it took Italy a long time to find out that the Treaty of Alliance had been violated, it being argued that Italy's note on this subject was dated in December and that it required months longer to determine that the violation of the treaty constitutes a weapon for war.

Austrians Eager to Fight Italy.

Dispatches received here from Vienna report that big street demonstrations in favor of war with Italy have taken place. The observations of a correspondent of The Associated Press who spent the greater part of the last two months traveling in Austria-Hungary were that a war against Italy would be highly popular.

The feeling against the Russians in comparison seemingly was not particularly bitter. The victory of the Austro-Germans in Galicia was received with satisfaction, mixed with little personal hatred by the Austro-Hungarians, but it was evident from the actions of the people that a successful campaign against Italy would arouse unbounded exultation. The indications were that the average Austro-Hungarian would be almost willing to forego a victory over Russia for the pleasure of punishing their country's former ally for breaking with her.

Germany is whole heartedly on the

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA NEXT TO ENTER WAR

Step Believed to be Near and People Show Great Enthusiasm.

KING VICTOR TO MOVE COURT

NEGOTIATING WITH ALLIES

Nation's Troops in Field Service Uniforms When Reviewed by the King and Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says:

"The Rumanian Government is negotiating with the Allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed the army. Great enthusiasm prevails."

The Times correspondent at Bucharest says:

"The general belief that Rumania is on the brink of war for the fulfilment of her national ideals has been strengthened by Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

"Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Carlo were held Sunday and were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were presented at a great military review. The troops wore their new service uniforms of gray khaki instead of the usual parade dress uniforms."

BULGARS WAIT TO BE ASKED.

Need Only Assurances from Allies to Join Them, Ex-Minister Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Corriere della Sera publishes a statement by M. Ghenadieff, former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, declaring that that country has maintained neutrality in a loyal spirit, and has no reason to be suspected by the Triple Entente.

"Why do not the Allies reopen the negotiations which they dropped six months ago?" he said. "They have only to assure Bulgaria of the fulfillment of her national ideal to have the country with them. Only one word is necessary, but it must be spoken.

RUSSIANS WELCOME ITALY AS AN ALLY

Great Demonstration in Petrograd —British Ambassador Throws His Country's Flag to Crowd.

PETROGRAD, May 24.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was celebrated here by a big demonstration, men and women marching in procession carrying the flags of the allied nations and singing the national anthems of these countries.

The marchers visited in turn the embassies of the Allies, and the Ambassadors and the staffs of the embassies came out on the balconies and bowed their acknowledgments. Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, tossed a British flag in the midst of the demonstrators, who carried it off at the head of the procession when it moved away.

The streets were so densely packed with marchers that traffic was blocked. The demonstration continued until late in the night.

JOYOUS PARIS CROWDS CHEER ITALY'S FLAG

Newspapers See in New Alliance the Turning Point Toward Certain Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—The Whitsuntide holidays, Italian intervention, and permission for the cafés to remain open till 10:30 have combined with glorious weather to impart to Paris the most cheerful appearance it has assumed since the beginning of the war.

Newspaper editorials headed "The Turning Point" express the general opinion that the worst is now over and that the Allies henceforth will advance toward difficult but certain victory.

The boulevards are crowded with holidaymakers who constantly burst into cheers as autos pass decked with French and Italian flags. D'Annunzio's phrase, in his message to Gustave Hervé is widely repeated: "We had two countries, but tonight it is but one, from Flanders to the Sicilian Sea."

FOR A WEAKENED NERVOUS SYSTEM, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially beneficial. Refreshes and invigorates.—Adv.

BOMBS DROPPED ON VENICE

Five Other Adriatic Ports Shelled From Air and Some From Sea.

ATTACKERS DRIVEN OFF

Rome Reports Damage Slight—Vienna Says It Was Serious and Fires Were Set.

KAISER TO DIRECT ARMY

Francis Joseph, in Manifesto to Troops, Says Italy's Perfidy Is Without Parallel.

KING VICTOR TO MOVE COURT

May Make Florence Temporary Capital—Austro-German Interned Ships Worth $20,000,000 Seized.

ROME, May 24.—Active war operations were begun by Austria today. Attacks were made by aeroplanes along the entire east, or Adriatic, coast of the peninsula, bombs were dropped on Venice, where the Government arsenal was the target; Porto Corsini, the seaport of Ravenna; Ancona, Gesi, Potenza Picena, the Tremiti Islands, and Barletta. The bombardment of Ancona lasted two hours. All the hostile aircraft were finally driven off.

An attack on the coast also was made by Austrian warships.

Following is the report of the combined operations issued by the War Office:

It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these, and render their duration short.

Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and tropedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast on May 24, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

The enemy's ships, after a very short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired upon by our anti-aircraft artillery, and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic.

The aeroplanes attacked Porto Corsini, which replied immediately and obliged the enemy to retire quickly. At Ancona, where the attack was directed especially against the railway line, in the intention of interrupting communication, slight damage was inflicted, which can be repaired easily.

At Barletta an attack was made by a scout steamer and destroyers, which were put to flight by one of our ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats. Finally, at Gesi, the enemy's aeroplanes attempted to throw bombs upon the hangar, but without reaching the mark.

All other news of operations last night has no foundation.

Vienna Reports Damage and Fires.

VIENNA, May 24, via London, May 25.—The War Office has issued the following official statement regarding the operations against Italy:

Our fleet on the night following the declaration of war undertook action against the Italian east coast between Venice and Barletta and successfull bombarded at several points objects of military importance.

At the same time our aeroplanes threw bombs on a balloon shed at Thiarvalla, military buildings at Ancona, and the arsenal at Venice, causing visible damage and fires.

Small battles were begun at some places in the Tyrol, on the frontier. In the frontier area on the coast Italian cavalry appeared near the frontier town of Strassoldo.

KAISER MAY COMMAND ARMY AGAINST ITALY

Prince William of Wied on Staff —Great Force of Bavarians Marching to Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 23, via London, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is reported that the

Kaiser intends personally to command the army operating against the Italians. Prince William of Wied, the late ruler of Albania, has been transferred at his own request to the staff of the army to be flung against Italy.

A large force of Bavarians is moving toward the frontier by way of Innsbruck.

On one point of Italy's eastern frontier, where a small river marks the boundary with Austria, Italian soldiers and customs officials on the one side are within easy speaking distance of the Austrians on the other side. To cross the dividing stream from the Austrian side has been the aim of many unhappy Italians during the last few days, and many amusing episodes have taken place amid so much tragedy.

Two Italians from Trieste were attempting to cross a bridge spanning the river, when they were stopped by an Austrian patrol. Seeing they were about to be arrested, they declared themselves to be contrabandists going to Udine with an order to buy provisions and take them back to Austria. The Austrian Sergeant, who was suffering from a scarcity of food, rose to the bait and exclaimed: "Do me the favor of buying half a sack of flour and bring it me on your return." The Italians pocketed 20 kroner offered as the price of the flour, and, shaking hands with the Austrian Sergeant, bolted into Italian territory. The paper 20 kroner are now framed and exhibited at an inn at Udine.

Among the members of the Pontifical Court enthusiasm for the war is very great. A young Noble Guard who asked permission of his commander to join the volunteers failed to obtain the necessary authorization, and in despair appealed to the Pope, who promptly gave him permission and the pontifical blessing. Encouraged thus, other Noble Guards have now exchanged the uniform of the Vatican for that of the Italian Army.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed today at the chief recruiting bureau of the volunteer army. Within twenty-four hours 10,000 soldiers were enrolled, and crowds were waiting their turn to enlist, including English, Swedes, and Greeks.

LUGANO, Switzerland, via Paris, May 24.—Austro-German troops continue to pour toward the frontier from Innsbruck and Meran.

The Swiss railroads are greatly overcrowded with Italian refugees, and reports reach here that the Italians resident in Austria and Germany are being badly treated.

50 ITALIANS SHOT AS SPIES.

Executions Follow the Blowing Up of a Bridge in the Trentino.

GENEVA, May 24.—It is reported here that more than fifty Italians living in the Trentino were shot yesterday as spies.

This action followed the blowing up of the railroad bridge at Meran.

DREW MILLIONS FROM ITALY.

Germans Had Fully $300,000,000 Invested in Industries There.

GENEVA, May 24.—German financial interests, in an ticipation of the war with Italy, began as early as May 1 to withdraw capital from Italy. This was accomplished, even in cases which entailed considerable sacrifices, so that sequestration of German property might be avoided.

It is estimated that German investments in Italian industries amounted to fully $300,000,000. Some estimates run as high as $2,000,000,000.

A large volume of shares in Italian companies has been exchanged for American stocks and securities.

SEIZE $20,000,000 OF SHIPS.

All Austro-German Vessels in Italian Ports Now Prizes of War.

ROME, May 24.—The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than 100,000,000 francs, ($20,000,000.)

EXPECT ITALY'S FLEET TO ATTACK AUSTRIA

Her Own Coasts at Geographical Disadvantage, But She Has Naval Superiority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent writes:

"The naval situation which arises out of the declaration of war is pregnant with interest and many possibilities. Geographically, Austria has many advantages over Italy. She has very few ports and the dockyard of Pola is very advantageously placed at the point of the Italian peninsula, and ships or flotillas operating from that place, unless held by a superior force, would be within easy striking distance of the Italian shores of the northern Adriatic.

"Recently Sebenico has been created into a naval port, and further south a considerable naval establishment exists at Bocchi di Cattaro. The whole of the Dalmatian Islands and the inner channels, moreover, present ideal haunts for torpedo craft.

"The Italians, on the other hand, are under geographical disadvantages. The arsenal at Venice is old and of little value for modern purposes, and if Venice were attacked, which would be deplorable, it could not be long defended. On the whole of the coast southward to the heel of Italy there is no harbor of any importance, though flotillas could be based at Brindisi and might find bases elsewhere. Italians are very certain of the advantages of their long sandy coast, and Ancona and some other places are reputed to have been dismantled of fortifications. The principal bases of the Italian fleet are at Spezia and Naples, on the western coast, but Taranto, long neglected, has within recent years received many important additions to its naval resources and will probably be made the chief base of the Italian fleet.

"From this time onward the naval forces and not the bases will rule the course of events. We may imagine if Austria has troops available for adventure that diversions might be made against the Italian coast, always supposing she had command of the sea. Much more likely are Italian operations against the Austrian coast. We may expect to see some of the islands seized. It is quite possible that operations may be undertaken against Trieste and even against Pola, though the latter is well fortified.

"The Italians have considerable naval superiority and they will presumably have the help of some part of the allied fleet. Notwithstanding large shipbuilding programs the Austrians have never succeeded in overtaking the Italians.

Austro-Italian Frontier Where Fighting Has Begun.

Rivoli (No. 1 on map) is the scene of the first clash reported between the Austrians and Italians near the border.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA DENOUNCES ITALY

In Manifesto to His Troops Says Former Ally's Perfidy Has No Parallel in History.

LONDON, May 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the Vienna Zeitung publishes the following autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Karl Stuergkh:

Dear Count Stuergkh: I request you to make public the attached manifesto to my troops:

"Vienna, May 23.—Francis Joseph to his troops:

"The King of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy whose like history does not know was committed by the Kingdom of Italy against both allies. After an alliance of more than thirty years' duration, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unthought of flourishing condition, Italy abandoned us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies.

"We did not menace Italy; did not curtail her authority; did not attack her honor or interests. We always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance and afforded her our protection when she took the field. We have done more. When Italy directed covetous glances across our frontier we, in order to maintain peace and our alliance relation, were resolved on great and painful sacrifices which particularly grieved our paternal heart. But the covetousness of Italy, which believed the moment should be used, was not to be appeased, so fate must be accommodated.

"My armies have victoriously withstood mighty armies in the north in ten months of this gigantic conflict in most loyal comradeship of arms with our illustrious ally. A new and treacherous enemy in the south is to you no new enemy. Great memories of Novara, Mortaro and Lissa, which constituted the pride of my youth; the spirit of Radetzky, Archduke Albrecht and Tegetthoff, which continues to live in my land and sea forces, guarantee that in the south also we shall successfully defend the frontiers of the monarchy.

"I salute my battle-tried troops, who are inured to victory. I rely on them and their leaders. I rely on my people, for whose unexampled spirit of sacrifice my most paternal thanks are due. I pray the Almighty to bless our colors and take under His gracious protection our just cause."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 24.—Patriotic manifestations reached a climax in Vienna last night, according to a telegram received here from the Austrian capital. After Italy's declaration of war and the manifesto of Emperor Francis Joseph, calling upon the army, navy and all his people for patriotic action, had been published in special editions about 9 o'clock, crowds gathered spontaneously in all parts of the city.

Thousands of residents paraded the streets singing patriotic songs and cheering for Emperor, the monarchy and the allied army and navy. Before the War Ministry patriotic speeches were delivered. Officers and soldiers were greeted with tremendous applause. Indignation against Italy found expression in cries of "Down with traitors! Down with Italy!" No attacks upon Italians were made, however.

The Town Council of Trieste has been dissolved by the Emperor, as that city is subject only to the Imperial Government. The Governor of Trieste in turn has dissolved the Town Council of Goritz.

The Prague newspaper, Narodni Politaka, discussing editorially the entrance of Italy into the war, says: "The monarchy has no fear of the war, which it will conduct victoriously and gloriously with all the more certitude because of the loyal assistance of Germany."

The Hlas Naroda of Prague declares the people of Austria and Hungary prefer a passage at arms with Italy to an untrustworthy and untenable friendship purchased with very heavy sacrifices.

The Coast Town Bombarded by Austrian Ships

ITALIAN REFUGEES SUFFER.

Subjected to Ill-Treatment in Attempting to Cross Border.

ROME, May 24.—The Italian population of the Trentino, according to dispatches from Verona, is fleeing into the country from towns and villages. They are compelled to walk along the railway tracks, because all highways have been barricaded with planks, tree-trunks, and piles of stones.

Gendarmes are reported to be using force to compel compliance with the proclamations calling to the colors all classes of reservists between the ages of 17 and 50. Troops visit houses, chiefly at night, it is said, and carry off by force all the men within the prescribed ages. The Austrian authorities are reported to be making an effort to direct public wrath against Italy by posting manifestos affirming that the levy has been made necessary only by the treachery of Italy.

Intense indignation has been caused by reports that thousands of Italians have been detained at stations along the Austrian and German frontiers, where they have been subjected to ill treatment.

A trainload of Italians arriving at Cormons, near Goritz, are reported to have been driven into a field by Austrian gendarmes, where they were forced to remain all night in a heavy rain without shelter or food. Several children are said to have died because of this experience. The women and children were permitted to cross into Italian territory the next day, but all the men were detained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fugitives from the Trentino who have arrived at Verona state that many caravans of Italian refugees have been forcibly detained on the frontier, where the womenfolk have been seized and the men pressed into military service. Charges of espionage are being trumped up against scores of others.

Everywhere throughout the Trentino local Italian notabilities are being arrested. At Riva on Lake Garda, for instance, fourteen prominent personages were seized as hostages Sunday afternoon and sent under military escort to Innsbruck. The houses of all Italians suspected of irredentist leanings have been destroyed with dynamite, so numerous refugees who managed to enter Italy are still terror stricken at the sights they witnessed.

The Austrians have blown up bridges across the River Lens, besides the civic hospital and church and the convent of the Holy Cross.

A legion of pretty girls for which the little frontier town of Caprino, near Verona, is noted, passed pleasant Sunday escorting Italian soldier lads in triumph and smothering them with kissed and fragrant flowers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The civil population in the Val Tellina, northern Lombardy, are abandoning their homes and crops and taking refuge in the towns of Trano and Bormio. The Saint Gothard and Simplon lines are overflowing with travelers of all nationalities, th majority being Italians. Greater congestion is expected within the next few days.

As a result of the war the Greeks in Switzerland have been recalled.

The first big engagement is expected on the banks of the Adige.

KING MAY MOVE COURT FROM ROME TO FLORENCE

Art Treasures From Northern Cities Already Taken There as a Measure of Precaution.

FLORENCE, Italy, May 24.—A report is current here that the Italian Court is to be moved from Rome and installed in the Pitti Palace, in Florence. From here the King will make frequent trips to the front, and the Queen will direct the operations of the Italian Red Cross Society, of which she is President.

Three royal villas in the neighborhood of Florence are to be used as hospitals.

All the most valuable works of art from the cities of northern Italy already have been brought down to Florence in anticipation of possible bombardments by the Austrians. The Convent of San Salvi shelters art treasures brought from Venice, Udine, Treviso, etc. Precious manuscripts have been taken to the Florentine Library.

OFFER YACHTS TO NATION.

Italian Sportsmen to Give Their Services with Vessels.

ROME, May 24.—Enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the war continue throughout Italy. In Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, and the other large centres throng the streets cheering for the King and the army.

Most of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have volunteered for service in the army or navy.

Members of yacht clubs and boat clubs in all parts of the kingdom, almost to a man, offered the Government their services and the use of their craft.

The son of Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff, is a Lieutenant in the same cavalry regiment which his grandfather commanded in the war of 1866 against Austria. General Cadorna's daughter, a nun in a convent at Florence, has applied for admission to the Red Cross.

Persons in all walks of life are pledging their services to the Red Cross, and gifts of all kinds have been received by that organization.

Owing to the large number of men now under arms, there is a shortage of workmen. Most of the employers have promised the workmen that their places will be restored to them on their return from military service, and that in the meantime provision will be made for their families. In some cases women are doing work formerly perforced by men. In several cities women are employed on street cars.

A royal decree has been published providing for a rigid censorship. Authority is given to censor letters, newspapers, telegrams, telephone messages, and parcel-post packages. The decree also restricts personal liberties, especially as regards public meetings. The measure resembles those already adopted in other belligerent countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News of the declarations of war was received yesterday evening with satisfaction, but complete calm, providing a curious contrast to last week's scenes when demonstration followed demonstration in favor of war.

In all the theatres the Royal march was played, and an actor who had to appear in an Austrian uniform was almost hissed off the stage till he produced an Italian tricolor handkerchief. A scene of enthusiasm was witnessed at a performance by a French company when French and Italian soldiers embraced. "The Marseillaise" was sung by the audience.

Demonstrations of sympathy for Italy reported from Paris have produced a good impression here, but there is some disappointment at the absence of similar demonstrations in London.

SCOFF AT AUSTRIAN REPLY.

Italians Amused by the Defense of Attack on Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 24.—The semi-official Austrian note on Italy's position with regard to the Triple Alliance is thought here very weak. Italians say it is only necessary to read the green book to find all the contentions of Austria refuted. If Austria was not obliged by the treaty stipulations to inform Italy of her ultimatum to Serbia, the question is asked here, why did she afterward treat with Italy for compensations due the latter.

It is held that the Vienna Government has not denied hitherto that the Triple Alliance agreement covered the status quo in the Balkans and also Turkey, but now, having violated the treaty, finds it to its benefit to give its own interpretation.

As for the assertion by Austria that she could not take Italy inot her confidence as to her attitude toward Serbia because Rome had in 1913 abused such confidence to the benefit of Austria's enemies, this is regarded as mere talk, which needs proof.

The last paragraph of the Austrian note wherein she asserts that it is entirely false for Salandra to say that Austria's war on Serbia provoked the general war, and retorts that if the Allies had not openly and Italy secretly supported Serbia, the war would not have taken place, is a source of much amusement here.

It is remarked that war would certainly not have taken place had no protest been made, but that the Austrians would have marched into Serbia and gained their end. So all wars could be avoided, Italians say, if one party was allowed to do what it wished without opposition.

BARON BURIAN RESIGNS.

Austrian Foreign Minister May Be Succeeded by Hungarian Premier.

PARIS, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Corriere della Sera announces the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and says that he will be succeeded by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier.

The statement in the communication given out by the Austrian Foreign Office that Austria was under no obligations to give Italy previous notice of its ultimatum to Serbia agreed neither with the letter nor spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty, according to a communication issued at Rome, says a Havas dispatch from that city. It is asserted in the Italian capital that while the terms of the treaty provided for an exchange of views on all political and economic questions which might arise, the Austrian Government failed to take Italy into its confidence.

ROME, May 24.—Reports which have been received here that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned are generally accepted as true, and have caused wide comment. His reported fall is attributed to the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations and the declaration of war by Italy.

The newspapers point out that Count von Berchtold, his predecessor, refused to accept German suggestions regarding the necessity of granting concessions to Italy. Kajetan Merey von Kapos-Mere, who retired as Austrian Ambassador to Italy soon after war began, was said to have been obliged to give up his post because he firmly maintained that Italy never would take up arms against the central empires. A similar stand was taken by Baron Burian in direct opposition to the advice of Prince von Bulow, the German Ambassador.

The official statement published at Vienna charging that Italy did not adhere to the principles of the Triple Alliance treaty is declared by the Giornale d'Italia to be entirely incorrect and misleading. The Italian position, as summarized by the newspaper, follows:

"The situation of Italy became intolerable when Austrian and German aggression against Serbia caused the European conflagration without giving previous notification to Rome.

"Italy legitimately undertook to protect her own interests according to the rights granted her by the Triple Alliance treaty. Austria, despite German good offices, blindly and obstinately resisted Italy's just demands, rendering inevitable acute antagonism. Therefore Austria alone is responsible for the new war, although Germany is not entirely blameless, but Italy did everything humanly possible to prevent it.

"It is exceedingly strange that Austria now asserts Article 7 of the Triple Alliance treaty referred to Turkey and not to the Balkans, although it contains the phrase 'status quo in the Balkan region.' The meaning of this phrase has been discussed since August, 1914, between the Rome and Vienna Governments. The latter, with the complete agreement of Berlin, ended by adhering without condition to the Italian interpretation that it meant not only Turkey, but also the States in the Balkan peninsula."

RUSH TO JOIN THE COLORS.

Italian Reservists Anxious to Begin War Service.

LONDON, May 24.—Italian reservists in London are awaiting word to return home. Many already have left voluntarily. Steps were taken some time ago at the Italian Consulate to obtain names and addresses of reservists.

There is much enthusiasm in the Italian colony in the Soho district. Flags are flying, and in restaurants and clubs patriotic gatherings are being held.

PARIS, May 24.—Crowds of Italians gathered today at the Italian Embassy, seeking passports that they may return to their country and join the army. The men cheered enthusiastically for Italy and France.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 24.—The Italian colony of Santiago is showing great enthusiasm for the stand Italy has taken in declaring war upon Austria-Hungary and thus entering the European conflict. Several hundred young Italians are preparing to leave here for Italy to enlist in the army.

Diplomats Neutral at Funeral.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—An embarrassing situation has arisen in connection with the funeral tomorrow of J. G. De Grevenkop Castenskiold, Danish Minister Resident, who died here on Friday. The Italian Minister, who is Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, cannot officially address his Austrian and German colleagues for the purpose of inviting them to attend the services. It has been decided to regard the services as unofficial.

Registering Chicago Reservists.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Orders for the immediate registration of Italian reservists between 21 and 39 were received by Count Giuli Bolognesi, the Italian Consul here, today. There are 30,000 names of Italian reservists on the lists at the Consulate, but many of those are more than 39 years of age. Count Bolognesi expects the first detachment of 1,000 men to start in a few days.

AMERICA WILL ACT FOR ITALY AT VIENNA

Germany Asks Switzerland to Take Over Kaiser's Diplomatic Affairs at Rome.

SLAP AT UNITED STATES

This Country Had Acted for Germany Before—Austria Expected to Ignore America Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan today received a brief cablegram from Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, conveying to the United States Government its first official information of Italy's declaration of war against Austria. The message, dated yesterday afternoon, said that Ambassador Page had been notified by the Foreign Minister that Italy would consider herself at war with Austria after midnight.

At the same time Washington was asked by Rome to take over the representation of tItalian interests in Austria. In conformity with this request, a cablegram was sent by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, directing him to take over the affairs of the Italian Embassy.

President Wilson's declaration of neutrality in the war between Italy and Austria will not be issued until tomorrow, after the formal notification of the Italian declaration of war is delivered to Secretary Bryan by Count Macchio di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

Information has been received here that the German Government has asked the Swiss Government to take over the care of the German interests in Italy. It is reported that the Italian Government has, in turn, requested Switzerland to take over the care of the Italian interests in Germany, but this was not confirmed. The action of the German Government is regarded as significant of German feeling against the United dStates. The interests of German subjects in Great Britain and the other countries with which Germany was at war had been intrusted in the past to the care of the United States, and the exception in the case of Italy is looked upon as an indication that the German Government does not consider this country in the same friendly light as in the early stages of the conflict.

Diplomatic Washington was wondering tonight what arrangements Austria had, or would make, for representation of her interests in Italy. The Austrian Ambassador was at the State Department today, but it is understood that he did not ask the United States to serve Austria in that capacity. He explained that he was without advices from his Government, and that the purpose of his visit to the State Department was to submit a statement in writing relative to some misunderstanding that had arisen over a phrase in a certain telegram. He said the matter was not important, and he did not disclose its character.

Switzerland or Spain.

It is believed here that Austria's interests in Italy will not be intrusted to the United States, but to Switzerland or Spain. The United States is now representing Austrian interests in Egypt and Serbia. One report tonight had it that Ambassador Page had advised the State Department that Spain had been intrusted with Austria's diplomatic interests in Rome.

It is realized here that Switzerland, with all the countries surrounding her at war, is in a precarious position with reference to her food supply. Heretofore she could depend on getting food supplies from abroad through Italian territory. If her means of supply through Italy should be cut off by the application by the Italian Government of the British policy of keeping Germany from getting foodstuffs from other countries, Switzerland would be in danger of starvation. But it is believed here that Italy will see that Switzerland obtains food, possibly under an agreement thta all the food imported into the little country through Italy must be consumed there and none of it sent into Germany.

The Italian Ambassador called at the State Department this afternoon to inform Secretary Bryan of the receipt by the Italian Embassy of a long cipher cablegram from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but that the message would require some hours to be deciphered into Italian and then translated into English. The translation could not be completed, the Ambassador explained, in time to be delivered before tomorrow morning. Then its text would be made public in this country, stating fully the reason why Italy has gone to war, and explaining that the Italian Government had joined the Entente of the Allies.

The text of this communication is supposed to be similar to the circular statement sent last night by Italy to all of her Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral countries around the world. It is understood that the document will cover the points contained in the Italian "Green Book," and in the Italian declaration of war against Austria.

Scouts Contraband Trouble.

The Italian Ambassador has not yet received information as to questions of contraband, but he told inquirers today that he was confident there would not be the slightest difficulty with the United States, because of the long-standing friendship of the two countries.

A call by the Italian Government even upon Italians in the United States who have been naturalized to enroll for military service is regarded by the officials here as warranted, because there is no naturalization treaty between Italy and the United States and consequently no mutual agreement that citizens of each country may expatriate themselves. The Italian Government has no way of compelling such naturalized citizens to return to Italy, but if they do not respond to the present call they are subject to severe penalties if later on they should fall under Italian jurisdiction.

A notice to Italians in the United States to enroll themselves likewise is not regarded as a breach of neutrality, because all such Italians are, under their law, subject to military service and regarded as reservists, and so long as the actual act of enlistment does not take place in the United States it is not probable that any notice will be taken of the matter by the legal authorities.

The American Red Cross has cabled to Ambassador Page at Rome, through the State Department, offering its services to Italy. Its action is consistent with its offer of services to all the other European belligerents.

SHUFFLED THE DIPLOMATS.

How Bryan's Chief Messenger Averted Unpleasant Encounters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Eddie Savoy, the veteran Chief Messenger of the State Department, was the busiest man in diplomatic circles this afternoon. His activity was all due to a laudable desire to avoid foreign complications and live up to the letter and spirit of President Wilson's proclamation calling on American citizens to observe strict neutrality. It was hard work, but the Chief Messenger, who began his training in diplomacy under Secretary Hamilton Fish, back in President Grant's administration, won out at the expense of considerable effort.

Savoy's troubles began when he learned that Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, who was to have been received by Secretary Bryan at 4 o'clock, would not reach the State Department until 4:30. It had been arranged that Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, should see Mr. Bryan at 4:30. With their countries at war the two envoys are not on speaking terms, and it would be embarrassing if they should meet at the State Department.

When the Austrian Ambassador arrived at the department Savoy ushered him into the diplomatic waiting room and instructed the assistant messenger on that floor to keep a sharp lookout for tht Italian Ambassador. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the envoy of King Victor Emmanuel came, and the envoy of the Dual Monarchy then was closeted with Secretary Bryan. Savoy, however, had a scare, for out of the elevator appeared Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who is not on speaking terms with the Austrian Ambassador on account of the hostilities prevailing between their nations. The alacrity with which Savoy showed King George's emissary to the office of Counsellor Lansing was a lesson to sprinters.

While the Austrian Amzassador was with Secretary Bryan and the British Ambassador with Mr. Lansing the Italian Ambassador arrived. Savoy took him to the diplomatic waiting room. The problem was to get the Austrian envoy out of the diplomatic reception room and the Italian envoy in without bringing them face to face. Savoy accomplished this feat by escorting the Italian Ambassador into the private office of Secretary Bryan while the Austrian Ambassador was leaving the reception room. Meanwhile the British Ambassador had disappeared, and Savoy, with a sigh of relief, went back to the chair from which he had been absent for a considerable portion of the afternoon.

WOULD DIE SINGING OF ITALY.

But Minister of Marine Won't Let D'Annunzio Do It on Warship.

ROME, May 24.—The poet D'Annunzio's ambition to view a naval engagement from an Italian warship may go unrewarded. He has had long interviews with the Ministers of War and Marine, but it is doubtful whether even the influence of the poet is sufficient to so far relax the stern rules of naval discipline as to admit of his presence.

The poet says the happiest hour of his life would come if he could die singing the glories of his Fatherland. This, he declares, would be a thrillingly enviable fate.

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

side of her ally. The Italian Military Attaché recently was summoned to German Headquarters, and on a map the position and strength of the Austro-German armies on the Italian frontier were shown to him so that his Government should have no reason to doubt that Germany would assist Austria-Hungary with every available man in case of war.

German Newspapers Bitter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German journalists who had to curb their feelings regarding Italy as long as there was the slightest hope, have today tipped their pens in vitriol to express adequately their feelings. The Berliner Tageblatt, for instance, refers to Italians as disciples of Machiavelli and declares it has now nothing but illimitable contempt for Italy.

"We have loved Italy," it says, "according to German traditions, and done our besct to secure Italian unity. We understood best the weakness of the Italian character. It is not too much to say that the Italian people may one day turn round. Then it would look very queer not only for the Cabinet of Salandra, but it might also touch the throne, and those who today call 'Hosshanah' may tomorrow cry 'Crucify him!'"

The Vossische Zeitung calls it a subsidized war.

"On our part," it adds, "every word forced from our choking throats by moral disgust would be too much. Let us not utter words of complaint but grind our teeth and use other weapons than words to the new enemy."

ROME, May 23, (via Paris, May 24.)—Details concerning Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary were given by Foreign Minister Sonnino this afternoon at a Cabinet council which lasted three hours. He told also of communications sent to the Allies and to neutral nations. Diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the belligerents also were discussed.

Baron Sonnino referred particularly to the relations between Italy and Germany, expressing the belief that the latter would declare war as soon as official information was received regarding Italy's action against her ally.

The Council did not consider military questions ,as they have been intrusted entirely to the General Staff, which will work in harmony with the commanders of the Allies' forces. Financial measures were taken up, and it is believed a loan will be floated either at home or abroad sufficient to meet the needs of the nation even though the war lasts longer than is expected.

FIRST ENCOUNTER OF WAR AT RIVOLI

Continued from Page 1.

change of fortune in the battles in Central Galicia.

Germans Supply Bulk of Army.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—From information reaching The Hague it is understood that the Germans and Austrians have concentrated approximately 680,000 men on the Italian frontier.

They have occupied strategic positions, to meet an attack or to attempt to strike the first heavy blow, in an endeavor to dishearten the new combatants at the beginning of the campaign.

This Austro-German force is made up of 34 divisions of approximately 20,000 men each. Only 10 of these divisions (200,000 men) are Austrians.

CALLS ALLIES OVERRATED.

Military Expert of Christiania Paints Gloomy Picture of Entente Prospects

According to the military expert of the Christiania Aftenposten the Allies' prospective strength in men, particularly in Russia, is less than imagined. Likewise, says this writer, the Allies are greatly handicapped by a lack of officers. The French think, says the Norwegian, that the tide is ebbing their way and that Germany is slowly becoming weaker because of an inability to supply the necessary fighting men and the supplies needed to keep them in the field. He admits that the Germans have been "partly blocked."

"The Frenchmen," says the military expert of the Aftenposten, "hope to increase their field army this Spring to a very material extent. Three-quarters of a million men, they say, are to be sent to the front. Last Fall the French recruits of the class of 1914 were called in and, after a very hurried drill, are now with the field army wherever it has become necessary to keep the detachments at their war strength.

"The class of 1915 was called in during the Winter and is being drilled. In addition, the class of 1916—namely, those of 18 to 19 years of age—will very shortly be called in. The two last-named classes, in conjunction with parts of the territorial army, form the new army which at present is being drilled under high pressure in the districts of the upper Loire River, and which is to reinforce the army at the front this Spring by 750,000 men.

"It is this increase in strength which, together with England's alleged new huge armies, is to turn the tide and sweep the German legions from French and Belgian territory. The future will show how far they will be successful in this. But that, with their present strength, the Allies will never be able to do this was sufficiently proved by the events of the year in the west and not the least during the course of events of the great offensive in the last half of December.

"The third great power fighting on the side of the Allies, Russia, should, one would think, be able to build up the greatest and strongest new formations. Its almost inexhaustible supply of human material should enable the Czar to grind out whole armies at his pleasure. But this is not so by any means.

"Russia has military soldiers in reserve, but no officers or underofficers who could lead these legions against the enemy. And none of the belligerent countries would seem to appear so hopeless in getting substitutes for the captured or fallen officers as Russia. At least one-half of all Russia's soldiers can neither read nor write. In addition it is extremely hard for Russia to cover its wants in arms. The Russian gun factories, although working under high pressure, are not even able to replace the guns as fast as they fall into the hands of the Germans and Austrians.

"In respect to guns, rifles, and ammunition for eventual new armies Russia is therefore dependent on Japan's assistance. This fact naturally makes it difficult to increase Russia's field army. One may therefore take it for certain that Russia will not be able to add more than one or two new armies to its field army. This means that the Czar's army cannot be increased by more than half a million men."

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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

Tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock the State Public Service Commission (for the First District) will give a hearing at 154 Nassau Street (Tribune Building) on the question of granting the privilege of smoking on the rear seats of the convertible low level surface cars operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and a like privilege in the thirty-six open cars operated on the Third Avenue elevated line during the Summer months.

We urge the attendance at this hearing of citizens who would value such a privilege.

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Teach your children to form the habit of brushing their teeth twice a day with the Pro-phy-lac-tic. Its pointed bristle tufts reach all the crevices where food can lodge and start decay — even the backs of the back teeth. The sanitary yellow box keeps it clean.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

NEW YORK ITALIANS EXHIBIT RESTRAINT

No Parades, No Flag Waving, No Loud Talk Over Country's Entrance Into War.

GUIDED BY THEIR PRESS

Feel Crisis Deeply, of Course, but Act In Accordance with American Spirit of Neutrality.

The behavior of the masses of New York Italians in the present war crisis has caused favorable comment. It was the expectation in some quarters that when Italy took the vital step, New York Italians would abandon themselves to extremes of patriotism, that there would be parades and fireworks, arguments, and oratory, perhaps a fight or two, and much waving of the Italian colors. The police in fact expected most of these things to happen and had prepared to maintain order.

But none of these things took place. The New York Italians have conducted themselves with marked restraint. In explanation thereof, E. M. Grella, managing editor of Il Giornale Italiano, one of the leading Italian newspapers of the city, said:

"Last Thursday, when it became certain that Italy was to go into the war, the local Italian press began issuing appeals to the Italians in New York to deport themselves in a way that would do credit to themselves, and merit the approval of the American people. These appeals were continued. As a result there has not been a single Italian demonstration—no parades, nothing that possibly could give offense in this neutral land.

"In the appeals issued the people were advised to remain calm in demeanor and moderate in speech, no matter what happened. They were advised to be careful not to make an offensive exhibition of the Italian flag in New York, to remain quiet and orderly in theatres and other public places, to keep away from the bulletin boards, and to leave the 'war arguments' to the other fellows, to bear in mind what President Wilson had said about the neutrality of the United States, and to do nothing that could be construed as a violation of the spirit urged by the President.

"Likewise it was pointed out to our people that they were to be courteous to Germans and Austrians in New York and to remember that no matter what happened in Europe they had no quarrel to settle with Germans and Austrians who, like themselves, were living in New York. In making these appeals we had in mind certain noisy demonstrations, not by Italians, following the outbreak of the war last Summer. We did not want the Italians to make any such mistake.

"Of course, the Italians are all excited over the situation that faces Italy, but they are not making nuisances of themselves because of their patriotism. In the Italian quarters you will hear the people talking about the war, but no idle boasting, no street-corner denunciation of other nationalities."

Mr. Grella estimated that about 600,000 Italians lived in New York City, while in the entire metropolitan district there were about 1,000,000. The number of Italian reservists in the city, he said, would run far into the thousands.

RUSH OF ITALIAN RESERVISTS.

Exodus May Reach 100,000 in Next Few Weeks, Authorities Say.

The busiest consular office in New York yesterday was the Italian, at Spring and Lafayette Streets. Nearly 3,000 reservists besieged the office to register their eagerness to return to Italy and fight. There was no disorder and everybody was in good humor. There was time for not more than half of those applying to register; the rest, with others, are expected to be on hand again today.

Up to 5 o'clock the fact that Italy had declared war had not been officially communicated to the Consul General. The news that King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation granting amnestp to Italian subjects in all parts of the worud who had violated the Italian laws by emigrating to evade compulsory military service was communicated to the Consulate General.

The men now in the first line of the Italian defense are mainly those born between 1888 and 1895, inclusive. The men of the sharpshooting arm born as far back as 1876 have been called, as has a special class of expert artillerymen. It is expected that about 5,000 New York Italians will immediately return to Italy and take their places in the army; from Philadelphia about 3,000 will go, and from Boston 2,000. Many of the reservists will sail on the steamships Taormina, Duca Della Baruzzi, and Canopic within the next ten days. One authority said a total of 100,000 reservists might sail within the next few weeks. Many may go via Canada.

No more Italian macaroni is expected to reach New York for months; perhaps not until after the war. The Italian Government has prohibited the exportation of macaroni, olive oil, and wines. The local Italian newspapers printed advertisements yesterday pointing out that "the American brand of macaroni is just as good."

PROGRESS ON THE CABINET.

More Conferences with Asquith, but No Report Made.

LONDON, May 24.—Progress in the formation of the new Coalition Ministry was made at conferences held today at the residence of Premier Acquith in Downing Street.

The details of the new Ministry were not sufficiently advanced, however, for an announcement of its personnel to be made this evening.

WON LORETTE HILLS BY 13-DAY FIGHT

Story of the Incessant Attacks by French Troops Is Told by the Army "Eyewitness."

DEFENSES VERY STRONG

Assailants Leaped "from One Shell Hole to Another" as They Crept Forward.

PARIS, May 24.—"The capture by French troops of the German works at Blanche Voie (The White Way) on the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive on the 'Massif de Lorette,'" says the report of the French semi-official eyewitness of conditions at the front, as given out in Paris today.

"Lorettoberg is a word which for the last six months has appeared often in the correspondence of the German soldiers," the eyewitness continues. "The Imperial General Staff attached very great importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer, defend, and retake them, the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed.

"In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy we triumphed. The battle of Lorette was a great battle and ended in complete victory. In this part of the front fighting has been going on uninterruptedly since October, 1914."

Continuing, the eyewitness recalls the leading incidents since October, referring among other things to the French withdrawal on March 3, after a heroic defense. Finally on March 15 the French began to get the upper hand in their offensive movements.

"Thousands of dead testified to the desperate nature of the contest," the eyewitness goes on to say. "Facing the French was a formidable organization—lines of trenches reinforced by sacks of earth and cement, and further protected by a double and triple system of barbed-wire entanglements and other defenses, the whole protected by quick-firing guns. At various points heavy artillery, carefully concealed, had been placed.

"To overcome these obstacles we carefully prepared our attack, multiplying our trenches and placing our heavy artillery in the rear.

"The division charged with the attack on Lorette comprised three regiments of infantry and three battalions of chasseurs.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning of May 9, along the entire attacking front, detachments of the first line jumped from the trenches. Two hours later three of the enemy's lines were in our hands, but we found ourselves face to face with a small German force, and this checked our attack. Our losses were serious.

"Telegraphic communication was cut, for we were well within the German lines. Our artillery could no longer guide us, for the artillery had made chaos of the branch trenches. Our progress was by leaps and bounds, from one shell hole to another. Thus we held our ground. Some detachments pushed further forward, but the main attack stopped at the fourth German line. Night set in without any decisive result.

"On May 10 and May 11 the situation was unchanged.

"On May 12 a decisive effort was made at night. The Germans resisted obstinately behind their defenses, but at daybreak we had captured the small fort. Complete success had not yet been gained, but the continuous fighting from May 13 to May 20 had resulted in our mastery of the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"On May 21 we attacked the trenches of Blanche Voie from three sides simultaneously. Thirteen days of intense, uninterrupted fighting resulted at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 22 in a splendid tactical victory.

"The enemy attached the greatest importance to the holding of the Lorette Heights. On the plateau alone over 5,000 German corpses were counted. One thousand prisoners were taken, as well as a great quantity of material, including machine guns, bomb throwers, and rifles. The French losses were heavy.

"By this capture of the Massif de Lorette one of the principal objects of the operations north of Arras was attained, and a severe check was inflicted on the enemy, who believed himself impregnable in his admirably organized positions.

"During the fighting the Germans were twice relieved by fresh troops.

"This is one of the most important tactical victories," the eyewitness says in conclusion, "won by French arms in Northern France."

GIFT OF FIELD HOSPITAL.

Presented to France by Three Americans, Who Conceal Their Identity.

PARIS, May 24.—An American field hospital, an exact duplicate of those used in the American Army, is ready to leave for the front. It is the gift of three Americans, who desire that their identity be not disclosed. Each gave $10,000 to Laurence V. Benet, ex-President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, for this purpose.

The field hospital, in which are twenty tents, has been set up in the Bois de Boulogne. Six of the tents are of large size, being capable, if crowded, of taking care of 200 wounded men. A staff of American ambulance volunteers, among whom Columbia and Harvard Universities and Williams, Amherst, and Washington State Colleges are represented, has been training for tent pitching. A party of French officers witnessed with astonishment today the putting up of a hospital tent complete in fifteen minutes and its taking down in six minutes.

Captain Arthur W. Kipling of New York is in command of the staff. Robert Maclay of New York is in charge of the field section, with J. G. Hulbert second in command. R. J. Cuninghame of England, the South African lion hunter, is in charge of the tents.

The hospital will be located at a point to be selected by the rench sanitary service, just outside the range of the guns.

COUNT DE PIERREFEU SLAIN.

Husband of Boston Woman Killed While Working with Red Cross.

BOSTON, May 24.—Count Alain de Pierrefeu, whose wife is a daughter of Mrs. William Tudor of this city, has been killed while at work on a Red Cross ambulance in France, according to a cablegram just received by Mrs. Tudor from the Countess. Countess de Pierrefeu, who has been head nurse in the Red Cross hospital at Dinard, France, will return here.

Count de Pierrefeu, who was employed in an office of the United States Steel Corporation in Chicago, went to France at the outbreak of the war and joined his regiment. While serving in the trenches last Winter he was injured, and upon his recovery joined an ambulance corps. The Countess made a brief trip to this country early in the Spring to visit her four children at her Summer home at Hancock, N. H.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Big Cotton Cargo Shipped to Malaga from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Only one coal ship sailed from here today for the war zone. It was the Norwegian steamship Balto for Gothenburg with a cargo of coal.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 24.—The Norwegian steamer Otoyo sailed from here today for Malaga with 10,000 bales of cotton, valued at $500,468.

OPPOSE WAR WITH GERMANY

League to Limit Armaments Gives Out Expressions of Its Members.

A strong conviction that, whatever the substance of Germany's reply to the President's note, the issue with Germany must be settled otherwise than by arms, is reflected in the letters which the American League to Limit Armaments is now receiving from its members. Several methods of dealing with Germany are advocated in the letters.

"I am certainly in favor of reason in place of force in settlement of any misunderstanding or disputes," said Warden Thomas Mott Osborne in a letter received yesterday, "whether betweeen nationas or individuals, and I am also certainly hopeful that the day will come soon when the nations of the world will realize the barbarity of murdering each other in the name of patriotism."

"War—the whole abominable idea of blood wiping out insults—is medieval and does not appeal to me as reasonable," writes Eugen Boissevain.

Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute Medical Research, writes:

"It is hardly necessary to state that nobody has anything to gain in a war except the armament mongers, the war contractors, the army and navy castes, and certain political adventurers. It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the suffering which any war causes, a war with Germany would bring endless anguish to all those Americans who were born in Germany or who are descendants of Germans."

ITALY AS AN EXAMPLE FOR US.

The Temps of Paris Says She Points the Noblest Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—Italian intervention, as an example for America, is a suggestion raised by the Temps in a diplomatic editorial. The writer says:

"The nature of the German reply to the American demand that submarine piracy cease is still unknown, but Ambassador Gerard's instructions to American residents in Germany to prepare to leave is significant of a German refusal. What will America do? Italy gives an example of the noblest course.

"Germany cannot hurt America, but the latter possesses inexhaustible reserves of men and can seize German shipping worth many millions. How important Germany considers American friendship, is shown by the efforts of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg. Whatever may be Germany's reply, one fact is certain—Germany has lost American sympathy utterly."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LOYAL.

Approve Wilson's Course in Upholding the Nation's Dignity.

DENVER, Col., May 24.—Resolutions approving the efforts of President Wilson to "preserve peace and unhold the dignity of the United States," were adopted at the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus here today. Another resolution pledges the allegiance of the members of the order to the "constituted and lawful government of the nation."

A third resolution was adopted, condemning an alleged attempt to exclude Catholic children from the celebration which is to be held in Denver in connection with the arrival of the Liberty Bell, en route to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

KAISER GOES TO BRESLAU.

Leaves the Galician Front After the Check of the German Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Kaiser Saturday night left Jaroslau in Galicia and journeyed westward in the deepest dejection. The blinds were drawn before the train started. Field Marshal von Hindenburg had warned him that the plan of a terrific blow on a short front looked well on paper, but that the Russians were likely to frustrate it and entangle the German troops for several weeks.

"Hindenburg proved to be right, and Mackensen and Emmich have abandoned the hopeless task of extricating the Germans from their 200-mile front. They have nobody to spare to resist the Russian advance from the Pilica, where thousands of prisoners are taken daily.

"All the reserves from the interior of Germany are now moving through Chenstokhov into Poland; none are going into Galicia, where the Russian Army has secured the ascendancy and is mercelessly slaughtering the Germans, whose artillery is silent and without shells.

"It is reported that the Kaiser at Cracow urged the Austrians to make a heroic endeavor. They have gone southward to reinforce Boehm and Ermolis on the Italian frontier. The Kaiser proceeded to Breslau."

SERBIA REORGANIZES ARMY.

Great Britain and France Aid Her with Artillery.

LAUYSANNE, Switzerland, May 24, (via Paris.)—Professor R. A. Reiss of the University of Lausanne writes from Kragouyevatz, Serbia, that conditions in that country are much better than a few months ago. The Serbian Army has been reorganized during the long lull which followed the retreat of the Austrial Army from Serbia. Great Britain and France have supplied the Serbians abundantly with ammunition and artillery.

The most deadly foe durinfg the Winter has been typhus. The death rate among the victims of this disease has no wbeen reduced from 60 to 15 per cent., as a result of the work of physicians from abroad. Some of these are Americans and Englishmen, but the majority are French. More than 100 French physicians are now with the Serbian Army.

Crops have been planted by the Serbian women, and an abundant harvest is expected.

WANTS GOVERNMENT BOOKS

Suggestion That Public Documents Be Sold in New York.

A delver for facts in the Public Document Room of the Public Library voiced a genuine grievance which similar searchers have frequently expressed. That was the inability of students and writers to get copies of these public documents at the book stalls of the city.

Millions of dollars are expended yearly by the Government in investigations and the gathering and printing of statistics, very many of which have a real value. But unless one is prepared to go to the Public Library or the library of Columbia University and laboriously copy them they are not readily available. To get the document one wants at the usually trifling cost charged by the Government one has to get a postal money order, write to the Superinfendent of Documents at Washington, and then await the somewhat slow delivery of the order. All of this takes time, and often the arrival is so late that the day of usefulness for the particular document required is past. To apply to the Congressman from one's district for the free documents distributed by some of the departments takes even longer.

So information that is authoritative and perhaps necessary for use in the preparation of a speech or for use in a written article necessitates a visit to one of the libraries and generally a wait of some time for the printed matter, as it is often the case that some one else is busy with the document.

What this delver suggested—and he found a number of readers who agrees with him—is that the Government should have at some central location in this city a place where all Government documents could be purchased and where the supply should be kept in complete condition.

NEW DRUG DEVICES FOR WAR PRACTICE

Medicines Incorporated in Collapsible Tubes Solve a Trench Problem.

AN INCH CONTAINS A DOSE

This Plan Is Applicable to Nearly All Needed Remedies, Says London Doctor Who Suggests It.

Dr. F. W. Tunnicliffe, out-patient physician to King's College Hospital and lecturer in therapeutics and practical medicine in King's College Hospital Medical School, London, describes in The Lancet a simple method of administering drugs under war and other strenuous conditions.

"A few days ago," he writes, "I was asked to design a medicine kit to be used by an officer in the trenches for the treatment of ailments among his men. It appears that, generally speaking, the services of a medical man are not available, or at any rate may not be available under the above conditions. The ailments occurring among the men during their occupation of the trenches, which I understand is now about four days, can perhaps, with one exception, be aptly included under the general term minor medicine.

"It was put to me that appropriate medicinal treatment might often prevent a man going on the sick list, or at any rate mitigate the discomfort suffered by him, if, as is invariably the case, he made up his mind to endure much rather than report himself sick. It is not my intention in this note to deal with trench maladies, although a communication upon this subject might be most interesting and helpful. The point, however, which is to be insisted upon is that it is most important to have at hand in the trenches a means of relieving urgent pain.

"The seriously wounded have often to remain a considerable time in the trenches before they can be removed to the rear, and with the hours of darkness getting shorter as the season advances this time will certainly be prolonged. During this period they suffer most distressing pain, which, both from restlessness caused by it and its general effect upon them, is likely to make them less capable of enduring the transit and treatment to which they must subsequently be submitted; it is also a source of extreme distress, if not of actual demoralization, to their comrades. For such cases an active anodyne in massive doses is urgently indicated, and the form in which it is available is not a matter of indifference.

"The conditions obtaining in the trenches render hypodermic injections or rectal injections practically impossible. The absence of water makes solution of any solid preparation and subsequent volumetric measurement difficult; in fact, I am told also practically impossible. Tabloids require a manipulation on the part of the giver and a capacity for swallowing on the part of the patient which cannot always be relied upon as obtaining.

"The best method of which I know at present is the incusion of the drug to be given in a gelatine or gum stick or in a thin gelatine sheet. In the first case a certain length of the stick is cut off with a penknife and put into the patient's mouth; in the second, an area of sheet is cut off with scissors and also placed in the patient's mouth; length of stick and area of sheet corresponding to a given dose. Muddy hands and indiscriminate knives render even such simple manipulations as these neither as easy nor as clean as they sound.

"Almost the same objection applies to perles, capsules, palatinoids, wafers, &c. Further, since some of our troops are fighting in snowstorms in Flanders and others under a practically tropical sun in Egypt and elsewhere, the melting point of the drug base must be considered.

"The method which I have employed, and which, I think, is capable of wide application, is to prescribe the drug to be given in a semi-solid aromatic base and to inclose the mass in a collapsible tube such as is generally used to contain remedies for external application. The base must be sufficiently viscid to enable a continuous semi-solid jet of substance to be exuded from the nozzle by pressure at the bottom of the tube. By varying the composition of the base in glycerin, bismuth paste, agar-agar, &c., all climatic conditions can be allowed for. There are many kinds of collapsible tubes on the market; those are specially to be recommended in which the screw cap is permanently attached to the neck of the tube. In these the cap cannot be lost.

"With a given base the weight of a given length of jet is practically constant, and by this means an accurate dosage can be obtained. The medicinal creams which I have had made so far all have the same dose, viz., one linear inch of the exuded jet. An inch can easily be measured against the last joint of the thumb, and, indeed, can practically always be accurately guessed.

"I made several experiments with different kinds of tubes and was at first greatly tempted to make use of those tubes, of which there are many on the market, with keys at the bottom. I thought that accurate dosage could be obtained by turning the key through definite arcs. This method is, however, quite fallacious, owing to the inconstant calibre of the tubes throughout their length.

"As a constituent of the base I prescribe some aromatic substance which promotes salivation and thus reflexly stimulates swallowing. So far as I am aware any drug, crystalloid or otherwise, or any first dressing of wounds, except hydrogen peroxide, can be administered in this form and in adequate concentration. I have prepared, for instance, a chlorodyne cream containing up to thirty minims to the inch and a morphine cream containing up to two grains to the inch.

"In preparing bases for creams containing crystalloids the viscosity of the cream should be tested after the crystalloid has been added and before the mass is put in the tube, as the addition of even small quantities of a crystalloid considerably alters the viscosity of the cream. For instance, a cream which will give in a collapsible tube a perfectly easily measurable semi-solid jet, will not do so after the addition of hydrochlorate of morphine to it, in the proportion of one grain of the salt to twenty grains—i. e., one linear inch of jet.

"The application to the patient of these medical creams is so simple as to need no description. The inch of jet can be severed from the nozzle of the tube against his teeth, if he is more or less unconscious it can be dabbed off on the back of his tongue. The cap then can be replaced on the tube."

SWISS GUARD NEUTRALITY.

Prevents Italians Organizing Within Her Borders.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 24.—The Swiss Government is sending heavy reinforcements of troops to the southern part of Switzerland and particularly to the Canton of Ticino.

The purpose of these troop movements is to prevent the Italian irridentists in Switzerland from organizing a volunteer corps for service in the Italian Army.

3-DAY TOURS TO WASHINGTON

May 27

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Tour to Pacific Coast via Attractive Scenic Routes August 7.

Pennsylvania R. R.

GERMANY IS CUT OFF BY BREAK IN WIRELESS

Electrical Disturbances in the North Atlantic Sever Direct Communication—Allies Censor Cables

Owing to unfavorable static conditions in the North Atlantic, which have handicapped wireless communication between this country and Germany, the German Government for some time has found it practically impossible to send messages here without having them pass first into the hands of the British censors in London. The belief was expressed yesterday that the present conditions would continue until about July 1. The activities of the aurora borealis and severe electrical storms over the wireless routes are responsible for the situation. Germany may thus remain isolated from the rest of the world for several weeks, unless the censors see fit to permit its messages to go over the cables which are controlled by the Allies.

It was learned yesterday that the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., the receiving station of the Atlantic Communication Company, the German wireless concern, has been cut off entirely from the German sending station at Nauen, Germany, on several occasions during the past two weeks. The situation is about the same at Tuckerton, N. J., from which the wireless messages to Germany are sent.

It has been estimated that the static disturbances now occurring often increase the wireless distance between Nauen and Sayville by the equivalent of 2,000 miles, a handicap which even the powerful equipment has been unable to overcome. Four operators have worked simultaneously at Sayville receiving a single message. By picking up fragments and patching them together a few messages have been received, but as a rule the result has been not at all satisfactory.

Germany had to fall back upon her wireless plants in order to transmit news and official or diplomatic messages through a channel not controlled by her enemies when the trans-Atlantic cable was cut at the beginning of the war. The Sayville station became the distributing centre, and the messages were thence transmitted by neutral cable or telegraph to all parts of the world. In that way Germany managed to send uncensored messages to her diplomatic representatives in neutral countries, and the German War Office statements were distributed uncensored. At present the news agencies must depend upon London for transmission of the daily German War Office statements.

FOUND CANADIANS HAPPY.

Sir Adam Beck Says They Did Four Solid Weeks of Trench Duty.

Sir Adam Beck of Toronto returned yesterday with Lady Beck, on the American liner New York, from his official visit to Europe, and said that he had visited the trenches in France and found the Canadian troops all in good spirits and eager for the fray. Those who were seriously wounded were sent to England for treatment, while others less severely injured were treated in the base hospitals. Th Canadian troops did trench duty for twenty-two to twenty-eight days continuously, and then went to the French villages at the rear of the lines for a few hours' rest.

Sir Adam stood for several hours on the roof of a monastery near Ypres, between the British artillery and the trenches, and the shells whistled over him from both sides, sometimes making a noise like a train going through a tunnel. The trenches were all more than seven feet in depth, and were divided into sections, like a small town, with alley ways leading off the main avenues. The food supplied to the Canadian troops, he said, was very good, and superior to that issued by the French Government. He saw a batch of several hundred German prisoners brought into the camp near Arras, and said that he was surprised by their neatness and smart appearance, although they had been living in the trenches like the British and French soldiers.

Sir Adam said that he had been booked to sail on the Lusitania from New York on May 1, but could not get away and had to go by the White Star liner Adriatic a few days earlier. Captain B. F. Hayes slowed down for two days before he reached the Irish coast, and then drove the ship past the submarine danger zone at night, speeding his engines so hard that the liner shook from stem to stern. In addition the Captain of the Adritic had all the boats lowered on both sides to the level of the lower deck, so that they could be easily dropped into the water in case of emergency.

When asked what he had to report on his trip, Sir Adam said:

"The purpose of my visit was to report to the Canadian Government the condition of the large number of horses which had been shipped to England for the use of the Canadian troops, to ascertain the class and number of horses required from time to time, to visit the various British and Canadian remount depots in England and France, to visit the headquarters of the Canadian Division at the front and confer with General Alderson, commanding the Canadians, in reference to the horses supplied to our troops at the front, and inspect as many of them as possible.

"Agriculture is proceeding as usual in France and Belgium, all the work having been accomplished by the women, old men, and boys. Even in the district lying between the firing lines of the artillery and the advanced trenches work is carried on peacefully, and children play in the streets of the villages as if war did not exist."

GERMANS CHAINED TO GUNS?

Correspondent Reports That British Found Four Artillerymen Fastened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans early this morning made three massed attacks on the British line north of La Bassée. Each attack was repulsed and under a hot screen of machine gun fire the infantry charged and drove the Germans back into their second line of trenches, which were heavily barricaded and cemented.

The British took two trench heads and captured several guns. Two of the machine guns taken were found to have two German artillerymen chained to each. The chains were fastened to their waists and doubly fastened by padlocks.

Unreservedly the selection of men who know and demand the best
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
A pleasing innovation is the distinctive Single-Row Package of Plain Ends.
A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

TYPHUS FEVER IS AS OLD AS WARFARE

Plague of Athens, Described by Thucydides, Is Identical with the Serbian Epidemic.

GONE IN TIMES OF PEACE

Present Knowledge Shows It Can be Banished by the Observance of Sanitary Rules.

Civilization is only a thin crust, covering possibilities of relapse into savagery. Long ages have been required to bring civilized man by slow and painful stages to his present condition. Only a few months are required for him to relapse into the condition of barbarism from which he emerged. In times of great disaster, when the conventions of civilized society are removed, man again becomes an individualist, striving like primitive man or like the beasts of the jungle for food and shelter and even for life itself, and ruthlessly abandoning any refinements or customs which might impede him. Under such conditions, he easily reverts to the habits of his former savage state. Even the diseases of barbarism return.

A striking illustration is the reappearance of typhus fever in the war-swept countries of Europe. From the plague of Athens, as described by Thucydides, down through the ages, typhus has always appeared at times of disaster. Always the companion of war and misery, known at different times by its old names of camp fever, siege fever, famine fever, and jail fever, it raged all over Europe during the Napoleonic wars, only to die out in later years so completely as to be almost forgotten.

"The history of typhus," says Hirsch, "is written in those dark pages of the world's history which tell of the grievous visitations of mankind by war, famine, and misery of every kind."

Murchison says that a complete history of typhus would be the history of Europe during the last three and a half centuries. Clemow, in his "Geography of Disease," says that "in the earliest ages of the world's history, typhus accompanied famine, sieges, and wars."

Yet both civilization and science had practically forgotten it. All authorities of the present generation have described it as a rare disease. Several generations of medical men grew up and died with hardly any knowledge of it. So completely was it forgotten that Ricketts was obliged to go to Mexico for material to study it, while a few cases which appeared in the tenement districts of New York were not recognized and were widely discussed as a possible new disease. Yet six months of war, with its accompanying horrors, bring back mankind's old enemy, the companion of famine, rapine, and barbarism in a thousand wars.

This relapse into barbarism, hopeless though it may be, is robbed of at least a part of its horrors, so far as typhus is concerned, by the scientific advances of the last decade.

"Thanks to the work of Ricketts, Wilder, Anderson, and Goldberger, this age-long scourge has lost its terrors," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "only in those countries which are so hopelessly war-ridden as to make decent living impossible is there any excuse for the presence of this disease. When the present war is over it will again disappear only to reappear again, as it always has and always will so long as supposedly civilized nations resort to wholesale murder and destruction as a method of settling their difficulties."

KANSAS VACCINATES HOGS.

New Experiment Tried to End the Cholera Epidemics.

The problem of hog cholera epidemics which sweep the farms of Kansas is being solved, it is believed, by the vaccination of the hogs. According to Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., the new plan, in which he has been actively interested, will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the farmers.

The new experiment was first tried in the Silver Lake district, near Topeka, where all of the farmers had their hogs vaccinated. Since then there has been but one outbreak of cholera in that region, and this was found in hogs that had been shipped in and were not treated soon enough.

The farmers are combining with the agricultural college in an effort to stamp out the disease. It is only necessary for them to report all trouble with the animals and notify the college of all increase in their herds. The college then sends a specialist to vaccinate the animals, paying salary and railroad fare. The farmers have only to pay for the serum.

RUM RATION STATISTICS.

German Soldiers Consume Three Times as Much Alcohol as Allies.

The European war, subjecting millions of men to the irregularities and exposures of life in field and camp, has naturally revived interest in and furnished new material for the discussion of many old problems. Among these problems is that connected with the use of alcohol by the soldiers. The time has passed, in the opinion of medical men, when alcoholic liquors are to be regarded as inseparable from warfare and essential for military activities. Efficiency is now the prime consideration.

Since the last great war, scientific research has greatly increased our knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the human body. While the physiologist has not as yet spoken the last word on this subject, the overwhelming preponderance of scientific evidence is in favor of the proposition that the use of alcohol, in any amounts, large or small, tends to impair muscular co-ordination, to dull the special senses, to retard muscular and nervous reactions and mental processes, and to reduce efficiency in any work requiring rapid and accurate mental or physical effort.

The question still open to discussion is whether, in times of unusual exposure, strain and exertion, the temporarily stimulating effects of alcohol are sufficiently valuable to compensate for its undesirable results. Evidently the military authorities of Europe think so, or are still influenced by custom or tradition, since in each army the regulation ration of alcohol is still provided. In the English Army 2½ ounces of rum are issued to each man twice a week. For men in the trenches this allowance is increased to 4½ ounces twice a week under ordinary weather conditions and to 2½ ounces daily in very bad weather, making a minimum of 5 ounces a week and a maximum of 17½ ounces. The regular ration of 2½ ounces is estimated to contain 25.5 grams of alcohol.

The French soldier receives daily 50 grams of rum containing 20 grams of alcohol. The German soldier receives 1,700 grams of beer and 20 grams of brandy a day, which is 40 grams of alcohol of the ordinary lager variety, has a low alcohol content of only about 3.5 per cent., but this quantity would amount to a total of 70.7 grams of actual alcohol a day. Austrian soldiers receive each day 0.5 liter of wine, equivalent to 40 grams of alcohol.

The physiologic effects of alcohol on military efficiency would probably not be so clearly apparent in the army as in the navy. The modern battleship, cruiser, and submarine have become marvels of mechanical complexity and delicacy. The soldier in the trenches might take the maximum German ration of 70 grams of alcohol a day without impairing his ability to handle his rifle or manipulate a machine gun. Whether the members of the aviation corps, the artillerymen charged with handling the heavy guns, or the signal men, on whose quickness and accuracy of vision much might depend, could maintain the highest efficiency on a daily allowance of alcohol remains to be proved.

"There is," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "abundant testimony on the part of naval experts to show that alcohol diminishes the accuracy of the gun-pointer on the battleship and so reduces the number of probable hits. 'Dutch courage' has heretofore been regarded as an indispensable equipment of warfare, and alcohol has been looked on as the ally rather than the enemy of the fighting man; but the present war will reverse the opinions of the civilized world on a good many questions, and is possible that the indispensability of alcohol in the army may be one of them."

GERMANY'S POLISH OFFENSIVE CHECKED

Continued from Page 1.

21st. The enemy repeatedly reached our trenches, but each time was driven back by our fire and counter-attacks. We captured here seventeen officers, 640 men, and some machine gunh.

From Dolina to Kolomea there was violent artillery fire.

VIENNA, May 24.—An official statement issued today says:

The general situation in the northeastern theatre of war is unchanged. Battles continue in Middle Galicia. During the engagements of the last few days in the hilly country of Kielce, Russian Poland, thirty officers and 6,300 soldiers have been captured.

A. Schrader's Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner completed this building in 6 months.

The owners are unusually "up to the minute"—in "safety-first" devices, in welfare provisions, and wanting everything just right.

TURNER Construction Co

From B. C. 34 To A. D. 1915

PHOENIX is a bird. There was only one phoenix at a time. The phoenix went down and came up with new life. B. C. 34 in Egypt repeats itself A. D. 1915 in New York.

There is only one *Phoenix Silk Hosiery*. It comes up from the tub with new life, lustre rejuvenated, yarn resoftened, dye refreshened.

A new pair or your money back for any pair that doesn't wear.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

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BEST-PUREST AND MOST FASHIONABLE TURKISH CIGARETTE "FIFTY SIX"

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

RETRIEVED.

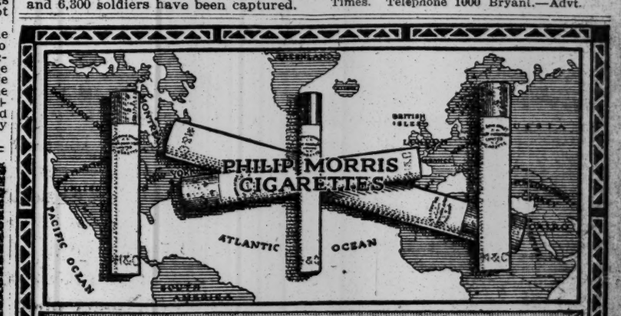
Hundreds of articles are lost daily in New York and many are recovered by a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Rare Old Dutch Gin
Creme de Menthe
Curacao Kümmel

The Maintained Excellence of Bols liqueurs is due to their World fa[illegible] and over 300 years' distilling experience



PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

PLAIN OR CORK

"THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

BRITISH FALL BACK UNDER GAS ATTACK

Poison in Vapor Cloud and Shells Enable Germans to Take Some Trenches East of Ypres.

BRITISH AT ONCE REATTACK

Some Ground Is Regained and a Fierce Battle Is On for Possession of the Line.

ALLIES SHELL RAVERZYDE

German Shipyards Toward Ostend Target of Heavy Guns—Fighting Near Arras Goes On.

LONDON, May 24.—By the use of poison gas to the east of Ypres the Germans have driven the British forces from some of the trenches on that portion of the western front. The conflict is still in progress, according to advices from Sir John French, who reports that part of the original line has been recaptured from the assailants.

His bulletin reads as follows:

In the fighting on May 16 and 17; to the northeast of Festubert, seven machine guns were captured, and it is possible that more may be buried in the destroyed trenches.

Today three German batteries were silenced by our guns, one battery being destroyed by direct hits and its ammunition blown up.

East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack this morning under cover of a poisonous gas, hostile artillery at the same time firing asphyxiating gas shells. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of their trenches, and the enemy penetrated our line in two or three places.

Fighting is still in progress and portions of our original line have already been retaken.

Shell Coast Shipyards.

Heavy guns of the Allies, apparently located some distance inland from Nieuport, have been bombarding Raverzyde, a little village to the northwest toward Ostend. The night bulletin of the French War Office, which reports this, states that the shipyards were the object of attack. The report reads:

Between Nieuport and Ypres a spirited artillery engagement has taken place, caused by the efficacious fire of our heavy artillery on the shipyards of Raverzyde, southwest of Ostend.

To the north of La Bassée the British attacks have resulted in new progress.

To the north of Neuville St. Vaast the Germans attempted an attack with very important forces. Caught under the fire of our artillery, they were at once checked, and suffered large losses.

Supplementary reports received today emphasize the importance of the success attained by us yesterday to the northeast of the Chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette in a sanguinary engagement with the bayonet we annihilated those forces which had opposed us and captured several machine guns.

On the rest of the front there is nothing new.

The French War Office bulletin of the afternoon reads:

At several points between Steenstraete and Ypres the enemy yesterday delivered attacks, after having made preliminary use of asphyxiating gases. These attacks were repulsed.

In the region to the north of Arras the fighting continued all night long. We took 120 prisoners at a point to the north of the village of Neuville St. Vaast. The enemy delivered several counter-attacks, but they were checked by our artillery. The artillery engagements are being continued with intensity.

Further reports received describe strikingly the extent of the check administered to the Germans in this region during the evening of May 22 and the night of May 22-23. In spite of the numerous reinforcements brought forward with all speed, and the vigor of the fresh attacks repeated two or three times, the enemy failed in every one of his efforts and suffered considerable losses.

Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Reports Allies Repulsed.

Berlin sharply contradicts the reports of allied gains. The official statement reads:

Several advances by night and day by the British, between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, and French attacks on the northern slope of the Lorette hills, at Ablain and north and south of Neuville, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, who lost 150 prisoners.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery battles continue. In the Forest of Le Prêtre the French suffered losses during a new and unsuccessful attack.

NOT BOYCOTTING AMERICA.

German-American Economic Union Denies Any Such Move.

The German Information Service gave out yesterday, under the caption, "No Boycott of American Merchandise in Germany," a statement issued recently by the German-American Economic Union of Frankfort. The statement reads:

According to The London Daily Telegraph, a campaign is on in Germany to boycott all American goods. The Board of Directors of the German-American Economic Union hereby repudiates that assertion of The Daily Telegraph.

The fact that they have not been able to carry on neutral commerce with the United States and the fact that America furnishes ammunition to the Allies caused first a feeling of estrangement and then one of growing bitterness in the hearts of the German people. With general approbation the German-American Economic Union has continually combated any isolated attempts to take advantage of public opinion in order to boycott certain American wares.

The German-American Economic Union does not deem it necessary to repeat its former assurances, since a campaign to boycott American goods is not in existence in Germany. If at present the German market is closed for the United States, then that must be blamed on England. Indeed, it would be a perversion of the truth to lay the responsibility for this state of affairs, which is the work of England, on some imaginary attempt of the Germans to boycott American wares.

Sandy Hook Route

Opens for Season Thursday, May 27th

On the above date Spring schedules of New Jersey Central Seashore lines, to North Jersey Coast resorts, take effect.

Steamers sail from foot of W. 42nd St. and Cedar St.

All rail lines from foot of W. 23rd St. and Liberty St.

See Time Tables. Now Ready.

KITCHENER CONCEALS ALL TROOP MOVEMENTS

Soldier, Marching Out of Any English Camp, May be Bound for Transport.

LONDON, May 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Spring is witnessing a movement of troops all over England, some leaving for the front and others moving from the towns where they have been billeted to encampments in the open country. But when a battalion is ordered to move, not even its officers know its destiny.

On any of the main highways of England troops may be seen on the march, generally in brigades. Kitchener's army looks well seasoned and as fit for active service as the men at the front, for most of it has now been six months in training.

To conceal the movement of troops, constant practice marches in full equipment are held, and the men do not know whether they are returning to camp until they are actually back there. Often they march to some point, entrain, and in the course of a few hours find themselves on board a transport. If their quarters are crowded, they may be sure it is only to cross the channel. But if bunks are provided and ample deck room, it means Egypt, the Dardanelles or some far point.

Every farewell a soldier takes of family and friends he expects in any case to be his last until his return from war. So secret and so complicated are the movements of the new forces in England that no authentic information could possibly be collected for the enlightenment of the enemy. But it may be assumed that the volunteer system has not disappointed Lord Kitchener.

ASQUITH UPHOLDS SPEYER'S LOYALTY

Says Privy Councillor Is a Victim of Injustice and King Will Not Relieve Him of Title.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The Prime Minister has written the following letter to Sir Edgar Speyer, in reply to the latter's request that he be relieved of his title of Knighthood and membership of the Privy Council in consequence of newspaper attacks upon himself and other Germans who have become naturalized British subjects:

Dear Sir Edgar: I can quite understand the sense of injustice and indignation which has prompted your letter to me. I have known you long and well enough to estimate at their true value these baseless and malignant imputations upon your loyalty to the British crown.

The King is not prepared to take any step such as you suggest in regard to the marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of your public service and philanthropic munificence.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

PARIS GOLD FOR LONDON.

8,000,000 Sovereigns Shipped to Start the New French Credit.

LONDON, May 11, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Although Alexander Ribot, French Minister of Finance, announced in Paris last week that he had arranged for the British Government to grant credits to France, no official announcement was made here until yesterday, when the Bank of England stated that 8,000,000 sovereigns had been received from abroad. This is the first installment of £20,000,000 $100,000,000) in gold which is coming from Paris to London to start the credit, and a further £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) in Treasury bills is expected to be issued to complete the credit.

The French Finance Minister is reported to have said that the scheme, besides arranging for the payment of war supplies in England, was intended to facilitate French purchases from the Americas, but so far the operation has had little noticeable effect on exchange.

The arrival of £8,000,000 ($40,000,000) is believed to be the largest bullion movement ever announced by the bank in one day.

The arrangement of this credit is part of the scheme agreed upon soon after the beginning of war, that the gold reserve of either the Allies should be utilized to replenish that of the other, if it were found necessary at any time to do so.

Advantage has already been taken by the scheme instituted by the Russian Government, in conjunction with the British authorities, to issue Treasury bills in London for the release of Russian commercial paper held up here by reason of the war and exchange difficulties. Several applications have been made for the release of such bills held by the Bank of England.

PRAISE LINDON BATES, JR.

Perkins and Straus Among Speakers at Progressive Memorial.

Lindon Bates, Jr., Chairman of the County Committee of the Progressive Party and member of the Executive Committee of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, was warned against taking passage in the Lusitania, but "as was characteristic of his tireless pursuit of what he believed right, Mr. Bates accepted the danger rather than lose two or three days to take another ship."

Thus George W. Perkins spoke last night of Mr. Bates at a meeting in Bryant Hall of the County Committee called to honor the memory of the late County Chairman. Jacob R. Schiff, First Vice Chairman of the committee, presided, and more than 250 members and friends attended the meeting. Among the speakers besides Mr. Perkins were Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey; George W. Ransom, Walter A. Johnson, State Chairman of the Progressive Party; Bainbridge Colby, ex-State Insurance Commissioner William H. Hotchkiss, William M. Chadwick, Michael Schaap, William A. Ferguson, Secretary of the County Committee, and Stanley M. Isaacs.

Mr. Straus, eulogizing Mr. Bates as a man beyond his years in energy, earnestness and ability, representing the highest type of American citizen, said:

"His life has received the crown of highest glory, for it was on a voyage of merc ythat he met death."

SURVIVOR HERE SAW TRAP FOR LUSITANIA

Dr. C. E. Foss First to Return with Detailed Account of the Sea Tragedy.

TWO SUBMARINES, HE SAYS

First One Sighted Half Hour Before Torpedoing—Dramatic Story of Work of Rescue.

The first survivor of the Lusitania to return to this country with a graphic detailed account of the disaster is Dr. Carl E. Foss of Harlem, Mont., who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York, which also had two other survivors among her crew, William Smith, a saloon steward, and Edward Skay, an assistant cook.

Dr. Foss said that he had come back because his wife and family in Harlem were so anxious about him that he had to assure them personally of his safety. In an interview on the deck of the New York coming up the harbor, he asserted positively that he saw a submarine about a mile away on the port quarter half an hour before the ship was struck, and that there was only one explosion. He thought the submarine he sighted was not the one which torpedoed the Lusitania half an hour later, because it was a mile away on the port quarter, and the other must have been waiting for her somewhere to starboard on the seaward side of the ship.

Dr. Foss, who is 28 years old, tall and slim, said that he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1910, and had made a special study of surgery and gunshot wounds. He went to England to offer his services to the Red Cross Association.

"I had a berth in the second cabin on E deck," the surgeon said, "and about 1:25 o'clock on Friday afternoon, May 7, I was standing on the port side of A deck aft with three or four of the passengers, looking at the Irish coast. There had been a good deal of talk about the German submarines all the way across, on account of the threats printed in the newspapers before the Lusitania sailed, but the thoughts of being torpedoed did not impress the passengers to the exclusion of other subjects.

Saw Submarine Mile Away.

"Suddenly I saw a submarine rise to the surface about a mile away, and steam parallel with the ship. The Lusitania was going slowly at that time, and was not making more than fifteen knots, because the submarine kept pace with her for five minutes, and I have always read that submarines cannot steam more than fifteen knots at their maximum speed.

"I called the attention of other passengers on deck to the submarine, got my glasses from the smoking room to look at her, and also handed them to one of the sailors to examine the war craft with. After the submarine dived below the surface I looked at my watch, and it was just 1:30. The Lusitania swerved a minute or so afterward, which gave me the impression that the Captain on the bridge also had seen the submarine and had altered his course to avoid risk of being torpedoed.

"We went down to the saloon to the second sitting for luncheon with other passengers, who were aware that we had sighted a German submarine, and were all keyed up, but did not imagine that our danger was so grave as it really was.

"When we were at table there came an explosion, a heavy, dull sound, which was followed by a violent trembling of the ship for me. It had undoubtedly a deadening effect on the passengers, who seemed to be stunned by the shock. There was no panic of any kind. The people all realized that something serious had happened.

"The Lusitania listed to starboard almost immediately, and I ran up the companionway to the deck from the dining saloon. I saw some of the crew taking lifebelts from boxes lashed to the deck and fitting them on themselves. There was no effort to assist the passengers who were frantically looking for lifebelts. I started to go down to my cabin to get the one I had placed ready on a rack over the berth, but by that time the ship had listed so heavily that it was too risky. Just then one of the huge funnels fell down onto the deck with a terrific crash, which may have been mistaken by some for a second explosion.

"Finally I managed to get one of the lifebelts from a box on deck and jumped over the starboard side aft into the water about nine minutes after the explosion. There was only room in the boats for women and children. I had hardly hit the water when a lifeboat crashed down on me, narrowly missing my head, and seemed to have the bottom stove in by the fall.

Legs Cut by Propeller.

"The five men in it were pitched out and one of them got caught in the swirl of the starboard wing propeller and had both his legs almost severed when I managed to get him clear and put a rope in his hand. The poor fellow was bleeding terribly and could not have lasted much longer.

"I saw a woman near by with a lifebelt on who had a child in her arms and was clinging to a piece of wreckage. A lifeboat came along with twenty to twenty-five persons in it, and I managed to steer the woman to it, and she was hoisted on board with her child. After that I started to swim for a wooden life raft about 200 yards away, which appeared to be waterlogged as if the seams had opened. There were several women on it screaming wildly, and the raft was rocking heavily because they would not keep still. I swam to the bow and another man went to the stern to try to keep it upright.

"We shouted to the woman to keep quiet, but they were so hysterical that they took no notice and the craft turned turtle, throwing them all into the water. Two women grasped an oar, and one could swim while the other kept up with her lifebelt. I guided the oar and, with the aid of the woman who swam, we managed to reach a raft about a quarter of a mile away, on which seven men were standing.

"By this time the other woman was nearly drowned and was lifted onto the raft in an unconscious state, but she recovered later. We drifted about for two hours and were picked up by the tug Indian Empire at 5:30. After I reached her deck I collapsed through the shock and exposure."

Dr. Foss said that he saw the Lusitania sink below the water with her stern pointing skyward and her propellers still churning wildly. After she disappeared the water was dotted with the bodies of the dead, mingled with the wreckage. The tug reached Queenstown at 9:30 o'clock that night, and the survivors were taken to hospitals.

"I cannot condemn too strongly the sacrifice of human life, mainly through the reduced speed at which the Lusitania was going at the time," Dr. Foss said. "I firmly believe that the tragedy might have been averted if the liner had been running at full speed. She would then at least have stood a chance of outdistancing the submarine."

Dr. Foss said he was leaving almost immediately for Harlem, Mont., and expected to go abroad again soon to join the English Red Cross service.

Edward Skay, an assistant cook on the New York, said that he was a second cabin steward on the Lusitania and denied that the crew helped themselves to lifebelts and disregarded the cries for help from the passengers on deck, as stated by Dr. Foss.

"There was a very little time to do anything after the explosion," Skay said. "I went on deck ten minutes after it happened and the ship was listed over so far that you might have walked on the port side. Any one could have seen that she was going down. I had a lifebelt, but I jumped overboard and swam 300 yards away to wait for the Lusitania to sink, so that I should not get drawn under. Afterward I swam to a lifeboat in which Lady Allan of Montreal was sitting with other passengers. There were about fifteen of the crew in it and only two of them had lifebelts on."

The agents of the Cunard Line, when asked about the criticism made by Dr. Foss on the economizing of fuel on the day the Lusitania sank, replied that as the ship was twenty-five miles west of Queenstown at 1 o'clock she had not conserved her speed till then. They did not know why Captain Turner had reduced the speed, but at the inquest he had stated it was in order to arrive off the bar lightship early Saturday morning. Until the investigation was made by the Board of Trade the agents could not make any comment. Other survivors had praised the crew of the Lusitania for their efforts to save passengers, the agents said.

ILFEBOAT'S RECOIL KILLED 40.

Oar and Belt Kept Isaac Lehmann Afloat, He Writes.

Henry Lehmann, a manufacturer's agent, of 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, received a letter yesterday from his brother Isaac, who was a first-cabin passenger on the Lusitania when she sailed from New York on May 1 for Liverpool. The letter read in part:

"I was sitting on deck after luncheon talking with Mr. Pearson, the traction magnate, and Mr. Medbury, listening to the former, who was telling us about the wonderful organ he had recently installed in his house at a cost of $40,000. Suddenly there came an explosion, and I remarked to Mr. Medbury, 'I'll bet we have been torpedoed.' I ran down below to my cabin to get the lifebelt from the rack, but it was gone. Then I gathered up my papers, and met Steward Barnes, who got another lifebelt, which I buckled on and went to the top deck, where the boats were.

"One was swung out on the davit, and sailors were put on, and we made engine test speed until we picked up the pilot and got into the Mersey.

"We were about 30 miles from the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, and we received no further help. Captain Dowan did not attempt to go to her aid, as he thought it was his duty to get his vessel home and we knew that there were German submarines all about the Irish coast.

"On reaching the Mersey we heard that every one on board the Lusitania was lost. The Lapland of the Red Star Line was aground on a sandbar and we passed her going in.

"When we got into Liverpool everyone was excited and the anti-German feeling ran high. I put up at 95 Byram Street, near Scotland Road, and it was in the road that the riots started. I was sitting in the parlor when I heard a crowd down the street and went out and saw that they had gathered in front of a German cutlery shop that was run by a man named Deiltmer. I was feeling pretty sore against the Germans myself, because I had been insulted during the day for being an American. People called out that the Italians—Americans are not better than the Italians—they are waiting to see which side wins and then they are going to throw in with the winning side,' and all that sort of thing."

Rowan took up the tale here. He was "in on this end," as he put it, and knew all about the rioting and subsequent looting.

"It was Monday night that the crowd wrecked the cutlery shop," said Rowan, "and worked its way across to Aurora New York, "and it was there that I met Jackson. We were in front of the crowd, which was composed of what would be called the substantial working class, and everyone felt very badly about the Lusitania.

"The crowd was muttering and growling and the shop was dark, but there were people upstairs. So I just picked up a brick and heaved it through the window, and Jackson here heaved the second one. Then everyone took to shying them, and in a few minutes the place was a wreck.

"Then every one broke into the place and soon all the furniture, carpets, and everything else were thrown out of the window into the street. There were several policemen at the corner, half a block away, and they only grinned. The crowd then went on down the street and wrecked four German pork shops and carried away some of the meat. I saw one young fellow going off with half a hog and an old woman was dancing in the middle of the street with strings of sausages all over her and flying in the wind, while the crowd cheered.

"On Tuesday the crowd was a different sort. It was full of roughs, and when the shops were broken into they looted everything. On that day they destroyed several Chinese stores and some Russian, and then the police began to take a hand. There were rioting and looting all that day, but on Wednesday the police stopped it.

"I went over to England on the Transylvania last January and we ran into Queenstown to avoid the U-21, which had been reported to be waiting for us. We had 2 fifteen-inch guns lashed up forward. It was sai don board that German spies in New York had tipped their submarines off that this shipment had been made and that they had been instructed to stop it at all costs."

ROSE AFTER SINKING LINER.

Submarine Man Observed Wreck, New York Survivor Writes.

How the crew of the German submarine that sank the Lusitania rose to the surface to look over the work they had done is told in a fifty-four-page letter written by a survivor, Michael G. Byrne, a retired merchant, living at 444 West Fiftieth Street. The letter was received yesterday by his wife.

"From the first cabin promenade deck," said Mr. Byrne, "I saw the periscope of a submarine near the ship and shortly thereafter saw the trail of a torpedo as it approached. Conditions just before and just after the explosion really led to slaughter; for an officer ran around the deck telling the passengers that there was no danger—that the ship would be beached. Several passengers who knew that the torpedo had struck near the engine room questioned the statement but were again assured that there was no danger. I waited until the water was even with the main deck and then jumped overboard. The water was full of struggling swimmers, including many women, who were begging the people in the boats to take their children."

Mr. Byrne said that the ship sank, a few minutes after he went overboard, "bow first, as though on a greased keel."

"Shortly after the Lusitania disappeared," he continued, "there appeared in the direction of the coast a ripple on the surface which speedily increased to a wave; and the black form of a coming tower appeared, followed by the hull. It rested just above the surface and the head and shoulders of a man appeared. It clooked about the waters in the neighborhood and then went back and the submarine dropped out of sight."

Mr. Byrne said that he was in the water altogether about two hours. An expert swimmer, he alternately floated and swam until he came upon a boatload of survivors, "evidently getting nowhere." He climbed aboard after floating about. Byrne spent the night after the disaster in the Queen's Hotel, Queenstown.

"All night," he wrote, "delifious survivors were moaning in their sleep and crying, 'Captain, save us.' Sleep was impossible. The next day I went into the country and have since been staying with relatives at Paulstown."

BRINGS VANDERBILT PAPERS.

Pierre Lorillard Comes as Special Messenger to Widow.

Pierre Lorillard returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner New York, distressed over the death of his friend Alfred G. Vanderbilt. He said that he was bringing over papers relating to Mr. Vanderbilt's affairs, but he could not state what their contents were. They were handed to him in London to be delivered to the widow by friends of Mr. Vanderbilt.

It was thought probable that the papers might contain sworn statements made by survivors of the Lusitania, who saw Mr. Vanderbilt actually go down with the liner, and that they were for use when the proceedings are commenced to settling his estate.

IGNORED LUSITANIA'S CALLS.

Steamer Was Warned Away by Admiralty, Says Coal Passer.

Cecil M. Jackson of Walla Walla, Wash., a stage carpenter and coal passer, and J. Rowan of England and San Francisco, who arrived here yesterday on the New York, heaved the first bricks in the anti-German riots in Liverpool, following the Lusitania disaster.

Jackson, who had shipped on the Swanmore of the Johnson Line, running between Liverpool and Baltimore, told of a wireless message received the day the Lusitania was sunk.

"We were just south of Daunt's Rock at about 1 o'clock on the Friday that the Lusitania was sunk," he said, "when we received a wireless from the British Admiralty. It told us to make all haste to port, and from then on the speed of the ship was raised from the ordinary 10 knots to 16. Double shifts of passers and stokers were put on, and we made engine test speed until we picked up the pilot and got into the Mersey.

"We were about 30 miles from the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, and we received no further help. Captain Dowan did not attempt to go to her aid, as he thought it was his duty to get his vessel home and we knew that there were German submarines all about the Irish coast.

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KILLED 2,000 TURKS OF CRACK CORPS

British Also Inflicted a Loss of 5,000 Wounded in Dardanelles Fight.

FRENCH IN FIERCE BATTLE

Losses in Attack Near Sedd-el-Bahr Said By Turks to Have Been 2,000 Killed.

PARIS, May 24.—News received here from the Dardanelles is to the effect that the recent Turkish attack against the British troops near Kaleh Tepe, (on the European side, opposite Nagara,) by two Turkish divisions, was carefully prepared by General Liman von Sanders, the German commander, and his staff, with the object not only of inflicting a check on the Allies, but of raising the spirits of the Turkish troops and reassuring public opinion, which is said to have been profoundly impressed by the heavy Turkish losses at the beginning of May.

General von Sanders brought up the First Army Corps, a crack organization which had been reserved for the defense of Constantinople. The landing of these troops was greatly hampered by the bombardment from the Allies' aeroplanes. Two divisions of this corps which had been put asore the night before at Maidos, immediately marched to Kaleh Tepe and attacked the Australians and New Zealanders the night of May 18-19. They were completely beaten, however, losing 2,000 men killed and 5,000 wounded, the reports say.

In the southern end of the peninsula the French troops faced strong defensive work. At certain points they advanced to within a few yards of the Turks, and fierce bayonet and hand-grenade fighting followed. In one of these hand-to-hand struggles it is asserted that a Colonial infantryman named Laborde spontaneously took the lead as his group was entering a Turkish trench and by throwing grenades succeeded unaided in stopping a Turkish counter-attack and preventing quick-firers from being used until he fell wounded.

The fighting at Kaleh Tepe, referred to in the above dispatch, was reported in The Times of Saturday, in a cablegram from General Sir Ian Hamilton to the Governor of Victoria, Australia.

CONSTANTINOPLE TELLS OF ALLIES' DEFEAT

Says They Lost 2,000 Killed in Vain Attacks Near Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Amsterdam and London,) May 24.—Official announcement was made here today that an attack by the French and British forces yesterday on the Turkish positions near Sedd-el-Bahr, on the southern end of Gallipoli Peninsula, had been repulsed. It is asserted the Allies left 2,000 dead on the field. The statement follows:

"The enemy on Sunday attacked near Sedd-el-Bahr, under the protection of his batteries and fleet; but, notwithstanding the fact that he had reinforcements, we repulsed the attack. The enemy left 2,000 dead on the field, and we captured a machine gun.

"During the fight our fire caused a hostile aeroplane to fall into the sea.

"Our batteries along the shores of the Dardanelles caused much damage to the enemy's ships and batteries near Sedd-el-Bahr. One of our batteries on the Asiatic side hit an enemy ship four times, the ship subsequently leaving the strait. A warship of the Vengeance type was also hit by two of our shells. Our men working the guns had only six wounded."

It is reported here that the number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased to 90,000 by additional debarkations. Of the troops on shore about 4,000 are said to be incapacitated by illness. The original landing force was estimated at 60,000.

SUNK 15 TURKISH TRANSPORTS

British Submarine E-14's Victims Also Included Two Torpedo Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—Additional details of the exploits of the submarine E-14 are contained in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Mitylene, which says:

"The E-4 ran many risks not only fro mines, but had also to run the gauntlet of land batteries and submerged torpedo tubes under the rocky shores of the strait. She had eight torpedoes on board, not one of which was wasted. Two torpedo boats fell victims to her unerring aim, and a large collier also was sunk.

"Above all not fewer than five transports were torpedoed and sent to the bottom. Of the transports two were carrying a considerable number of Turkish troops.

"Oother British submarines are acting effectively in the same region, and their close watch on the enemy's doings in the strait is giving the Turks a bad attack of nerves."

TURKS LOSE A GUNBOAT.

Admit the Sinking of the Pelenk-i-deria by a Submarine.

CONSTANTINOULE, May 23, (by Wireless to Berlin and London, May 24.)—An official statement issued tonight by the Turkish General Staff said:

"The twenty-five-year-old gunboat Pelenk-i-Deria was sunk this afternoon by a hostile submarine. Two members of the crew were killed, but all the others escaped without injury."

The Pelenk-i-Deria was built at Kiel in 1890. Her displacement was 886 tons. She was used as a seagoing depot ship for the torpedo boat flotilla.

RUSSIANS SAVE ARMENIANS.

Troops Arrive at Van and Drive Off Besieging Turks.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, May 23, (via Petrograd, May 24.)—A detachment of Russian soldiers has occupied the town of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, thus bringing relief to the Armenians, who were being besieged there by the Turks. Upon the arrival of the Russians the Turks retreated in the direction of Bitlis.

Van, in Turkish Armenia, and Urumiah, in Persia, have been the scenes of persecution and attacks upon Armenians by Turks and Kurds for several months. The situation became so serious that the powers of Europe protested to Turkey, saying that Turkish officials would be held personally responsible for the outrages inflicted upon the Armenians.

HAYES BRINGS DISPATCHES.

Ex-President's Son Has Messages from Russia to Washington.

Scott R. Hayes, son of the late President Ruther B. Hayes, arrived late last night from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner United States with dispatches from the United States Ambassador in Petrograd to the State Department at Washington.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and will leave for the capital today.

URGE SWEDEN TO WAR.

Propaganda for Attack Upon Russia to Free Finland.

LONDON, May 24.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen saym pamphlets are being distributed throughout Sweden to further a movement for the intervention of that country in the war against Russia. These pamphlets urge that Sweden step in at once to secure the independence of Finland by an attack on Russia or by other means.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW CAN YOU RESIST A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR

California and the Panama Expositions make an irresistible appeal this year to every American citizen. To the great Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego are added the many attractions of climate, scenery and amazing development.

You should see California and the Pacific Coast; the Expositions; the old missions; Colorado and the wonderful Rockies, the enchanting and historic Southwest, Salt Lake, the Pike's Peak Region—the Golden West. You see all on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour—very low fares for round trip from New York—stopover at any and all points en route. Long return limit. Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

Choice of famous trains, including the "Golden State Limited," "Rocky Mountain Limited," "California," "Coloradao-California Express," and others. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York. Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information about California, the Expositions, how best to see them on a Rock Island Circle Scenic Tour, prepare itineraries, etc.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, 1238A Broadway, New York. Phones Madison Square 2350, 2351.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

Bring the family along to our

SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER TO ORDER (WITH WINE) $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

"Brush Up!"

Get "First" Tooth-Brushes for the family—then you'll be sure to get them *right—first* in quality at every price quoted and *first* to be made with form, bristle and handle scientifically correct for all ages and needs.

We have other tooth-brushes, too, and other brands besides our own dental preparations—and no matter how low they are priced elsewhere, our price is always lower.

Macy's "First" Tooth-Brushes

"Infant"—with soft white bristle and white bone handles. 5 inches long, *10c.*

"Young People"—white bristle, bone handle, 6 inches long, *19c.*

"Adult"—fine white bristle, bone handle, length 7 inches, *24c.*

Also "Numbersix" brushes at *24c.* and "First Preferred" at *29c.*, especially made for adult use.

Macy's "Serrated"—curved brush with stiff white bristle and bone handle. Three sizes at *24c.*, *34c.* and *44c.*

Macy's "Club" Style—large "club" grip; long, heavy, stiff white bristle. Two sizes at *29c.* and *39c.*

Macy's "Transparent"—light and dark "amber" handles, choice of bristles. Four kinds at *19c.*, *24c.*, *29c.* and *39c.*

Macy's "Numberfive"—for misses; fine white bristle, dainty bone handle, at *24c.*

Macy's Antiseptic Dental Preparations

"Dentifricia" Tooth Powder—regular 10c. size cans, *6c.*

"Dentifricia" Liquid—2 ounce bottle with sprinkler top (regularly 15c.) Now *12c.*

"Dentifricia" Cream—in tubes. Comes out flat on brush (regularly 12c.) Now *8c.*

"Prophylactum" Tooth Powder—especially antiseptic. Large size cans (regularly 16c.) Now *12c.*

"Prophylactum" Liquid—the ideal antiseptic tooth and mouth wash and gargle, 14 ounce bottle (regularly 39c.) Now *29c.*

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced, 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial, Times Square, New York. Advt.

Revillon Frères Furs ESTABLISHED 1723

Make storage and remodeling arrangements now, and be care-free about your furs until you want them in the Fall. Remodeling in conservative styles can be done with entire satisfaction in Summer, and prices are less.

Specially low charges on minimum valuations.

Call 3761 Greeley

79 West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Redfern Corsets

"Top jackets," tiny, some coming no further than the shoulders; others flaring from the waist—but how carefully the figure must be modelled beneath these little conceits.

The figure must show a distinct waistline, slightly rounded; the body poised, the back erect and flat, but still no rigid feeling or effect.

This is one of the features the Redfern Corset excels in—it gives the pretty contour that the fascinating fashions of the day require, so gracefully and comfortably that there is no sense of tight corsetting.

Step into the Redfern Corset Shop and let us show you the new models.

Redfern Corsets $3 to $25

At all high-class stores, or

The Redfern Corset Shop 510 Fifth Avenue Just above 42d Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

395 Men's New Suits Join the Splendid Group At $15

Here is a group of fine Summer Suits that under ordinary circumstances would sell for $22 or more. The materials, patterns, style and workmanship, indicate that the suits were intended to be sold for at least half more than our price—$15.

Plenty of Blue Serge and Rich, Fancy Mixtures

All hand-tailored and variously lined or unlined; rolling or regulation lapels, plain or patch pockets. All sizes, from 34 to 48.

$5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

Plain white flannel, or striped serge, in new models.

Men's $8.50 Motor Dusters, $5

Foreign make; complete range of sizes. $3.95 Motor Dusters, all sizes, $2.50.

Men's $10 Half Norfolk Coats, $6.50

All-wool flannel; navy, plain red, red-and-green, plain white. Sizes, 33 to 42.

Fourth Floor

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

The Dental Cream of Dentists

ORAL HYGIENE WEEK

This week is being devoted by the municipal authorities of New York to an educational campaign on the PROPER CARE OF THE TEETH.

Notice through the week the prominence given to TOOTH-BRUSH DRILLS by the pupils of the public schools—and to the SANITARY CARE of the brush.

KOLYNOS is the mainstay of a great majority of the oral hygienists and dental experts, because it DISINFECTS THE TOOTH-BRUSH AS WELL AS THE MOUTH.

FRIDAY will be "TOOTH BRUSH DAY" in the public schools of New York City. It will be the culmination of a WHOLE WEEK devoted to showing 800,000 school children the importance of PREVENTION OF TOOTH DECAY AND DISEASE IN THE MOUTH.

In this matter of oral hygiene education, New York is leading the country.

★ ★

Whether you are a pupil, just learning that your "second molars" are permanent teeth and should receive the most careful attention early in their career; or are in the prime of life visiting your dentist regularly and taking excellent care of your teeth; or have passed the crest of the hill and are starting down the other side,—THERE IS ONE GREAT TRUTH THIS WEEK SHOULD BRING HOME TO YOU.

It is this: THAT A REGULAR, CONSISTENT DISINFECTION OF THE TEETH AND MOUTH AND TOOTH-BRUSH—A HABIT THAT MEANS SCIENTIFIC SANITATION AND DISEASE PREVENTION—IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF YOUR DAILY DUTIES.

Do not let this lesson escape you—and let us point out to you how Kolynos fits in with it.

★ ★

Here is a preparation that has got into the drug stores throughout this country and all through England, Australia, France, Germany, South America, South Africa and India—in fact all over the civilized world—without being advertised.

It is being put up in English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese packages, in order that its purchasers may properly read the labels.

It is today a "leading seller" in a great majority of the drug stores of America—and yet this is probably the first time you ever saw its name in a newspaper.

It is being used in every one of the great armies engaged in the European conflict, literally by the tens of thousands, and in the hospitals to which the wounded soldiers are being taken.

★ ★

Kolynos is a dental cream—THE DENTAL CREAM OF DENTISTS—and in that one phrase lies the whole secret of its wonderful success.

More than five million tubes of Kolynos are being consumed annually by the most careful and the most observant people in the world.

Even the druggists who sell it have asked innumerable times how such a large sale was developed. All they know is that people come in and ask for it, and that they almost invariably come back and ask for it again.

Once a Kolynos user always a Kolynos user.

★ ★

Every druggist carries Kolynos—because A MAJORITY of the dentists in the country recommend it to their patients, AND SHOW THEIR SINCERITY BY USING IT THEMSELVES. There never has been such professional unanimity on any one article before.

To our positive knowledge, OVER ONE-HALF OF ALL THE DENTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE RECOMMENDING KOLYNOS. They represent an army of over 21,000 of the most progressive professional men in America.

Your dentist is probably among them.

These 21,000 dentists, in the past eight years, have recommended it to hundreds of thousands of patients and these hundreds of thousands of patients have recommended it to hundreds of thousands of friends, who in turn have gone to the drug stores and asked for Kolynos.

The druggists have been supplying it by the millions of tubes, hardly realizing what a tremendous force Kolynos has come to be.

★ ★

THIS IS ALL BECAUSE KOLYNOS IS A PRINCIPLE, RATHER THAN A PRODUCT. It is the principle of mouth cleanliness, expressed in a formula which has been PUBLISHED TO THE DENTISTS and which has appealed to them as being of genuine scientific value.

No other dental preparation ever was presented with an idea of accomplishing the same things—for which reason Kolynos has not been looked upon as a competitor of any other dental cream or dental preparation. It has been regarded as a thing by itself—NOT A TOILET REQUISITE, BUT A HYGIENIC NECESSITY.

That the principle of Kolynos is applied through a dental cream is merely a matter of convenience. In this form greater concentration and efficiency are secured.

★ ★

To merely cleanse and polish the teeth is a superficial operation—momentarily satisfactory, but unquestionably incomplete. It may be done with soap alone, or with chalk and soap—with many preparations, so long as grit is kept out of them.

★ ★

To the originator of Kolynos, PREVENTION of diseases of the teeth and mouth meant a much more important work than remedying the ravages ALREADY caused by decay.

To him the ideal dental cream meant first of all one which would work the destruction of the many forms of germs which find a rich breeding place in the mouth, AND IN THE TOOTH BRUSH.

The mouth has been termed the "prize bacterial garden" of the human system. The dangerous disease germs which find a breeding place there include not only those which encompass the destruction of the enamel and tooth tissue, but the germs of many infectious diseases, such as tonsilitis, bronchitis, diphtheria, pneumonia—all those contagious diseases which enter the system through the mouth and throat.

These germs thrive and multiply in the saliva and upon the mucous membrane of the mouth and in the soft and soggy tooth-brush. By the ordinary dental preparation, the mouth and the tooth-brush—THE BREEDING PLACES OF THESE GERMS—are permitted to keep up a CONSTANT PROCESS OF MUTUAL REINOCULATION.

★ ★

Kolynos came into the world to deal with this situation. There is no secret about its formula, which is sent to every dentist—and to every layman who requests it. It has been published frequently.

First, it is HARMLESS. It is mild and soothing in its effect on the most delicate membrane as the mildest lotions.

Second, it cleanses and polishes the teeth WITHOUT INJURIOUS ABRASION—proved by competent authorities and repeated scientific tests.

Third, it is an agency recognized by the dental profession to PREVENT DECAY, because it neutralizes acid and CAUSES THE DESTRUCTION OF INJURIOUS MOUTH BACTERIA.

Fourth, IT CAUSES THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE SAME BACTERIA IN THE TOOTH BRUSH.

It is this DISINFECTANT property of Kolynos which has so appealed to the dentists. It leaves an appealing sense of cleanliness—a genuinely refreshing taste in the mouth; and it leaves the mouth not only in a condition of exceptional cleanliness, but produces an environment which RETARDS THE RE-GROWTH of the disease germ colonies.

The name Kolynos is from two Greek derivatives meaning "disease preventer."

★ ★

There is not a more elegant or inviting preparation in the whole field of toilet requisites—nothing that is cleaner, or that looks better, or tastes better.

There is no question but that the users of Kolynos are less likely to suffer from decay of the teeth, from pyorrhea, and from all the infectious diseases which arrive through the mouth, than the users of ordinary dentifrices.

There is no question but that the tooth brush of the Kolynos user is in a clean, sweet, germ-free condition,—that is, MORE SANITARY than the tooth brush of the user of any other dental preparation.

★ ★

In short, Kolynos SQUARES UP with what the dentist thinks a dental cream should be. This advertisement is in recognition of the loyalty of dentists to Kolynos, and of the men and women who have become habitual users and recommenders of it—to give them every assistance in spreading its use, in forwarding a KOLYNOS CRUSADE which will furnish complete knowledge to every one concerning scientific mouth cleanliness.

The price is the same as that of other dental creams—twenty-five cents a tube. Ask your dentist about it—or ask your druggist for it.

CALL AT DRUG STORES SHOWING KOLYNOS WINDOW DISPLAYS THIS WEEK FOR A FREE SAMPLE TUBE OF KOLYNOS

In all of the prominent Moving Picture Houses in New York, this week, the "Tooth-Brush Drill" of School Children is being exhibited and the importance of a Sanitary Dental Cream is clearly shown. See these exhibitions. Remember when you see them that KOLYNOS is recognized by the dental profession as THE SANITARY DENTAL CREAM

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Wake Up to the "Wick-i-Up"

Price, $120.

And a Place to Put It for $5 a Month

The new Abercrombie & Fitch "Wick-i-Up" house—the royal solution of the Summer home problem.

A khaki cottage out under the trees or at the water's edge.

Life in the open for the city man—roughing it luxuriously.

Within commuting distance of New York we extend each purchaser choice of fifty selected locations, ideally situated—at $5 a month.

A camping-out house built on a new plan—absolutely unique.

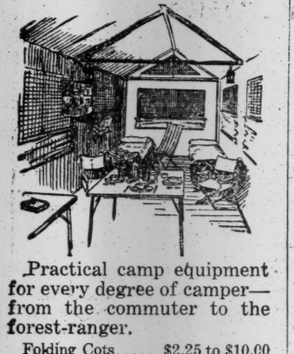
Easily erected by one man in a couple of hours—stanch as a ship—perfectly ventilated—mosquito proof and bug-proof—dry hardwood floor—ten by fifteen feet. Larger or smaller houses at proportionate prices.

An automatic, compensating take-up device, providing against shrinking and stretching.

See the "Wick-i-Up" already erected on the street floor of the Abercrombie & Fitch store.

Tents for every climate and every sporting use.

A. & F. "Wick-i-Up" Furniture



Practical camp equipment for every degree of camper—from the commuter to the forest-ranger.

Folding Cots	$2.25 to $10.00
Air Mattresses	19.00 to 35.00
Sleeping Bags	7.50 to 38.00
Air Pillows	2.75 to 4.00
Folding Chairs	.40 to 2.25
Cooking Outfits	4.00 to 26.50
Folding Bakers	3.00 to 5.00
Camp Tables	2.50 to 8.00
Dutch Ovens	.90
Army Blankets	4.00 to 7.50
Forestry, Hudson Bay, Indian, Gray, Fawn and Camel's Hair Blankets.	
Folding Wall Pockets	1.75
Camp Axes	.65 to 2.25
Folding Candle Lanterns	1.50 to 2.50
Coldstream Combination Basin and Bathtub	3.75
Duffle Bags, Food Bags, Carry Alls—all the standard packs.	

Electric Camp Lights

The newest and handiest camp lights made, in great variety.

Campers' lantern, with bail handle—carries powerful battery that will give 14 hours of continuous service, or 28 hours' intermittent service; Mazda bulb; price, $5.50.

Electric Tungsten Candle, price $3.50.

Torpedo Flash Lights, $1.

Sporting Apparel for Every Form of Sport

For men, women and children, the smartest, sturdiest headgear—and the largest assortments—to be found anywhere in the world.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

BRYAN APPLAUDS NEW A B C TREATY

South American Anti-War Compact Gives Him a Chance to Answer Rumors of Alliance.

CALLS IT FRIENDLY MOVE

Absurd to Think It Is Hostile, He Says—Patterned After His "Breaking Spell" Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan had the opportunity today of laying the ghost of reports that have been circulated that Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the A B C nations of South America, were planning an alliance that had for its object the resistance of any aggressive movement on the part of this Government against the Latin republics.

Mr. Bryan's opportunity came when his attention was called to the announcement from Buenos Aires that the A B C Governments had signed a five-year treaty binding them to submit any differences between to an international commission, and providing also that neither country should declare nor begin hostilities against any other country prior to a conclusion of an investigation by the commission.

The Secretary of State showed that he was pleased to answer the question, for the tripartite treaty of the South American republics was modelled on the Bryan plan for the adjustment of international disputes without resort to war. "We have known that such a treaty was under consideration," he said, "and we have been pleased to learn that the idea embodied in the treaties which we have made with thirty countries is to be embodied in this treaty between the three countries mentioned."

A more important statement was made by Mr. Bryan, however, when he was asked whether he regarded the signing of such a treaty as evidence of unfriendliness toward the United States.

"On the contrary," he said, "it is an evidence of friendliness rather than unfriendliness, because they are doing exactly what we have done not only with these nations, but with twenty-seven others, and I may add that there is not the slightest reason for any one to suggest or imagine that the signing of such a treaty by Brazil, Argentina, and Chili is intended as a combination against the United States. It is not a combination against any nation, and it is absurd to construe it as an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. Our relations with these three countries were never more cordial than they are now; they could not, in fact, be more cordial than they are."

What Mr. Bryan said was in accord with the knowledge that had prevailed here for a considerable time. Since the beginning of the European war the relations of the United States and the progressive countries of Latin-America have become closer. The cordial feeling initiated by action of this Governmentin accepting the tender of good offices of Brazil, Argentine, and Chili to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and the Huerta Government of Mexico has become even more cordial on account of dangers to this hemispher that might develop out of the great struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the understanding here that the larger Governments of South America would welcome rather than oppose an understanding with the United States that would provide for the preservation of the political and territorial integrity of the American Continent.

Mr. Bryan declined to have his views quoted with regard to a published statement from Buenos Aires of a report that a plan was under way for arrangement of a scheme by which the entire territory of Central and South America would be divided up between the United States, Argentine, Brazil, and Chili. It was evident, however, that Mr. Bryan regarded the suggestion as ridiculous, and that he did not believe that it should be dignified by a denial.

He pointed to what was said by President Wilson at Mobile, in his speech concerning the relations of the American nations, as evidence that this Government had no territorial designs on Latin America, including Mexico, which, according to the Buenos Aires report, would be taken by the United States if the alleged arrangement became effective. In South American diplomatic circles and among delegates from South American nations to the Pan-American financial conference the report caused amusement. One of the statements made in the Buenos Aires dispatch was that the scheme was reported to have been formulated at the Niagara Falls conference of a year ago. There is not the slightest justification for the statement that such scheme was considered at Niagara Falls.

WILSON HAILS A B C NATIONS.

His Congratulations Read at Banquet in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—The University of Buenos Aires today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, who is at present traveling in South America on a mission to improve the political relations between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the "A B C powers."

Dr. Muller, accompanied by Foreign Minister Lira of Chile, and Foreign Minister J. L. Murature of Argentina, arrived here yesterday from Santiago.

At a diplomatic banquet last night F. J. Stimson, the American Ambassador, read a telegram from W. J. Bryan, in which the Secretary of State conveyed to the Foreign Ministers of these three States President Wilson's cordial sentiments and good wishes.

Dr. Muller received at the same time a telegram from the Vice President of Brazil congratulating him on the success of his labors for peace and concord.

PANAMA SILENCES BELGIAN.

Germans Protest and de Lannoy Is Not Allowed to Lecture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 24.—Threats on the part of the German colony prevented the delivery here of an address by Jules de Lannoy, who was specially commissioned by the Belgian Government to interest Latin America in the fate of his country. The Germans sent a representative to Alcalde Jullo Arjona, who told him that 100 Germans were banded together to give de Lannoy a good "hiding" in case he persisted in making the address.

Arjona immediately issued an order preventing de Lannoy from speaking at a local hotel. The Germans also told Arjona that a number of American soldier of German nationality were on leave, and it was feared that unpleasant incidents might result.

De Lannoy had planned to outline the effect of the German invasion in Belgium, illustrating his lecture with slides. The address contained many references to alleged German atrocities.

PHILIPPINE REBELS ESCAPE.

Six Sentenced for Christmas Raid File Way Out of Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 24.—Six of the eight insurrectos recently sentenced for the Navotas raid last Christmas, including Tomas Enrile, the leader, have escaped from the Pasig Jail by filing bars. The prisoners should have been sent to Bilibid to begin their sentences of six years' imprisonment, but for some mysterious reason they were held at Pasig.

It is feared the fugitives will join the other leaders at large, causing further trouble.

12 POULTRY DEALERS JAILED

Members of Trust Sentenced to 3 Months and Fined $500 Each.

Twelve members of the Poultry Trust, whose conviction for conspiracy to control poultry prices was affirmed last week by the Court of Appeals, were committed to the penitentiary yesterday to serve sentences of three months each by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. Each of the men paid a fine of $500.

Solomon Frankel, one of the original thirteen defendants, has died since the conviction of the men before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions in 1911. The men who were committed yesterday were Erwin B. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewell, James N. Norris, William H. Harris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clenen Bishop, Samuel Werner, and Charles Werner.

Following the successful prosecution of the dealers by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, they engaged several lawyers in an effort to have the conviction set aside, but the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals both decided against them. According to Mr. De Ford, it is the first instance of a prosecution under the anti-trust laws, either Federal or State, in which a jail sentence was imposed, that has not been set aside by a higher court. Attorneys for the twelve men are said to be making an effort to obtain a pardon from Governor Whitman. The Governor was District Attorney when they were convicted.

WOMEN CUT WEIGHT TO SUIT FASHIONS

Sheath Gowns, Slit Skirts, and Soft Materials Set Them to Work.

NO ONE NEED BE FAT

Ex-Athletes in Danger, Says Dr. Savage—Reducing Is Expensive, as It Means New Clothes.

"There are several things which have made women pay more attention within the last few years to keeping down their flesh than they had been doing," says Dr. Watson L. Savage. "Dress had a good deal to do with it in the first place. There came first the sheathlike gown, which shows every superfluous ounce of flesh, and about the same time came the slit skirt, exposing the ankles.

"Then about this time there came into the public eye a number of persons whose slenderness was noticeable. There was Annette Kellermann in swimming, who was a slender slip of a girl. All those things influence persons.

"No one need have superfluous flesh. It depends upon themselves. The flesh may be due to three things, to the manner of eating, dressing, or the lack of exercise. It does not depend upon the amount eaten so much as what is eaten or going a long time without food and then eating a hearty meal. That is a great secret. We never keep a meal from a fat man, but we put flesh on a thin one, by letting him get very hungry and then feeding him. Any restriction in dress which affects the circulation may produce flesh.

"Most persons who want to reduce are beyond middle age. The athletic girl of today may be among the women who will reduce tomorrow. It is usually the case with a man athlete that when he drops athletics he puts on flesh. Go to any of the men's athletic clubs and notice the older men who are sitting around; the 'has beens' of athletics. You will usually see that they have a waist twice the diameter of what it was when they were in training. The athletic girl will be likely to do much the same thing. It is the woman who has married and settled down who begins to put on flesh."

One of the newest methods for reducing flesh is in the form of "mechanical rollers," and they come from Chicago. They are the invention of a man who made a fortune in mining devices and retired to enjoy his wealth. In this recent invention he turned his skill to a flesh reducer to aid a friend. This was a woman who had been resorting to the practice of rolling. Most stout women in the privacy of their own rooms are trying to reduce by rolling. Rolling 100 times in one direction and 100 in the other will have a good effect. The only trouble with this is that it is likely to make the patient seasick, so that she may have to give it up.

"The Chicago man set to work, and the rolling machine is the result. In it smooth wooden rollers are fixed perpendicularly in a machine which works by electricity. The patient, man or woman—and both use it—stands or sits in the machine, turning arount at intervals while the rollers do their good work. Standing the flesh below the waist is reduced, and on the sitting patient the flesh on the shoulders and back. The results are marvelous.

"There are any number of things that aid to cut down the flesh, such as mechanical horses, rowing boats, and a fine waist reducer which, if the work put into it was done on a farm, would nearly plough a field, and there are all sorts of games which help also.

"It used to be said that wielding a broom was one of the best flesh reducers known and that the only reason it was not used more was because it was useful and did not cost any thing. With the 900 kinds of microbes that are now known to exist in dust, and the use of the vacuum cleaner, methods which used to be considered sane and sensible are now taboo. Reducing of any kind, however, is not to be recommended to the woman of slender purse, for it means too many changes of wardrobe—to lose six inches around the waist means a new gown.

NEW PLAYLET AT BANDBOX.

"A Bear" Given by the Washington Square Players.

"A Bear," a translation of an amusing one-act farce by Anton Tchekhov, was added last evening to the rapidly growing repertoire of the Washington Square Players. It tells one chapter in the lively story of Grigori-Stepanovitch Smirnor, a dealer in oats, who either had abandoned twelve women and been left by nine or abandoned nine women and been left by twelve. At all events, he is thoroughly abandoned and excessively susceptible, and he falls noisily captive to the attractions of a conscientiously tearful widow when he tries to collect a feed bill left unpaid by her late lamented husband. The farce is entertaining, although compared with some of the things the players have done it is inconsiderable.

As the ursine Grigori, &c., Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., has a chance to roar to his heart's content and he succeeds in being amusing, although he walks as though the whole world were one great, hot stove-lid. Josephine A. Meyer, one of the most valuable of the company, plays the widow and Edward Goodman, director of the players, and author of two of their plays, himself goes on as the servant.

"A Bear" is given as part of a special program which will be repeated at the Bandbox this evening. It includes three of their happiest achievements, "eugenically speaking," and the Maeterlinck play from the first bill and the altogether delightful pantomime in black and white which was the last number of the second bill. The third bill, which has in its the "Miracle of St. Anthony," will be repeated the remaining four nights of this week. Then next Monday afternoon and eveig last light's special program will be given again to mark the end of this, the first season of the Washington Square players.

In this season now drawing to a close these players have been feeling their way and, what with the comfort of crowded houses, have been gaining friends and confidence. The plans for the year ahead are not quite completed and the Directors are not yet ready with their announcement, but it may be said that it now seems highly probable next Fall will see the Washington Square Players an established institution, with a repertory theatre of their own, open for business every evening of the week every week of th season.

'CHIMES OF NORMANDY' RING

A Spirited Revival of Merry Old Operetta at the Standard.

Robert Planquette's old comic opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," was presented by the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company last night as the third revival in the series it is giving in the Standard Theatre. Several new principals made their appearance, adding their talents to those of some of the artists who had taken part in the other productions to give a spirited performance of the merry operetta of a generation ago.

Carrie Reynolds was the Serpolette, a very pretty and vivacious Serpolette, indeed. Arthur Cunningham gave a finished and authoritative performance as the Marquis of Corneville, and Fred Frear as the Bailiff realized satisfactorily the comic aspects of the rôle. Florence Wallace, Paul Hyde Davies, William Blaisdell and Charles Udell were the other principals who contributed to the successful performance. The orchestra, under the direction of Jose Van den Berg, and the chorus again acquitted themselves with credit. "Erminie" will be next week's offering.

THE F-4 BEING RAISED.

Submarine Now Within 108 Feet of the Surface.

HONOLULU, May 24.—The submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulu Harbor two months ago with a loss of twenty-one lives, has been raised to within 108 feet of the surface, divers reported today. They viewed the submarine through a glass bottom box, after raising it twenty-six feet higher yesterday.

It is thought that the F-4 will be brought to the surface on Thursday.

Protests Native University Head.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 24.—Archbishop Harty has filed a protest against the election of a native to the university Presidency. W. T. Denison, Secretary of the Interior, voted for Jacob Gould Schurman. Supreme Court Justice Johnson and Archbishop Harty were both absent. The seven other regents voted for Villamor.

WILSON REVIVES SHIP PROJECT

Continued from Page 1.

the head, it is a welcome inspired by what I hope are the highest ambitions for those who live in these two great continents, who seek to set an example to the world in freedom of institutions, freedom of trade, and intelligence of mutual service.

It was noted that President Wilson confined his references to the need of establishing ship lines with Latin-America, suggesting the possibility that he should recommend the Ship Purchase bill again to Congress he might give the same limits to his recommendation. It is believed that a bill limited to the purchase of ships to be used between North and South American ports would have a far better chance of enactment than the general measure advocated unsuccessfully in the last Congress. At that time the strongest objections to the bill grew out of the fear of complications incident to the European war.

Banks Can Lend $3,000,000,000.

Mr. Vanderlip said that the Federal Reserve act and the great surplus of reserves resulting in the national banks gave an unusual opportunity for the United States to engage in foreign loans. It is clearly understood that many of the proposals that will come from the visiting delegations will deal with the need of cheap capital in their countries for large public and private works. It has been pointed out that if American bankers should supply these funds they would make a natural opening for the spread of American trade to the south, and the fact that the National City Bank already has established a branch in Buenos Aires gave added interest to Mr. Vanderlip's remarks.

From the political point of view there was special gratification for the Administration in Mr. Vanderlip's tribute to the Federal Reserve act. While Mr. Vanderlip indorsed its cardinal features, his name was associated with it at the time it was under consideration in the Senate as that of a critic of the provisions multiplying the number of Federal Reserve Banks and making the Federal Reserve notes obligations of the United States. When Mr. Vanderlip today indicattd his wish to make a few remarks, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who will preside at all the general sessions, invited him to the platform, where he was greeted with a round of handclapping.

"The Federal Reserve act," said Mr. Vanderlip, "through the permission it gives for national banks to establish foreign branches, has brought about a happy situation for increasing our foreign trade. And this opportunity is further improved by other things the act has accomplished in connection with branch banks. Something in this direction has already been undertaken.

"The present surplus of the national banks, as indicated by the last report of the Controller of the Currency, reaches the enormous total of $796,000,000. The reserve act reduced the legal limit of reserves, and that, in part, explains this great surplus, which is to be compared with a normal excess reserve of something less than $100,000,000.

"This means that the national banks have a perfectly enormous capacity for expanding their loans. On the present reserves we can, I think, expand our loans about $3,000,000,000. So, if we find ourselves in a state of unpreparedness for war, we find ourselves at least in a state of preparedness for extending our banking facilities abroad. This is a thing to be considered seriously in building up our relations with the Central and South American republics.

"The conditions in those countries are just what conditions were with us a generation ago. They need capital for their enterprises, just as until recently we used up all our capital in domestic enterprises, though now we have this large fund for use in the foreign field. So, I say, I look for great things from this conference, in closer relations and more fruitful communications."

Nineteen Republics Represented.

The assembling of the conference was impressive. Eighteen Latin-American republics were represented by members of their Cabinets, ex-members, and bankers of prominens. In addition, the Ambassadors and Ministers from those countries were present. The United States had named its representatives in the same way. All the high officials of the Government connected with banking and commerce are active members of the conference, and the private delegates include well-known men in American commercial life.

For this gathering the Pan-American Building gave a setting of dignity. The building is regarded by many as the most beautiful in Washington. Its open patio, in the Spanish style, was a tropical garden of palms and vines and flowering shrubs, with a playing fountain. High up in the palms parrots squawked amicably, while native birds came in at will to the unroofed enclosure.

Members of the conference remained throughout all the speeches of welcome and reply. The speeches of welcome were all in English. Many of the Latin-American delegates do not understand English. Some of the replies were in Spanish, which most of the Americans did not understand. President Wilson set the example. Instead of withdrawing after his own address, which is the Presidential custom, he sat in interested attention until all the speeches in reply were concluded. Then he received the delegates at the White House and was photographed with them on the White Lot. This brief reception was followed this evening by a formal reception to the delegates at the Pan-American Building by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Welcomed by Bryan, Also.

Secretary Bryan, who followed the President in welcoming the delegates, said: "The great address delivered by our Chief Executive at Mobile, when he retsated that this nation has no desire to take one foot of land from any other nation, I am sure has contributed toward the cementing of our friendship."

This reference aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates and Mr. Bryan was compelled to pause for the applause.

Response to the speeches of welcome were made by eighteen delegates, each representing som one of the republics participating in the conference.

Continental solidarity of the nations of the western hemisphere was the theme of Secretary McAdoo in his address of welcome. Mr. McAdoo declared that the conference was called to see how best the republics may "conserve their welfare and become a more homogeneous and powerful moral force for the preservation of peace and the good of humanity."

"So long," he continued, "as we are in a large part dependent upon the nations of Europe for our internal development and economic stability, so long are we exposed to the hazards of their internal strife and eternal wars.

"Nothing," said Mr. McAdoo in conclusion, "would so stimulate trade between the southern republics and the United States and make so certain the investment of United States in those countries as laws of substantial uniformity relating to commerce and finance, particularly in such matters as trademarks, patents, consular invoices, bills of lading, regulation of commercial travelers, admission of samples, and other features of the customs laws, bills of exchange, and uniform money standard. The committee to be named to consider uniform laws might consider a high commission consisting of representatives of each government to be created for this purpose."

Secretary McAdoo named as United States members of a committee to consider uniform laws Secretary Redfield, Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, John Bassett Moore, ex-Counsellor of the State Department; W. L. Saunders, David R. Francis, Willard Straight and George H. Numson. The visiting delegations also named members.

Dr. Pearson, head of the Argentine delegation, suggested that a committee of some of the South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, be named to consider the improvement of steamship facilities either through government or private means. Such a committee probably will be appointed tomorrow by Mr. McAdoo.

Postmaster General Burleson told the delegates at the afternoon session that he believed relations between the United States and the South American republics could be advanced by the initiation of domestic postage rates to those countries and by development of international parcel post.

Lack of transportation facilities, inadequate banking arrangements, and the fact that the United States did not have conventions for the exchange of money orders with all those nations, Mr. Burleson said, explained the last of closer relations. He made a plea for the establishment of direct exchange and the development of transportation either by Government or private citizens.

Secretary Redfield, in his speech, also dwelt on the need of ships.

Y. M. C. A. Cares for German Wounded.

A private letter from Ambassador Gerard says that the American Young Men's Christian Association is doing good work among the wounded through Dr. J. R. Mott in America and A. C. Harte in Germany in the German prison camps. There is a camp at Göttingen managed by the Y. M. C. A., in which the greatest interest is taken in the prisoners. A Polish Relief Fund has been organized in Berlin by the Ambassador in connection with the Rockefeller Fund in New York.

Just how *you* are personally affected by the European war is told in "Champagne Corks and Cannon Balls" by William Maxwell in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

LINDSEY PLEADS FOR FRANK

Denver Judge Asks for Commutation of the Death Sentense.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Over 4,000 letters asking for clemency for Leo M. Frank were received by Governor Slaton today. Some of those who wrote were United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, Judge Glendy B. Arnold of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Col. Some of the well-known Georgians who wrote were Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens, former Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court; Judge W. H. Felton of Macon, for many years Judge of the Bibb circuit, and Hollins Randolph of Atlanta, attorney for the Federal Reserve Bank. Judge Lindsey concluded his letter as follows:

"I was born and raised in the South, and I haven't any doubt of the sincerity and certainty of the people of Georgia, as well as your Excellency and the honorable Board of Pardons, doing anything but justice in this matter. That is why I join the appeal in behalf of the commutation of the sentence of Frank with perfect confidence that your action will be in accord with what seems to me to be the universal opinion throughout the country, that the sentence of Frank should at least be commuted to life imprisonment."

The Atlanta ministers are preparing a petition for clemency, which they will present in person. Speaking for the ministers, the Rev. C. W. Daniels of the First Baptist Church said:

"We feel that justice would adequately be served and the consequences of a mistake avoided by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. This feeling is based on the grave doubt as to his guilt."

DEATH RATE KEEPS LOW.

For First 21 Weeks of 1915 Percentage Was 14.57.

The Health Department reports 1,492 deaths in the city last week, with a rate of 13.41 per thousand, as against 1,592, with a rate of 14.88, for 1914. The number of deaths in institutions was 639, the same as last year, but there was a decrease of 82 deaths in tenement houses. The diseases that showed an increased mortality were lobar pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis.

This statement completes the record for the first twenty-one weeks of 1915, and it shows that the death rate has substantially decreased. The rate for the period was 14.57 per thousand, as against 15.33 for the same period of 1914.

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And all the
Attendants of the Bridal Party

Substantial Novelties—Elaborate Styles for Every Occasion

		KID	SILK
20 Button Length	For the Bride	5.00	2.50
16 Button Length	For the Maids of Honor	4.00	1.00-1.50
"West Point" (New)	For Traveling	3.00	1.75
"Fielder" (New)	For the Home Coming	2.50	1.50
White Self Emb'd	For the Bridegroom	2.00	1.00-1.50
Pearl Gray	For the Ushers	2.00	1.00

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at reductions of

One-Fourth to *One-Half*

the usual prices

Exquisite Gowns—for afternoon or evening wear

Charming Dresses—for street, travel and general service

Handsome Wraps—for dress and semi-dress occasion

Smart Suits—in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects

Swagger Coats—for motor, travel, service and semi-dress

Dainty Blouses—in tailleur and costume effects

—are all included in these clearance sales—

Fashionable Street and Dress Hats

Formerly $18 to $45—at $5, $10, $15

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Another Remarkable Offering of Women's Cotton and Linen Frocks and Separate Skirts

will take place to-day in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section). All of the following will present really excellent values:

Linen Frocks, in white and colors, at $5.50

Cotton Voile Dresses, in plain colors, striped or checked effects, or plain white; all daintily trimmed, at $5.50, 7.75, 11.50 & 14.50

Separate Skirts, in a variety of utility and sports styles, for town or country wear, at $2.25, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $5.75

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for
Imported and Special Costumes
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Copies and adaptations of Paris Suits

are now being offered at
Important Reductions from original prices.

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MONAHAN PUT BACK AS CHIEF OF POLICE

Jersey City Commissioners Restore Him to Office by a Vote of Three to Two.

MUCH TESTIMONY REJECTED

Charge Made at the Trial That Witnesses for the Prosecution Had Been Spirited Away.

Jersey City's Police Chief, Frank Monahan, who had been under suspension since May 6, was reinstated last night by a majority vote of the five Commissioners who govern the city. Monahan was charged with intoxication, conduct unbecoming an officer, violation of the Sunday Excise law by drinking in two or more saloons on Sunday, May 2, and failure to arrest men who sold drinks on Sunday. The two Commissioners who voted against reinstatement were George F. Brensinger and Frank Hague, the Director of Public Safety, who is in charge of the Police Department, and who preferred the charges against the Police Chief.

Charles Cook, night manager of McNulty's Hotel in Jersey City, testified that Monahan was in the hotel restaurant on Sunday, May 2, eating and drinking "what looked like champagne," and that he telephone to Police Headquarters to have two friends of McNulty's, who had been arrested for speeding, paroled in the Chief's custody.

Corporation Counsel Milton, conducting the prosecution, then endeavored to introduce a witness to prove that Monahan, after leaving the hotel, boarded a Summit Avenue car and had to be awakened by the conductor after it had taken him far from his home. Mayor Fagan and Commissioners Bryne and Moore, the three who later voted to reinstate Monahan, voted to exclude the testimony about what Monahan did after leaving McNulty's on the ground that he had not been served with notice that he must face the charge of sleeping on the car.

Edward Moore, barttnder at the Imperial Hotel, Jersey City, testifiedthat at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, May 2, Chief Monahan had bought drinks there, but on the ground that it is illegal for a bartender to sell intoxicating drinks on Sunday and that a statement to the effect tha he had sold intoxicating drinks on Sunday would incriminate the witness, Moore was not recuired by the Commissioners to tell whether or not the drinks which Monahan purchased were intoxicants.

Commissioner Hague mad the open charge that witnesses for the prosecution had been spirited away and that others had been tampered with. The final vote was taken without Monahan being called on to reply to the allegations of the bartenders.

Commissioner A. Harry Moore, one of those who voted for reinstatement, is President of the Hudson County Christian Endeavor Union. He said in explanation of his vote:

"I am judging Chief Monahan as a human being. As I look at him, I think of his being in the department thirty years. Nothing has been proved which, to my mind, would warrant us in sending this man out stamped and stained and scandalized."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Detective James Rooney was at the Pennsylvania Ferry landing at Exchange Place in Jersey City last night when he saw a man tearing up a packet of dollar bills, and arrested him. The prisoner, who said he was Morris Levinson of 224 East Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattter, gave no reason for his action, but said that the money was real.

NEWARK.—Nathan Fishman and Herman Easer, charged with stealing an automobile in Providence, R. I., were committed yesterday as fugitives from justice.

NEWARK.—Hyman Keller and Samuel Berg, who were arrested in March for burglary, denied yesterday the story of the police that they had confessed. The jury in Quarter Sessions Court acquitted them.

ELIZABETH.—Thomas A. Caldwell, colored, was indicted yesterday for killing Frederick Scott, colored, because Scott's cow trespassed on his property.

HACKENSACK.—The police have been notified to be on the lookout for Mrs. Lillian McGraw, 19 years old, of Palisade Park, near here, who has been missing since last Wednesday.

SUMMIT.—Returning from an automobile ride, Mrs. E. B. Gifford of 44 Waldron Avenue, on Sunday night, surprised a burglar who was ransacking her dresser. He jumped from a second-story window and escaped with some jewelry.

LONG BRANCH.—Edward Duffy, 72 years old, shot and killed himself this morning at his home near Florence Avenue, Pleasant Bay.

TRENTON.—National Guardsmen are wondering why Gov. Fielder designated Senator William T. Read of Camden as Acting Adjutant General in place of General Sadler, who has gone to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, thus overlooking Assistant Adjt. Gen. F. L. Gilkyson.

GARY GIVES SUNDAY $500.

Free-Will Offering to Evangelist Is Increased to $26,185.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Additional contributions turned over to Billy Sunday this morning brought the total free-will offering to the evangelist up to more than $26,000. Included in this amount was a $500 check from Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of a Vice President, sent $1,000.

Sunday called at the Citizens' Trust Company Building, opposite the City HallHall, today, and was presented with a check for $685.09, representing contributions which had come in since he received his $24,000 check. This amount, added to the $1,500 which Sunday is said to have received through the mails, brings his total offering up to $26,185.

It was announced today that the tabernacle would be sold at public auction on Thursday afternoon. In addition to $1,000 worth of furniture purchased especially for the Sunday party and used in the Sunday home here, the residence of O. W. Shelly, a retired contractor, will be placed on the block. A large number of unclaimed articles found in the tabernacle will be disposed of in a like manner.

The baggage which Sunday brought to Paterson at the opening of the campaign was increased by six trunks full of presents which he received during his stay. Homer Rhodeheaver, the choir leader, benefited to the extent of two trunks full of presents, and it was said he contemplated purchasing an automobile from a local dealer.

5,000 HEAR BILLY SUNDAY.

Preaches Farewell Sermon in Philadelphia at Wanamaker's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Five thousand persons, summoned by the special invitation of Jorn Wanamaker, crowded into Bethany Church here tonight and heard Billy Sunday deliver his farewell sermon before his departure for his Oregon farm and a much-needed rest during the Summer. Two hundred hit the trail.

Hundreds of persons waited outside the church long before Sunday arrived in the hope of catching a last glimpse of him. The doors were closed to all without tickets. The evangelist was much thinner than when he was here last.

His reception at the station when he arrived from Paterson was enthusiastic. There was an effort among the many coming and going travelers to see him, but he jumped into Mr. Wanamaker's automobile and was rushed off to the latter's house.

HURT BY SKIDDING AUTO.

Paterson Manufacturer Struck at Crossing May Be Mortally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Maurice Price, 70 years old, of 454 East Thirty-first Street, a wealthy shirt manufacturer, was struck by an automobile at Park Avenue and East Twenty-third Street this afternoon, and injured so seriously that at the Paterson General Hospital it was said his recovery was doubtful. The automobile which struck the aged man was owned by Isadore Simon, an overall manufacturer, and was occupied by Simon and his chauffeur, Abe Shauger, who was driving.

Price was crossing the street and stepped from behind a trolley car directly in the path of the machine. It was raining, and when the chauffeur applied the brakes, the machine skidded against Price, inflicting bruises on his arms, scalp wounds and possible internal injuries. Simon had the injured man placed in his machine and carried him to the hospital.

Detective Sergeant William Lord reported that the case seemed purely accidental, and no arrests were made.

TO EDIT CHURCH DOCUMENTS

Rev. C. E. Corwin to Collate Collegiate Reformed Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., May 24.—The Rev. Charles E. Corwin, pastor of the North Branch Reformed Church, has sent in his resignation to take effect on Oct. 1. He has been engaged by the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York, which was organized in 1628, to collate the minutes and documents of that church in three volumes. It will take two years to complete the work.

One of the copies of the collected matter will be presented to the city library and one kept by the church. Some one will be appointed later to condense the work into one volume. The preparation of these records was started nine years ago by Mr. Corwin's father, the Rev. E. Tanjore Corwin, known as the historian of the Reformed Church of America. His death interrupted the work.

Mr. Corwin has been pastor of the Reformed Church at North Branch for eight years. He will make his home in New Brunswick while engaged in the new work of compilation.

DR. DISBROW WED IN SECRET

Surprise for His Father, President of Newark Health Board.

Dr. William S. Disbrow, President of the Board of Health of Newark, and Mrs. Disbrow were surprised yesterday afternoon when they learned that their son, Dr. G. Ward Disbrow, had been married by the Rev. Titus E. Davis at Washington, D. C., to Miss Virginia W. Sperchor of Sykesville, Md. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until their arrival in Newark next week, but the news got out without their knowledge.

Dr. Ward Disbrow has lived in the South for five years, having graduated from the University of Maryland. He was physician for two years at a hospital at Sykesville, and met Miss Sprechor during his stay there. Recently he returned to Newark, and it is said he will probably be appointed assistant bacteriologist at the City Laboratory

MONTCLAIR DISCUSSES RUM.

Town Council Hears Several Protests Against Renewal of Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 24.—Several hundred persons attended a meeting of the Montclair Town Council tonight, at which a public hearing was given to those who wished to speak for or against the granting of liquor licenses. Several persons spoke in opposition to the licenses.

The Council took the protests under advisement, and will announce its decision next month.

The present licenses expire on July 1. There are no new applications this year, but eleven places want to continue in business.

Robert Christie's Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 24.—Bequests of $10,000 to his wife and to each of his four children are contained in the will of Robert Christie, Vice President of the China and Japan Trading Company of New York, which was offered for probate today in the office of the Surrogate of Essex County. The residue of the estate is to be placed in trust, and the widow is to get the income for life. Upon her death it will be divided among the children.

SAYS KEAN KILLED COMPANY

Stockholder n Defunct Jersey Drainage Concern Blames Ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 24.—In a bill filed today with Vice Chancellor Howell at Trenton by Edward G. Grassman to establish his financial interests in the defunct corporation, the Driggs Drainage Company, in which three former Governors of New Jersey were said to be stockholders, the charge was made that former United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey had put the corporation out of business by attacks on its charter.

James R. Nugent, former city counsel of Newark, claims title to the meadow land, which is said to be valued at $50,000, by a deed from William J. Merrill of New York, the oldest son of the last surviving Director of the company, Henry W. Merrill. Grassman asks for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The company was capitalized at $1,000,000, and Grassman held 100 shares of the par value of $100 each. He asserts that no report of the company's affairs were ever filed according to law with the Secretary of State.

On a writ of certiorari obtained by Senator Kean, the Supreme Court decided that certain powers conferred upon the corporation were unconstitutional. The company was chartered in 1870, and was dissolved in 1883.

WOMAN DRAGGED BY HORSE.

Mrs. M. A. Hays Holds Fast for a Block to Have Driver Arrested.

Clinging for more than a block to the bridle of a plunging horse attached to a peddler's wagon yesterday afternoon Mrs. Louisa Hays, wife of Dr. Melville A. Hays of 124 Audubon Avenue and the New York Hospital, finally brought it to a stop and had the driver, Donado Caffarelli, of 2,1517 Amstedam Avenue, arrested for cruelty to animals.

She was waiting for a car at 180th Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, when Caffarelli came along. She says he was beating the horse. As the wagon came up to her Mrs. Hays called to the driver to stop whiping the animal. He only smiled, she says, and beat the animal harder. As the wagon dashed by Mrs. Hays dropped her umbrella, which was open on account of the drizzle, steped into the street and caught the bridle.

Caffarelli then lashed the horse again and the animal ran down Amsterdam Avenue, draging Mrs. Hays along. Policeman elly of the West 177th Street Station, who was further up the avenue, caught a car and arrived at 179th Street just as the horse stopped.

Mrs. Hays lodged a complaint against Caffarelli and elly took him to the police station, where he was locked up.

GROUT PUT ON TRIAL.

Ex-Controller Accused of Swearing to False Bank Statement.

More than three and a half years after the first indictment was found against him former City Controller Edward M. Grout was called to trial yesterday before County Judge Harry E. Lewis in Brooklyn on charges growing out of his administration of the affairs of the Union Bank while its President.

Mr. Grout was originally charged with committing a misdemeanor in making an alleged false statement to the Banking Department concerning the financial condition of the bank. In the second indictment, found in December, 1913, he is accused of perjury in swearing to this statement. The institution was originally known as the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and as such was wrecked through the operations of its President, David A. Sullivan. Mr. Grout accepted the Presidency when it was reorganized as the Union Bank, and was at its head when it failed for the second time.

District Attorney Cropsey is directing the prosecution, and Stephen C. Baldwin appears for the defense. Yesterday was given over to the selection of a jury, and the session of the court was a tedious one. Many talesmen were examined during the morning, and when a recess was taken at 1 o'clock the jury-box had been tentatively filled. In the afternoon, however, several of the men who had been selected provisionally were challenged and rejected. When court adjourned for the day twelve men were again sitting in the jury box, and it is expected the taking of testimony will begin this morning.

It is alleged that the assets of the bank were greatly overvalued in the report to the banking department, and that certain items put down as assets should have been entered as liabilities.

WOMEN PRAISE PRESIDENT.

Peace Party Commends Him for His Philadelphia Speech.

President Wilson's attitude toward met the approval of the peace women, including delegates just returned from the women's congress at The Hague, at a meeting held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. In a resolution passed unanimously they said:

We, members of the New York Branch of the Women's Peace Party, assembled at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, May 24, 1915, recalling the wise leadership and high idealism expressed in President Wilson's Philadelphia address, beg to assure him of our earnest and loyal support in his vigorous efforts to save this country from the senseless horror and stupid waste of war.

Miss Alice Carpenter, who was one of the delegates, spoke of the good feeling of the women of the belligerent countries at the congress. She told of a German woman leading the Belgian delegates, who were late in arriving, to the platform and seeing that they were placed on the Resolutions Committee. She also said that in the discussion of peace, a Belgian woman said that there could be no peace until justice was done for Belgium, and a German woman had joined the others in applause.

"You get no ideal here of the real terrors of war," said Mrs. Frank Cothren, another delegate. "The papers do not give you an idea of it. To go to a recruiting office and see the lists of the lost put, 500 offers gone at one time, and God knows how many of the men. The women who stand before those lists were absolutely so overcome with grief they could not speak. There was a Frenchwoman on the steamer with me whose two brothers had departed one day, the next they were both dead. It was all like that."

A resolution read by Miss C. E. Mason of Tarrytown was passed asking for the formation of a Pan-American committee, a committee of conciliation to form a Legislative Committee ond Court of Laws to settle international differences, a representation of every American nation to be on these and a woman representing the women. This will be sent to the Pan-American Congress.

Auto Kills Little Girl.

George Gentz, chauffeur for Frank McArdle of 137 Mercer Street, Jersey City, was driving Mr. McArdle's auto to his own home at 113 Wilkinson Avenue last night with two girl passengers, when, at Ocean and Egg Avenues, he ran down Katherine Ferris, 6 years old, who lived at 17 Ege Avenue. She died two hours later. Gentz was arrested on the technical charge of manslaughter.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Will continue To-day, on the Third Floor, their Clearance Sale of

Women's Tailored Suits

At Reductions of 25 to 50% from Original Prices

The assortments include the entire remaining stock of fashionable Cloth and Silk Walking Suits of the most wanted materials, including Serges, Gabardines, Checks, Tweeds and Mixtures, Silk Failles, Poplins, Taffetas, etc., in smart sport, street and dress models, for immediate or Summer wear, in six groups, as follows:

Suits that were formerly from $19.75 to 39.50
Now $14.50 & 18.50

Suits that were formerly from $29.50 to 55.00
Now $22.50 & 27.50

Suits that were formerly from $42.50 to 72.50
Now $32.50 & 39.75

Also their Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Silk Gloves

of superior quality materials, combined with workmanship and finish of the highest excellence,

Comprising the following desirable styles:

16-Button Length Silk Mousquetaire, in white and black,
Women's Two-Clasp Silk Gloves, Paris point backs, in white, black or pongee,
Also Two-Clasp Chamois Lisle Gloves, in white only,

at **45c** a pair

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street — NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

have specially prepared for to-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday

A SIGNALLY IMPORTANT SALE OF MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

comprising Men's Negligee Shirts, Pajamas, Night Shirts, Bath Robes, Underwear, Hosiery, Low Shoes, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Umbrellas, all of which will be marked at extraordinarily low prices, in view of the values offered.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Silk Shirts made of heavy-weight fancy Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.), in plain white as well as in a number of exclusive patterns having plain or satin stripes, at $4.65

Silk Shirts, plain or plaited, made of medium-weight fancy habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.), in plain white as well as in a number of exclusive patterns having plain or satin stripes, at $3.50

Shirts of silk-and-cotton mixtures, in a variety of attractive designs, at $1.85

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of mercerized materials in fancy striped effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of madras in a diversity of desirable patterns, at $1.35

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of madras or mercerized materials in a variety of patterns and color effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of fancy madras or percale, at $1.10

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Pajamas made of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures, in a variety of the wanted colors, per suit $2.85

Pajamas made of fine madras or mercerized materials, presenting a large variety of new patterns, per suit $1.35

Pajamas of white nainsook; trimmed; or of striped madras in desirable patterns and colors, per suit $1.00

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

Night Shirts of superior-quality muslin, trimmed, at 75c.

Night Shirts of cambric, trimmed, at 55c.

MEN'S BATH ROBES of toweling, at $2.75

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Balbriggan Shirts, with half-sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 38c.

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white crepe; and Knee-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 48c.

Athletic Union Suits (sleeveless and knee-length) of white plaid madras or colored-stripe madras . . . per suit 75c.

White Checked Silk Union Suits, sleeveless and knee-length . . per suit $3.00

MEN'S HOSIERY

Silk Half-hose, in black, white and colors; with cotton tops and soles, per pair 38c.

Ribbed Silk Half-hose; in a variety of smart two-color combinations . per pair $1.25

Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black and colors, per pair . . . . . 28c.

MEN'S BALTA LOW SHOES

in tan or black, in several desirable styles, per pair $4.75

MEN'S ONE-CLASP GRAY SILK GLOVES

per pair . . . . . 78c.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $1.90 & 2.50
Plain, hemstitched, per dozen 2.85 & 3.75
Plain, hand-hemstitched, per dozen 5.50

MEN'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS

of superior quality, with Prince of Wales handles in malacca or cherry, or opera handles in box or furze . . . . at $2.00

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOR TODAY

33⅓ to 50% Savings in Four Great

Dress Goods Attractions

2,000 Yards — Figured Challies
In a large assortment of most attractive patterns, including the fashionable bordered effects, 27 inches wide.
Formerly 35c
This Sale **22c** Per Yard

1,000 Yards — Washable Corduroy
Of superior quality in white and cream, 32 inches wide. Most in demand for sport apparel.
Formerly 60c
This Sale **45c** Per Yard

5,000 Yards — Silk & Wool Crepes
38 to 40 inch, of beautiful quality, in taupe, navy, Soldat blue, leather, Belgian and other smart shades.
Formerly $1.25 and $1.50
This Sale **58c** Per Yard

3,000 Yards — Striped Cream Serge
50 inch, of superior quality, black stripes in various widths on cream grounds. Extremely smart for suits.
Formerly $1.25
This Sale **68c** Per Yard

1,200 Pairs Women's Pure Silk Gloves

16 button length, double finger tipped, *Regularly $1.25 pair* Paris point stitching, in black and white. **90 Cents**. 3 prs., 85c pr.; 6 prs., 80c pr.

2 clasp; double finger tipped; all sizes. *Value 75c pair* White, black pongee and battleship gray. **45 Cents**. 3 prs., 44c pr.; 6 prs., 43c pr.

Noteworthy Sale of Fashionable

Summer Silks

8,200 Yards — *None will be sent C. O. D. or on approval* — Savings of 33⅓ to 50%

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA

The finest imported quality, with special soft finish and unusual lustre; 39 to 40 inches wide. **1.38** yard. Retailed elsewhere at $2.25.

Black Taffeta of this grade is most in demand for handsome suits.

68c yard. Retailed elsewhere at 1.00. 35 inch; Black Taffeta; soft finish, lustrous and very serviceable.

35 inch; Black Taffeta, highly lustrous. Exceptional value. **78c** yard. Retailed elsewhere at 1.25

Five Other Silk Attractions

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Lyons dyed and printed; 42 inch; in the fashionable new white dot and figured effects on black or navy grounds. *Regularly $3.50 yd.* — 2.25

CREPE DE CHINE—40 inches; of superior quality, in a most desirable assortment of the best shades for street and evening wear. *Regularly $1.25 yard.* — 95c

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE—43 inch; in a choice variety of colorings.
SATIN CREPE FACONNE—44 inch; heavy, rich, lustrous quality; various shades. *Regularly $10.00 yard.* — 5.00

FANCY CREPES—40 inch; exquisite quality in fashionable shades for day and evening wear. *Regularly $2.50 yd.* — 1.55

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inch, in white stripes of various widths on colored grounds. *Regularly 85c yd.* — 55c

200 Semi-Made Skirts
⅓ to ½ Price

A variety of smart models for street and sport wear in plain blue or black serge; sand or white corduroy; black and stripe mohair; gray suitings and other fabrics.

4.00, 4.75, 5.25, to 8.50
Real Value $6.00 to $11.00.

Women's Hosiery

8,500 Pairs at Under Cost.

Sizes 8½ to 10. *Regular Widths.*

FIBRE SILK—Very brilliant; long cotton tops. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair.* 3 prs. for 70c; 6 prs. for 1.35 — 25c

PURE SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Gauze weight: black or white. *Regularly 50c pair.* 3 prs. for 95c; 6 prs. for 1.85 — 35c

PURE THREAD SILK—Black and white; extra fine quality; double soles, toes and double silk garter tops. Most satisfactory weight for present season. *Regularly $1.50 pair.* 3 prs. for 2.75; 6 prs. for 5.40 — 95c

Broadway & 19th Street

5%
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
$100 and up
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

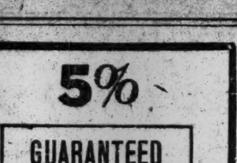
Utility

The advertising value of a publication is determined more by the magazine's helpfulness than by its entertainment. If a magazine is indispensable to a woman, it must be a good advertising medium.

You may convince yourself of this by inquiring among women of your own personal acquaintance. You will find that a Butterick publication is one of the last magazines which any of them would be willing to relinquish.

Women may have a special preference for THE DESIGNER, THE DELINEATOR or THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, but whichever it is, you will find not only that they *like* it—they *need* it.

BUTTERICK



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FACE BATHING WITH
Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when followed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin than these fragrant super-creamy emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Wet Cellars Made Dry
From the Inside With SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT NO. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

HINTS EUGENIA KELLY IS VICTIM OF A PLOT

District Attorney to Ascertain How Associates Got Big Sums of Money from Her.

SHE IS DEFIANT IN COURT

Ignores Plea of Attorney to Return to Mother's Home—Court Refuses to Postpone Hearing.

The District Attorney's office has taken up the case of Eugenia Kelly, the 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, whose mother has begun an action in the Yorkville Magistrate's Court to keep her from the White Light life of Broadway. Mrs. Kelly charges her daughter is incorrigible, but the investigation into her affairs may take a wider scope, for the District Attorney's office wants to know how far the million-dollar estate of the girl is involved.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Maurice Spies has been assigned to the case, and he held a long conference yesterday with John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly. He also had a long talk with Val O'Farrell of 27 William Street, the private detective, who has been working up the incorrigibility case for Mrs. Kelly. The latter said he would not be surprised if some of the friends of Miss Kelly might be involved in criminal proceedings if it was found they had assisted the girl to dissipate any part of her estate.

Mr. Spies is particularly interested in finding out what has become of a pearl necklace, a diamond ring and other trinkets valued at $10,000, and presented to the daughter by her mother. Another phase of the case that is also interesting Mr. Spies is in finding out how Eugenia, a minor, could borrow money on her notes. The cashier of the Central Park branch of the Produce Exchange Bank will testify in court today. Mr. McIntyre said the cashier's testimony was important, as he hoped to find out through it the name of the man who introduced the girl to the bank and how she came to have $4,000 on deposit there.

The proceedings in the Magistrate's Court yesterday were put over until today because of the illness of Frank L. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street, counsel for Miss Kelly. All those interested in the case were in court long before it was called. Miss Kelly was among the first to arrive. She was accompanied by William Dederick of Mr. Crocker's office. The only embarrassment she exhibited was when she dodged a battery of cameras trained upon her at the court entrance. She wore a green shade Norfolk suit, a white silk shirt waist with a loose rolling collar, and a bright red necktie. Her wavy hair was covered by a tri-cornered brimless hat of black straw, decorated with yellow and a rosette. She chatted with her attorney for a time, and later varied the monotony of listening to the routine of court cases by reading a newspaper. Once she got up to greet two young women friends, but the court attendant told them to sit down.

Didn't Notice Her Mother.

Shortly after her daughter mounted the stairs to the courtroom Mrs. Kelly arrived. She took a seat on the back bench between Mr. McIntyre and Detective O'Farrell. She was dressed in black, relieved by white lace at the neck and front, and a black maline boa. She wore a black straw toque trimmed with a white wing. Mrs. Kelly looked at her daughter often during the long wait until the case was called, but the girl did not notice her mother.

Just before Magistrate House called the case Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Eugenia's sister, came in, dressed in a tailored costume of gray.

Mr. Dederick at once asked for an adjournment until today because of Mr. Crocker's illness. He said that Mr. Crocker was supposed to be ill with typhoid fever but that the doctors would not be certain of it until today. He served notice that when the case came up then he would ask for another stay of two weeks.

Mr. McIntyre objected. He said that he had subpoenaed at least a doezn witnesses, the complainant was ready, and that to postpone the case would inconvenience the witnesses. He asked that even if it go over he be permitted to put on the stand the cashier of the bank where Miss Kelly kept her account. This evidence, he said, would be largely documentary.

Magistrate House refused to allow the witness to be heard. He added: "I do not think the court would be justified in granting a long adjournment. If Mr. Crocker is unable to appear in person some one else must be assigned to represent him. You must be prepared by tomorrow afternoon to go on with the case."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Spies joined Mr. McIntyre in opposing a long delay. He said there was no proof offered that Mr. Crocker was ill. Mr. Dederick expressed surprise at the District Attorney's interest in his client.

Refuses Adjournment.

In ruling that the case go on today at 2 P. M. Magistrate House said: "I don't think it requires much labor to become familiar with the case. The issue is plain as to whether the defendant is disobedient to the reasonable commands of her mother, who is her natural and legal guardian; whether she associates with vicious and depraved people, and whether she is liable to become morally depraved."

The bond of $1,000 given on Saturday when Mis Kelly was brought before Magistrate House was continued yesterday. Mrs. Ralph Thomas, the former wife of Frank J. Gould, signed it. As on Saturday, she gave as security her house at Sands Point, L. I.

Among the witnesses in court was George K. Wendell of the Central Park Branch of the Produce Exchange Bank, who is expected to tell of Miss Kelly's account and give the name of the man who introduced her to the bank. Detective O'Farrel said in this connection that it was known that Miss Kelly had $4,000 on deposit in the bank on April 22. She has since withdrawn all but $1,200.

The girl paid another visit to the bank before coming to court, the detectives learned. The detective accosted her in the bank.

"I see," he said, "you are drawing out more money."

O'Farrell says she replied:

"Yes. You see there is a holiday coming this week and I want a little change."

Another witness present was Mrs. Lolla Arcocha of 190 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, with whom Mis Kely testified on Saturday she spent the night she remained away from her mother's home. Other witnesses included Frank Richards, a waiter at Reisenweber's, and John Yeager, a waiter at Murray's.

Al Davis was not in court.

Intercedes with Eugenia.

At the close of the hearing principals and witnesses crowded about the table in front of the Magistrate's bench, and Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Spies held a conference with Magistrate House. Mother and daughter did not speak, but Mr. McIntyre made another appeal to the latter.

"You are too nice a girl, Eugenia," he said, "to be haled to court this way, and to have your name daily blemished by this notoriety. You are breaking your mother's heart. If you will promise me now to go home to her, to cut out this Broadway crowd, to eliminate this man Al Davis from your mind, I will drop this thing right now."

Miss Kelly was thoughtful for a minute, and tears were apparently near. Then she threw up her head.

"I will not go home to my mother," she said. "I am not going to apologize to any one for anything that I have done. I am not going to give up my acquaintance with Al Davis. My mother started the ball rolling, and I will see this thing through to the end." She brought one hand down upon the table and added: "I do not think they can send me away."

"Do you realize what this means to you?" Mr. Spies asked. "Do you know that you are in danger of being sent to some institution?"

"Well," she said, "I am the one that will be sent away and not you, so this is my business and not yours."

Lawyer McIntyre was frank in his opinion of the case. He said that he regarded the man who introduced Miss Kelly to the bank as being to a certain extent responsible for conditions that made the present charge necessary.

"I have been a District Attorney in this county," he said, "but in all my experience I have never met with such a case as this. It is awful when you think how those Broadway parasites can fasten upon young women and girls and filch from them their estates. I have attempted without success to show this girl something of this. She will not listen."

As they were about to leave the courtroom, Mrs. Kelly and her daughter were served with papers in a tax-lien proceeding by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Pope, a lawyer of 67 William Street. The girl refused to take the papers, but Mrs. Pope threw them at her feet, the act making good legal service.

The suit, Mrs. Pope explained afterward, had to do with some property on Staten Island left by the late John Kelly and upon which Eugene Kelly held a small mortgage. The taxes were paid up to fifteen years ago, when the city put a lien upon the property. Later it was bought at a tax sale by the Tax Lien Company, which is now seeking to establish title. As heirs of Eugene Kelly, both Mrs. Kelly and her daughter were served. The papers are returnable in the Supreme Court of Richmond County within twenty days.

Roosevelt Letter to Taft.

As Mr. Carstarphen produced a letter written on May 9, 1904, by President Roosevelt to Secretary Taft, in which the future administration of the Canal Zone was sketched out, General Goethals was asked if he had performed all the duties enumerated for him in connection with the canal.

"I think I have carried out all my instructions," was the reply.

Mr. Rand objected to the translations from the Spanish of the charter of the railroad and its contract with the Republic of New Granada, but General Goethels said that these were the versions used in the Canal Zone.

Then the witness described how he had combined the commissary department of the railroad and the subsistence department of the Canal Zone in June, 1908, and had placed them under one official, Major Eugene T. Wilson, which enabled him to keep within his Congressional appropriation.

It is on this amalgamation and its legality that the Government is relying to bring the charge against Salas home. The trial will continue this morning, with General Goethels again on the stand.

GOETHALS TESTIFIES ON FRAUDS IN ZONE

First Trial Begins in Panama Railroad Commissary Scandal Cases.

JOHN BURKE NOT IN COURT

Former Manager, Indicted for Taking Commissions from Merchants, May Be Government Witness.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, was called yesterday as the first witness in the trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of Jacob L. Salas, a tobacco merchant of Colon. Ex-President Taft may be asked to testify later. Salas was indicted with John Burke, former manager of the Panama Railroad's commissnary department, and Ricardo Bermudez, another merchant, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the ordering of goods.

This is the first of the series of cases in which Burke is concerned, and it is said by William Rand, Jr., and Phanor J. Eder, counsel for Salas, that in this trial the Government will have to establish the status of the Panama Railroad if it is to succeed in any of its prosecutions of the ex-railroad officials. Burke was not in court yesterday, and they fear that he will be called as a witness by the Government.

The defense intends to argue that it is impossible for the Government to maintain that, if there was a fraud, it was a fraud against the Government. They will contend that the Panama Railroad was not a Government institution even if it was owned by the Government; that the taking of commissions by a railroad official is not an offense under the United States statutes, as it is not an offense in most States, and that if there was a conspiracy it was carried out in the Republic of Panama, a foreign country, and not in the United States.

Pointed Questions to Talesmen.

Consequently, in selecting the jury, Mr. Rand pointedly asked the talesmen if they were likely to be influenced by the fact that the alleged conspiracy was connected with such a great national project as the Panama Canal. He also questioned:

"You will not think that because the defendant is a foreigner he must of necessity be a barbarian, or because he is a Spaniard, a grafter?"

Mr. Carstarphen in opening the case for the Government said that Salas entered into an arrangement with Burke by which he was to supply to the commissary department of the railroad, without stating the price, cases of crosscut tobacco, and as a result of this the Government intended to show that Burke received from Salas eleven drafts amounting to $22,000. These represented the commission upon the purchase of about $200,000 worth of tobacco, and were paid here after going through a circuitous course in Indiana and Canada.

General Goethals was then sworn, and in answer to Mr. Carstarphen gave the dates of his appointments and promotions in the army and canal work. But as soon as the lawyer tried to bring out the way in which the Government acquired control of the Panama Railroad Mr. Rand objected and modified his objections only on the ground that General Goethals could not stay in the city for long and the legal controversy could be settled after he had given testimony.

SECURITY LEAGUE RALLY.

Peace and Preparation Conference Called for June 14.

The National Security League, with headquarters at 31 Pine Street, announced yesterday a ball for a peace and preparation conference, to be held in this city on Flag Day, June 14, and June 15. Telegrams were sent by the league to men of national prominence of all parties. The league issued a statement, which said:

"This meeting is not for the purpose of preparing for war. It is rather to see what can be done, if anything, as a means of preparation against war, by urging, if necessary, a special session of Congress or any other necessary steps. Let it be clearly understood that the league is working in co-operation with the Administration on these plans."

CITY BREVITIES.

The meeting to protest against the attempt to abolish the floating baths will be held this evening in Public School 91, Stanton and Forsythe Streets, and not at Public School 63, as at first announced.

Acting Mayor McAneny denied yesterday that there was any delay in the work of the Bureau of Standardization, in reply to a complaint made by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The $20,000 bond given by Raymond McCune, when he was admitted to bail on Saturday by Commissioner Houghton was supplied by the National Surety Company and not the American Security Company.

George Southerton of 2:2 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was found guilty in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday of inducing a boy to write to Police Commissioner Woods advising him that if he could not find the "Ripper," he ought to get up another "fake" plot. Sentence was suspended.

TO TEACH CARE OF TEETH

800,000 School Children Will Take Course in Dental Hygiene.

The 800,000 children of the public schools of New York started in buying tooth brushes yesterday to be ready for the first celebration of Tooth Brush Day, which will be held on Friday. This is Hygienic Week, and it will be devoted to the scrubbing of teeth and giving them first aid to the injured.

At 9 o'clock this morning all the children will learn what first aid to the teeth means, and will be told the serious results of neglecting them. This will be done by trained specialists, prominent dentists of this city, 150 of whom have volunteered to aid the Board of Education. They will speak for an hour in the schools.

Friday, Tooth Brush Day, will see a drill in every school immediately after the opening of the afternoon session. The actual demonstration will be done in each class by a leader. The class leader will have in addition to his or her tooth brush a cup of water, and the drill will go on:

"One, two, three, four, brush the front teeth with a rotary motion. Dip. One, two, three, four, brush the teeth at the side with the same motion. Dip."

The leader will have real water in her cup, but the children will make believe, and with their tooth brushes go through the "one, two, three, four, dip," following each motion of the leader.

A field day of dental hygiene will bring the week to a close, with tooth brush drills in Central Park, Prospect Park and Van Cortlandt Park and the Bronx. School children who enter the contest and who will send in their names to the Deartment of Physical Training of the Board of Education, C. Ward Crampton, Director, will compete for banners.

CONSULATE MAKES SURE.

Learns from Holland House That Marconi Actually Sailed.

Although all the newspapers in New York reported on Saturday or Sunday that Marconi sailed Saturday on his way to Italy, apparently the statement failed to convince everybody.

The Holland House received a call yesterday morning.

"Is Mr. Marconi there?" came over the wire. "This is the Italian Consulate General speaking."

"Mr. Marconi sailed on Saturday," was the reply. "It was reported in the newspapers."

"Well, we had to be sure," said the voice on the telephone.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Mary Proszikawitz, 32 years old, of 2,466 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday by a jury before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Bronx. She killed her husband, Tonko, with an axe on March 20. She was remanded until Wednesday for sentence. Her trial lasted a week, and her guilt was established chiefly on the confession she made to her uncle, who visited her in prison.

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Buy From Factory—Save One-third.

The decorative feature of every Dale design is strongly accentuated.

This artistic and rich Drawing Room hanging fixture has five electric lights with cut glass pendants.

This blending of artistic effect with up-to-date utility methods is a distinctive quality of all Dale Lighting Fixtures.

A competent staff of experienced lighting engineers is employed to solve lighting problems for our customers. Thus we offer not only advantages in variety of selection but also render a valuable service not to be had at retail stores.

The economy of buying here is at once manifest on comparing our prices with others. We will be glad to work with your architect if you desire. Send for new booklet—"LIGHTING THE HOME."

A few showroom samples at attractive prices. Call today.

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111 West 13th Street New York

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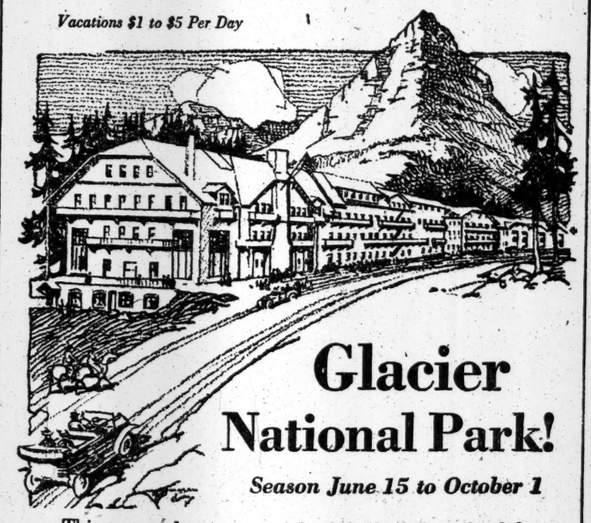

Glacier National Park!

Season June 15 to October 1

This tremendous mountainland, high in the splendid Montana Rockies, now may be enjoyed as never before.

A new mammoth mountain hotel, the "Many-Glacier," has been erected on Lake McDermott, in the Park's heart. The gateway hotel, the "Glacier Park"—at the Great Northern's trackside—and nine enlarged chalet groups complete a chain of delightful hostelries.

New tours—by auto-stage deep in among the mountains, a-saddle over wonder trails onto the Continental Divide—have been arranged.

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By overland trains across Rocky and Cascade Mountains to Pacific Northwest—enroute a tour of Glacier Park—aboard steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific to San Francisco—going or returning, travel this "Great Northern way." *Low Round Trip Fares.*

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Just the things that everybody needs now. And all are offered at prices which cannot be matched elsewhere in this city.

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NOTICE—Because of the remarkable success of these sales we cannot guarantee to fill mail and telephone orders.

50 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today
Tuesday, with Purchase of $1 or More. Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, May 25.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 5-25-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 46

Women's and Misses' $19.50 to $24.50 Tailored Suits, $11.50
Regular and extra sizes for women.
Also sizes 14 to 20 years for misses.
Attractive variety of clever new styles. All man-tailored. Superbly lined with peau de cygne.
Materials are: SERGE IN BELGIAN AND NAVY BLUE AND BLACK. Also SHEPHERD CHECKS and BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED WORSTEDS. Only a limited number of extra size suits. These are of VIGOUREUX in navy, black and grey.

Women's $1 and $1.25 Pure Thread Silk Hose, Pair, 69c.
Full fashioned garter top hosiery, in black, white and colors. Spliced heels, toes, and soles.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Trousers at $2.65
Fancy worsteds, cassimeres and blue serges. Also black Thibets.
Men's Trousers—All Sizes, at $4.45
Choice of the finest trousers in the store at this price.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Low Shoes
Patent leather, gunmetal calf, tan Russia calf and kidskin; all the wanted styles; all made with Goodyear welted soles; all sizes and widths; sale price $1.98

$3.95 Summer Dresses for Stout Women $2.50
$5 to $6.50 Dresses for Women and Misses $2.95
$14.75 Dresses for Women and Misses $7.95
$1 and $1.25 Tub Dresses for Girls and Juniors 59c
$1.98 and $2.25 Tub Dresses for Juniors $1.50
$7.95 Rubberized Canton Raincoats—for women and misses $5.95
$12.75 to $19.75 Coats for Women and Misses $9.75
$3.75 and $4.95 Raincoats for Girls $2.45
Sailor Blouses and House Waists—Broken size assortments; former price to $1 29c
$1 Embroidered White Voile and Lace Voile Blouses 59c
$1.98 and $2.25 Waists of Pongee Messaline, Voile, Striped Tub Silks $1.45
$1.50 Moire Velours—yard 87c
$3.95 Extra Size Skirts for Women $2.95
59c Lawn Kimonos for Children 39c
69c Fine Nainsook Dresses for Babies 45c
Women's $1.39 House and Porch Dresses 95c
$5 Silver Plated Square Tray $3.50
$10 Silver Plated Tea Service—of quadruple silver plate; 4 pieces $7.25
75c Chip Dress Hat Shapes 39c
$1.95 Rough and Ready Jumbo Braid Straw Sailors 45c
98c Hemp Dress Shapes 69c
$1.95 Hemp and Leghorn Dress Shapes $1.25
$2.95 Smart Styles in White Hemp Dress Hats $2.25
White Flowers and White Satin Foliage—former prices to 59c 19c
29c Hair Bow Ribbon—yard 15c
39c Satin Sash Ribbon—with taffeta stripe; white, pink and light blue; 6 inches wide; sale price, yd 24c
49c Plauen Lace Yokes and Assorted Shape Collars 25c
49c Net Chemisettes 25c
55c Silk Waterproof Fishing Line 35c
$2.25 Pearl Pocket Knives 98c
$3.50 Hammocks $2.15
$3 "American Lady" Corsets $1.50
Petticoats and Combinations—former prices to 89c 50c
5c Bolt "Rick-Rack" Braid—bolt 3c
7c Hose Supporters for Children—pair 4c
15c Silk Elastic "Sew-On" Hose Supporters—white only; pair 8c
59c Ball Cable Cord—ball 34c
Boys' 50c and 75c Knickerbocker Trousers 39c

Trimmed Millinery
Bargains for Today
Sport Hats—in Cretonnes and Leghorns; reg. $5 to $10; sale price $3.45
Stunning Trimmed Millinery—formerly to $12; sale price $5
$15 and $18 Trimmed Hats—sale price $7.95

Boys' $1 Rough Rider and Indian Suits 65c
Boys' $1 and $1.50 Sailor and Russian Blouse Wash Suits 65c
Boys' $4 and $5 Spring Reefers and Balmacaan Suits $2.75
Boys' $4.50 All-Wool Blue Serge Norfolk Suits $3.45
$1.95 Couch Hammock Iron Stand $1.45
$3.75 Rest Chairs $2.35
$5 Couch Hammock Awning $2.35
$4.95 Couch Hammocks $3.75
25c and 50c Jewelry Pins—gold-filled 10c
19c Embroidery Flouncings and Corset Coverings—yard 12½c
$1 Voile and Crepe Flouncings—yard 55c
Men's 25c Silk Neckwear 12½c
Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts 59c
Men's 50c Silk Neckwear 29c
Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Satin-Striped Woven Madras and Silk Bosom Negligee Shirts 98c
Infants' Imported Fancy Top Socks 7c
Men's and Women's 25c and 35c Hosiery—seconds 12c
8c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men—colored initial 4c
10c Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Women—colored wreath initial 5c

$1.50 to $2.50 "Sample" Straw Hats
All the popular shapes; sale price $1
$5 to $7.50 "Sample" Panama Hats
All shapes; sale price $3.45

Gem Paper Clips—No. 1, per 1,000, 17c; box of 100 2c
9c Daily Calendar Pads—each 3c
10c Shipping Receipts 5c
Index Cards for Filing—formerly per 1,000, 39c; sale price per 1,000, 39c; per 100 5c
Business Envelopes—size 6¾, 250 in box 14c

Twine for Wrapping—3 balls 20c
75c Ink Stands—each 33c
Carbon Paper—odd lot; formerly to $1.25; sale price, box 39c
Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; formerly 89c; 500 sheets 49c
8c Wash Cloths—large size 5c
29c Turkish Towels—each 19c
45c Turkish Towels—each 29c
59c Turkish Towels—each 38c
75c Turkish Towels—each 48c
75c Turkish Bath Mats—each 38c
$1 Bath Mats—each 78c
15c to 25c White Goods Remnants—short lengths of 1½ to 4 yards; yard 9c
$2.50 "Duplicator" Shoes for Boys $1.49
$2.50 Peggy Colonial Pumps for Women $1.75
$3.50 to $5 Low Shoes for Men $1.98
10c Fancy Dress Ginghams—yard 7c
25c Voiles—36 to 40 inches; yard 10c
59c Silk and Cotton Taffeta—line—yard 25c
60c Black Moire Coat Lining—yard 30c
50c Mohair Brilliantine—yard 29c
59c Black and White Shepherd Checks 39c
65c White Habutai Silk—36 inches wide 44c
$1.35 Black Satin de Chine—yard 85c
40c Neponsit Linoleum—square yard 25c
$9.75 Rag Rugs $5.95
$1.50 Mahogany Finished Tabourettes 75c
$2.75 Brass Costumers $1.15
Porch Swings $1.65
$6 Golden Oak Table Desks $4.50
$7.50 Fumed Oak Rockers $5.25
$27.50 Golden Quartered Oak Buffets $19.75
35c China Condensed Milk Jars 19c
69c China Cracker Jars 39c
89c China Mayonnaise Sets 49c
98c China Berry Sets 49c
$1.50 China Olive Sets 75c
$1.95 China Celery Sets 89c
$1.85 China Dresser Sets—5 pieces 98c
$3.50 China Chocolate Sets $1.95
39c to 61c Sherwood All-Metal Window Screens—at 29c to 48c
$3.90 Manhattan Low-Wheel Ball-Bearing Lawn Mowers $2.90

REFRIGERATORS
$12.75 Lift Cover Style $8.45
$11.50 Lift Cover Style $8.75
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$8.50 Tapestry Rugs at $5.35
Choice Oriental and floral effects in excellent color combinations. Size 6x9 feet.

15c a Yard Curtain Scrim, yd., 10c
8,500 yards in all. Plain, crossbar and hemstitched borders. Both inexpensive and effective for Summer curtains.

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It is a delightfully pure soap, perfectly suited to everyday use in the toilet and bath. Yet to it are added gentle *Resinol* balsams. These stimulate the pores to healthy activity, allay irritations, and prevent or overcome the complexion defects which are so often caused by neglect, improper treatment, or the use of artificial aids to beauty.

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Pantasote

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When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops, there can't be any question of its superiority—in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, age and wear.

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PACKARD
14-38 Limousine

A car that we can heartily recommend. The color is maroon; the upholstery gray cloth (Wiese No. 953); the body has two forward facing extra seats, and the total passenger capacity is seven including driver.

The equipment is complete throughout, including electric self cranking and lighting system. Tires are guaranteed for 1000 miles.

The mechanical condition of this car is exceptionally good. Its price new was $5200. The present price is $2500.

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Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

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Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY AT LEON

Obregon Routed, Villa Reports; Repulsed Angeles's Attack, Says Obregon.

MONTEREY LOST TO VILLA?

Their Junta Says So, but Villistas Say It Has Not Even Been Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan and other high officials of the Administration were confronted today with such conflicting and contradictory advices concerning the two principal military campaigns now being fought in Mexico that it was impossible to form any satisfactory opinion as to the real situation. With both the Villistas and the Carranzistas claiming to have won in the Obregon-Villa campaign, and the Villistas denying the Carranzista claim of a great victory at Monterey and Paredon, and no real confirmation of the reports from independent official sources, it was impossible to know the facts. The official telegrams to the State Department were equally contradictory. This was because they came from American official representatives at Vera Cruz or Chihuahua, the headquarters of the rival factions, and were based only on what those representatives were able to obtain from Carranza or Villa officials.

For two days the Villa agency here has been asserting, on the basis of advices from Chihuahua, that Villa had completely defeated and routed Obregon's forces in the fighting around Leon, Silao, and Celaya. The State Department this afternoon announced:

"The department is advised that on May 22 the Villa officials at Chihuahua received confirmation of the reported victory of General Villa at Leon. It is stated that four cannon, many rapid-firing guns, several cars of ammunition, and all but one of the trains were captured. Silao was occupied by the Villistas on May 22."

Although this report came from Chihuahua, many miles north of the scene of the fighting, it looked like a confirmation of the Villa claims, but later the department received contradictory news from its agent at Vera Cruz, and issued this statement:

"Advices dated May 23 from Vera Cruz state that bells are being rung in celebration of a victory reported by General Obregon, who states that he was attacked for sixteen hours on his intrenched position at Trinidad by General Angeles. General Obregon reports that the opposing forces met with heavy losses, and that his own losses were slight on account of his intrenched positions."

Trinidad is south of Leon. It was pointed out that the Vera Cruz dispatch was based on a report received from Obregon on Sunday, while the Chihuahua message was based on a report made by Villa to his Government at Chihuahua on Saturday.

The Carranzista announcement of last night that important victories had been won at Monterey and Paredon, and that the Constitutionalists had captured Monterey, was denied by Señor Llorente, the Villa agent, who asserted that it was a "ludicrous attempt of the Carranzista junta to offset by falsehood the disastrous effect of General Villa's victory on the tottering Carranza movement."

Señor Llorente said the Cities of Monterey, Saltillo, and Linares had not even been attacked, and that the report of the execution of Generals Pereya and Torres was absurd, "as they are operating with their forces between Monterey and Tampico and between Monterey and Matamoros."

The State Department announced today that it was advised from Laredo that the Carranza forces, commanded by General Cantos, had captured Monterey, and that telegraphic communication had been established with Laredo; but a later dispatch to the State Department said that all communication between Matamoras, Monterey and Saltillo had been cut.

Tonight the Carranza agency made public this telegram from General Carranza at Vera Cruz:

"Monterey and Saltillo have just been occupied by our forces. General Caballero informs me also that he defeated the column of the enemy at Las Huertas, near Linares, having occupied this latter place, taking half a car of ammunition from the enemy, a large number of arms, archives and numerous prisoners. At this moment I am in receipt of a telegram from General Obregon that after sixteen hours of hard fighting Villa was routed again. The battle began yesterday morning, initiated by Angeles's artillery, followed by strong cavalry charges, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy, from whom machine guns, the automobile of General Rodriguez and large numbers of prisoners were captured. Not less than 2,000 dead and wounded are the enemy's losses."

WEST REPORTS TO WILSON.

No Change of Policy as to Mexico Likely to Result from His Visit.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Wilson received first-hand information concerning the Mexican situation tonight from Du Val West, his special Commissioner who recently returned from a visit to sections controlled by the different factions.

Mr. West's report was not made public, but it is understood that it will result in no change in the policy of the Administration toward Mexico. He is said to have avoided favoring any faction or leader, devoting his report to the President to information gathered about conditions generally and about the attitude of the different leaders.

It is understood that the Administration will continue its policy of "hands off" while the Mexicans are fighting for supremacy in their country, in the meantime doing everything in its power to protect foreigners and their property and bring about relief in sections where there is a shortage of food.

After his conference with the President Mr. West said he would remain in Washington for several days, but that beyond that he had no definite plans. He is not expected to return to Mexico immediately, if at all.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS PLEAD

Chandler Denies Charge of Attempt to Invade Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24.—Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of The Los Angeles Times and son-in-law of General Harrison Gray Otis, pleaded not guilty in the United States District Court here today to the charge of having violated American neutrality by entering an alleged conspiracy to send an armed expedition into Lower California.

Walter Bowker, manager of a large ranch on the Mexican boundary belonging to Chandler and Otis, also pleaded not guilty.

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"Vogel leads - Others follow"
The latest and smartest shoe for men

Golden Brown Kid-Color No. 21

Tops: "F. B. & C.," Pearl Grey Kid, No. 31.
or
"F. B. & C." Battleship Grey, No. 25.
or
"F. B. & C." Military Grey, No. 14.

These shoes combine "Style" and "Comfort." Do Not Require the services of the bootblack. "Water and cloth does the trick."

E. VOGEL
64 Nassau St. New York

DR. BEEBE SUED FOR $700.

Sister-in-Law of Cancer Specialist Says Loan Is from Student Days.

Dr. Silas P. Beebe, the cancer research specialist, now connected with the clinic of the New York Medical College, who has gained much publicity recently on account of his difficulties with his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Beebe, yesterday appeared before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court to defend a suit entered by Miss Mary Moran of Long Island City for $700. Miss Moran is suing as assignee of Mrs. Rose Whitney, a sister of Mrs. Beebe, who lives in South Dakota and hence has made over her claim to Miss Moran. She says that the money is the residue of $1,700 lent to Dr. Beebe in 1900 while he was a student at Yale. The other $1,000 has already been paid.

The memorandum of the loan is said to be in Dr. Beebe's handwriting, and it places the interest at 7 per cent. Dr. Beebe's attorney used this as basis for a motion to dismiss the claim, on the ground of usury, and counsel for the plaintiff asked that judgment be given on the pleadings. Justice Scudder reserved decision.

It is understood that Dr. Beebe is now paying his wife, who is separated from him, an allowance of $5,000 a year for herself and her five children. The two were first separated in 1911, when they lived at 12 Elm Place, Flushing. There was no court decree at that time, but last Fall Mrs. Beebe filed a suit for separation and alleged that her husband had been incarcerated in a private hospital for the insane. She also mentioned in her affidavit the name of Miss Eleanor Van Alstyne of New Rochelle, an instructor in experimental therapeutics in the Loomis Laboratory of the Cornell Medical School.

Dr. Beebe has been known for several years back as an expert in serum treatments for various diseases. He has developed serums for treatment of goitre and of the Graves disease, and quite recently it has been announced that the General Memorial Hospital is trying out a treatment for inoperative cancer based on a liquid extract invented by him, which is used in the same manner as a serum.

NEW ACCIDENT ORDER OUT.

Woods Orders Police to Hold Motor Cars Found Defective.

In an effort to reduce the number of street accidents Commissioner Woods issued the following general order to the Police Department yesterday:

When an arrest is made as the result of an accident caused by a vehicle, particularly a motor vehicle, if it is apparent that the accident was caused by some defect in the mechanism of the vehicle, the officer who makes the arrest may detain such vehicle and cause an examination to be by a competent member of the force designated for that purpose. The services of a mechanic may be obtained by notifying the bureau of Telegraph.

If the car is found in good order it will be returned to the owner; otherwise it will be held by the Police Department until the case is disposed of. It is understood the Commissioner contemplates fixing further responsibility upon the operator or owner of a car who uses it when knowing it to be defective.

TWO MORE RICH DEPUTIES.

Westchester Sheriff Adds C. M. Whitman and A. Iselin to Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, May 24.—Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger of Westchester County, who has a number of millionaire deputies, added two more wealthy men to his staff today. The new deputies are C. Morton Whitman of Bedford, a cousin of Governor Whitman, and Arthur Iselin of New Rochelle. Mr. Iselin is a clubman and yachtsman and grandson of the late Adrian Iselin.

The "gold badge" deputies are likely to be called out in case of riots or strikes or to chase pirates on the Hudson River or the Sound. The pirates with their black sloop have not yet made their annual appearance on Long Island Sound.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls

$11.00 via West Shore

$12.25 via N. Y. Central

Tickets on sale May 28 (for trains at 6.00 p. m. and thereafter); 29th, and morning trains of May 30th. Returning to June 1st.

Catskill Mountains

One way fare for round trip. Tickets on sale May 28th to 30th, inclusive; good returning until June 1st.

Adirondack and Green Mountains, 1000 Islands

One way fare plus $3.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 28th to June 12th; good returning within 30 days.

Special Fare Bulletin
giving full particulars of Holiday Excursions, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agents or address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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Moderate Rates *Absolute Protection*
Superior Modern Vaults

Remodeling and Repairing at Lowest Prices of the Year.

384 FIFTH AVENUE
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

POT AND PAN TINKER MAY BE MILLIONAIRE

Expects One-half of $2,000,000 Left by J. D. Vermeule of Goodrich Rubber Co.

HE CLINGS TO HIS OLD JOB

Edward Vermeule of Plainfield and Mrs. Julia Austin of New Brighton the Only Heirs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 24.—The death last week at New Brighton, Staten Island, of John D. Vermeule, former President of the Goodyear Rubber Company, will probably make a millionaire out of Edward Vermeule of North Plainfield, who is foreman of the tinning department of the Griffen Hardware Company and superintends that firm's repair work on pots and pans. Mr. Vermeule and his sister, Mrs. Julia Austin of New Brighton, are the only surviving heirs of the rubber man, and, as he was very fond of them and had no special outside interests, it is considered practically certain that with the exception of a few minor bequests they will divide an estate estimated at $2,000,000. Edward Vermeule admitted today that he would receive $10,000 at once through a written request of his uncle, and it is believed that when the will is read tomorrow at New Brighton he and his sister will be named as residuary legatees.

Mrs. Austin lived with her uncle at New Brighton and had charge of his household. Edward Vermeule is about 65 years old, and is well known and highly respected in Plainfield. He has always been of a quiet and retiring disposition and has not taken a prominent part in public affairs. He lives in a small house on Jackson Avenue and is a member of and regular attendant at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He is married and has two daughters, Miss Stella Vermeule and Mrs. Charles Lippincott.

When asked what plans he had made for his future Mr. Vermeule had little to say, but indicated that for the time at least he would retain his present position with the Griffen Hardware Company. Later, he intimated, he might give up his place and spend some time in travel, but he had no long repressed desires to indulge, no special fads to foster, and in general expected to continue living pretty much as he had lived for years past.

MUZZLES DON'T STOP RABIES

So Jersey Health Board Will Try to Teach Public to Guard Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 24.—In a statement issued today, the State Board of Health declared that muzzling of dogs in this county has not banished rabies and that a campaign of education of the public will be inaugurated for control of the disease.

Under a law passed at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, every person knowing of a case of rabies, or of a suspected case, is required to notify the local officials. A penalty of $50 is provided for first offense and $100 for subsequent ones. The local health boards are also empowered to cause the quarantine of any animals.

Somnambulist Killed by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 24.—Having fallen when walking in his sleep, Clayton J. Smith, 79 years old, of 5 South Franklin Street was found dead on the pavement in front of his home early today. He had walked out on a second-story porch and fallen to the sidewalk 20 feet. The aged man was feeble and partly blind.

WOMEN TO KEEP CITY CLEAN

Remind Men of Summit, N. J., That They, Too, Can Help.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 24.—Finding that there are no funds provided for the cleaning of the streets, the Park and Street Committee of the Women's Town and Improvement Association announced today that it would undertake the work for the Summer.

A notice was sent to every property owner in Summit today calling attention to the proposed activities of the women and asking co-operation. The notice stated that work would begin on May 26 when a wagon would make the rounds of the city's streets to collect dirt and refuse.

The women explained that the plan is only a trial and suggest that if the men are unable to assist financially they "do something physically to show that civic pride in Summit is not confined to its women."

Murdered from Ambush.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 24.—Riddled with two loads of buckshot, the body of Matthew Rinaldi lies in Woodbridge Morgue, and the police are working on a theory that an Austrian with whom Rinaldi had words over the troubles of Austria and Italy may have committed the murder. Rinaldi was walking along a street in Port Reading this morning when the shots were fired from an ambuscade. Three companions of the man are locked up because Chief of Police Murphy thinks they may have knowledge of his assailant.

Ex-Official Sentenced Again.

SALEM, N. J., May 24.—William B. Guest, former City Water Superintendent, was sentenced to not more than seven nor less than four years in the State Prison today by Judge Waddington for breaking into the shoe store of T. G. Dunn & Sons. Guest was paroled a year ago after serving half of a seven-year sentence for embezzling city funds. Judge Waddington told him today his case seemed hopeless.

Broka w Brothers
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
announce that their store
will remain closed today
on account of the death of their
business associate
Mr. Thomas Boyce King
who lost his life in the
destruction of the Lusitania

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

PROCLAMATION

This is Dental Hygiene Week in New York Public Schools.

An army of dentists, physicians, lecturers, nurses, teachers, lantern slides and "movie" films are doing a great work in making over 800,000 school children healthier and happier by teaching them how to take proper care of their teeth.

Help this splendid work along. Begin by taking care of *your own teeth.*

Of vital importance to every one is the finding that the *source* of 95% of all tooth decay is "acid mouth."

Pebeco is the scientific dentifrice originated for the distinct purpose of protecting teeth from "acid mouth"—as well as keeping them clean.

Let Pebeco protect *yours.*

Pebeco helps *save* teeth by helping to stop "acid mouth." Get a tube of Pebeco. Use Pebeco regularly and *every week* will be Dental Hygiene Week.

Sample Tube and Test Papers FREE

A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

LEHN & FINK
120 William Street New York
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Building Management

requires the services of trained specialists.

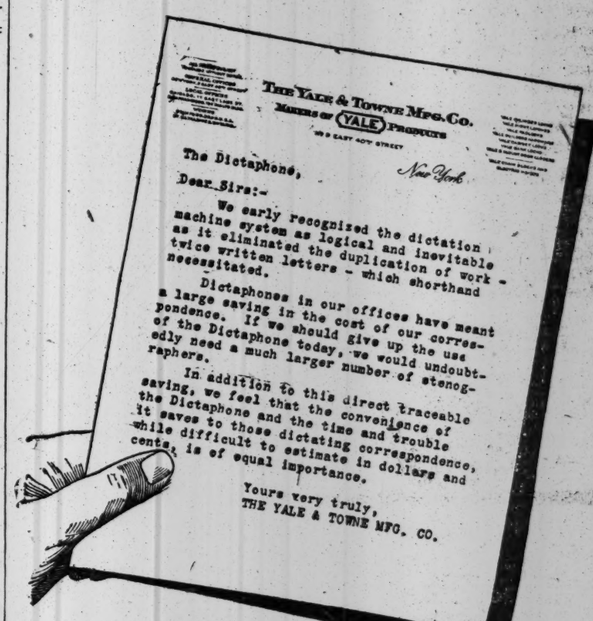
Cost of operation starts with the coal-pile. Many hundreds of dollars are often saved by a change to a different grade of coal. This is only one of many items in which a saving may be effected.

Why not consult us?

We specialize in building operation.

The New York Service Company
GEO. W. MARTIN, Vice-President
320 Broadway

The Dictaphone is indispensable in Big Business: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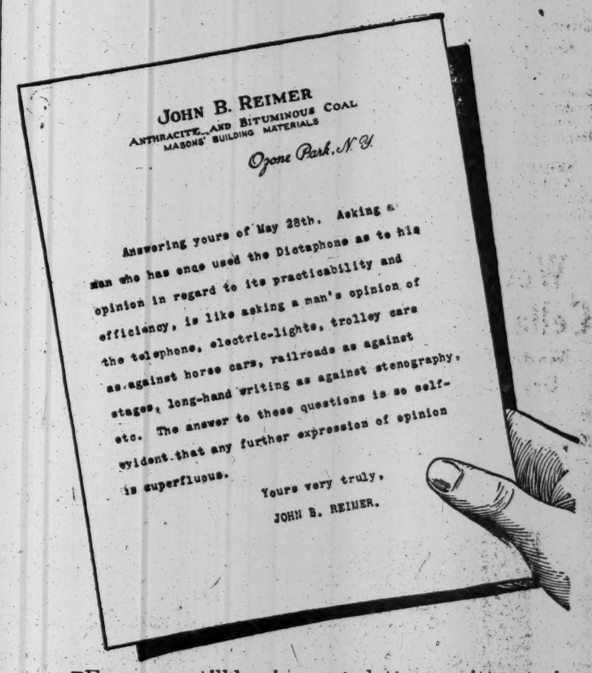
Makers of YALE Products
9 to 25 East 40th Street
New York
The Dictaphone,
Dear Sirs:-
We early recognized the dictation machine system as logical and inevitable as it eliminated the duplication of work - twice written letters - which shorthand necessitated.
Dictaphones in our offices have meant a large saving in the cost of our correspondence. If we should give up the use of the Dictaphone today, we would undoubtedly need a much larger number of stenographers.
In addition to this direct traceable saving, we feel that the convenience of the Dictaphone and the time and trouble it saves to those dictating correspondence, while difficult to estimate in dollars and cents, is of equal importance.
Yours very truly,
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

and in *any* business busy enough to use a telephone: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ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL
MASONS' BUILDING MATERIALS
Ozone Park, N. Y.
Answering yours of May 28th. Asking as to his
man who has once used the Dictaphone as to his
opinion in regard to its practicability and
efficiency, is like asking a man's opinion of
the telephone, electric-lights, trolley cars
as against horse cars, railroads as against
stages, long-hand writing as against stenography,
etc. The answer to these questions is so self-
evident that any further expression of opinion
is superfluous.
Yours very truly,
JOHN B. REIMER.

IF you are still having your letters written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter—it's about time you were able to write us a letter as convincing as the two reproduced.

No matter what kind of an office yours is—whether it's a one-man office or a 50-stenographer concern—the Dictaphone System belongs in it just as surely as your telephone.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Just reach for your telephone and call the Dictaphone. The number is Worth 3272. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us.

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The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone
Dictaphone—our trade name.
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Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St., N. Y. C. Please send me particulars.

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Address .....

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

ROFRANO IS CALLED MURDER DEFENDANT

Prisoner's Counsel Says Tom Foley, Not the State, Is the Prosecutor.

ACCUSES PERKINS'S OFFICE

Jury Will Get Second District Murder Case Today—Deputy Commissioner Not Called.

Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, was named as the "real prosecutor" and Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, Foley's foremost political rival, was named as the "real defendant" yesterday in Caesar Barra's summing up for Gaetano Montimagno, on trial for the murder last March of Michael Gaimari, a Foley lieutenant. Before Justice Davis and a jury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Barra spoke for three hours and a half. Assistant District Attorney Brothers will sum up for the State this morning.

The lawyer first considered the political aspect of the case when he came to the testimony of Joseph La Salle, the convict, who killed James Minott and who swore that he had heard Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two Rofrano men, promise Montimagno $300 of Rofrano's money for the murder of Gaimari.

"I believe that Joe La Salle went to Rocks Cornell's home after he shot Minott," Mr. Barra said, "and I believe that he sought help from Michael A. Rofrano. What was more natural? He had worked on Election Day for Rocks Cornell on Rofrano's side, and after he had committed a crime he thought they should help him. If any one telephoned to Rofrano from Cornell's home, it was Joe La Salle himself, seeking aid from Rofrano. And he probably used the name of Moore or Campbell, because he was a fugitive from justice and did not want to use his own name. But Rofrano did not help him. Instead, he told the telephone operators in the Department of Street Cleaning not to connect him with Moore or Campbell."

Mr. Barra made a point of the fact that on Jan. 4 there were two telephone calls from Cornell's house to Rofrano's office and two to the Home Rule Democratic Club, Rofrano's political organization. He said that this indicated that some on in Cornell's home, probably La Salle, was trying to get into communication with Rofrano, but was unable to do so. Mr. Barra also said that the fact that none of the telephone calls to Rofrano's office consumed more than two minutes showed that Rofrano had not talked to the person calling.

"While the indictment in this case reads, 'The People of the State of New York' against this defendant," he said, "it should be changed to read the Thomas F. Foley Association, or the Downtown Democratic Club' against this defendant. The Foley Association is behind this prosecution."

In referring to the overcoat found in the saloon near the scene of the murder, which, according to the contention of the State, the murderer discarded in his flight, Mr. Barra said that the coat had not been found by the police until three days after the murder.

"Why could not some member of the Foley Association have placed this overcoat in the saloon?" he asked.

Mr. Barra then said that Montimagno had not been arraigned in any court for more than twenty-four hours after his arrest, and this, he said, constituted a violation of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the District Attorney's office.

"But what do they care about the Code of Criminal Procedure?" he shouted. "Thomas F. Foley is interested in this case. What do they care about the code?"

Having gone over the evidence introduced by the prosecution, Mr. Barra came to review the testimony given by witnesses for the defense.

"We have something to say," he said. "We have something to say even if the Foley Association is the real head of this prosecution."

In his peroration Mr. Barra named Deputy Commissioner Rofrano as the real defendant.

"Is this defendant, Montimagno, on trial?" he said. "Is he the real defendant in this case? No. Have you not seen, gentlemen of the jury, that the person whose life is sought in this case is Michael A. Rofrano? Hasn't that been the purpose of the prosecution, and to accomplish that, in order to convict Rofrano, they want you first to convict this defendant of murder. After that, they say to themselves, 'we'll make overtures to this defendant; we'll get him to say anything we want him to say; we'll use him as a witness against Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore. In that way we will convict them, and then we'll make overtures to them and use them as witnesses against Rofrano. He is the man we want.'

"Gentlemen of the jury, Rofrano has been a thorn in the side of the politicians of the Second Assembly District and they want him out of the way. The only way they can get him out is to have twelve men say that he is guilty of having planned and counseled the death of Michael Gaimari. They want Michael Rofrano and they are willing to sacrifice this defendant on the altar of justice. Have you ever heard of such a murderous, diabolical scheme as that concocted by these politicians? If Michael Rofrano is the monster they would have you believe he is, why isn't he indicted and placed on trial, and, if he be guilty, sent to the electric chair? But he is a free man. He is attending to his duties in the Street Cleaning Department today. Have they done anything to him?"

In the morning several witnesses gave testimony to show that Montimagno was in Schenectady during the Mitchel-McCall campaign and not aiding Rofrano in the Second District as has been testified to in the trial. Neither the prisoner nor Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Rofrano took the stand. The jury will get the case today, probably.

GALLUCCI FUNERAL GUARDED

Swarm of Police to Protect Widow and Home of Feud Victim.

Roofs, fire escapes, and doorways in Harlem's Italian quarter were crowded with onlookers yesterday morning as the funeral procession of Giosue Gallucci, known as "the king of Little Italy," passed through the streets.

Gallucci died on Friday as the result of bullet wounds received on the night of May 17 in a coffee house at 336 East 119th Street, and for fear of further factional fights at his funeral extraordinary precautions were taken by the police. A large body of patrolmen under Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station filled the block in front of Gallucci's home at 318 East 100th Street and kept the crowds moving, and a squad of detectives under Lieutenant McCarthy were on duty in the apartment all day Sunday and yesterday morning. Several thousand people filed through the apartment and viewed the remains. The hallways and doors were watched by fourteen of the adherents of the deceased who scrptinized all who entered for possible enemies. A strong police guard followed the widow when the funeral procession left the apartment and proceeded to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at 115th Street and First Avenue.

The 150 carriages which had been expected to make up the procession were reduced to fifty-four through fear of hostile demonstrations. These were preceded by a band of twenty-three pieces. The procession passed off without disorder, however, and there was no hitch in the services. Requiem high mass, celebrated by Mgr. Massine, assisted by Fathers Mezzatista and Tofine, was followed by interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Gallucci is said to have left a large fortune. His widow, fearing trouble with the grou pwhich is believed to have been responsible for his death, will soon give up her apartment on East 100th Street and make her home in some place the exact location of which will be kept a secret.

TRY GANGSTER FOR MURDER

Woman Will Be Chief Witness Against Owen Madden.

Owen Madden, leader of a Tenth Avenue gang, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree yesterday before Judge Nott in General Sessions, charged with hte killing of Patsy Doyle, another gangster, in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, on Nov. 28. It is alleged that Madden, because of gang rivalry, inspired Arthur Bieler and John McArdle to do the shooting. McArdle was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and Bieler pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Both are serving long terms in Sing Sing.

The State's chief witness, Assistant District Attorney Edwards said yesterday in his opening address to the jury, will be Frieda Horner, a young woman who knew obth Doyle and Maddden. A week before the killing she left Doyle and went to Madden, whom she had known only slightly.

The prosecution will try to show a connection between the death of Doyle and his stabbing of a man known as "Tee" Romanello several months before. Doyle was indicted and placed on trial, but Romanello failed to appear against him. The tSate's theory is that he feared to do so.

Madden will be defended by former Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Collingan. Walter R. Deuel, of the District Attorney's staff is assisting in the prosecution.

The only witness yesterday was Patrolman Henry Starr, who found Doyle's body. He identified Doyle's clothing, through which there were six bullet holes.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

MELLISH COMET BROKEN UP

Lowell Observers Have Not Yet Ascertained the Cause.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., May 24.—Observation and photographs made recently of the Mellish comet at the Lowell Observatory here, by Professor Lampland and E. C. Slipher, indicate that the comet has broken up.

What forces or accident of approach have occasioned the disruption it was said today, had not yet been ascertained.

ROUGH NECKS' WIN SING SING ELECTION

Lawyers and Bankers, in "Silk Stocking" Party, Submerged by Regular Criminals.

WANT COURT REFORMED

Uneducated Convicts Say They Have Been Duped Out of Prison Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 24.—The political division of the prisoners at Sing Sing, which calls itself the "rough-necks," won an overwhelming victory yesterday at the election of thirty-eight memers to the Board of Delegates, the controlling body in the Mutual Welfare League, which governs the internal affairs of the prison.

Speaking broadly, the "rough-necks" are those who are in Sing Sing for crimes of violence, and their opponents, called the "silk-stockings," are there for crimes of cunning. Putting it in another way, the "rough-necks" are for the most part those without early advantages who drifted into crime, while the "silk stockings" are educated men who were caught trying to circumvent the law to advance themselves more rapidly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "rough-necks" are present at Sing Sing in a great majority they have been out of power before this election. Some adroit lawyers and financiers in the prison had built a political machine there the main object of which was to make themselves more comfortable and to procure for themselves more and better food. While the Mutual Welfare League is theoretically a democratic institution, the smart men who got control of it made it work for their own personal advantage.

Ex-Banker the "Boss."

There was one big banker who had made himself a power in the league by promising others that he would do much for them in the future when they got out of jail. When he was in the meridian of his political sway he even had some of the guards and keepers taking orders from him. There were certain lawyers and others who had played politics in the outside world who would make fictitious issues in order to divide sentiment of the "rough-necks" along artificial lines. These tactics had kept the "silk-stockings" in power heretofore, in spite of the fact that they were hopelessly outnumbered.

Controlling the Mutual Welfare League these men intrigued to get themselves appointed for merit to the semi-official posts which entitled the holders to seats at the prisonkeepers' mess, where the fare is considerably better than that of the ordinary prisoner. At one time there were more than 100 in the prisonkeepers' mess. As the food supply that goes into Sing Sing is a fixed quantity, when there is an increase in the guests at the keepers' mess the rations of each of the other prisoners is reduced proportionately.

There are forty-six members of the Board of Delegates. In the new board there will be eighteen hold-overs, among whom the "silk-stocking" influence is strong, but the rest are almost solidly "rough-neck."

The election yesterday was a special one, and the fact that the election took place was a triumph for the "rough-necks." A short time ago the constitution was amended so that the term of the Delegates should be six months, instead of four. The "silk-stocking" delegates interpreted the change of the constitution to mean that they should serve six months, although they were only elected for four. "Rough-neck" leaders took this to the courts of the Mutual Welfare League, however, and got the ruling that the terms of Delegates could not be lengthened while they were in office. The Delegates, who were elected yestrday will hold offic only for two months, but the "rough-necks" are sure that now that they have felt their power, the "silk-stockings" will never again be able to divide them into factions and play them against each other.

Want Court Reformed.

One of the major reforms of the new board, it was predicted yesterday, will be the liberalizing of the "bench." The prisoners' court now consists of "Justices" Willett, Wallace, Shand, Smith, and ePttoni. No breath of scandal has been raised against any one of these, but there is great dissatisfaction on the ground that the previous legal training of some of the members of the court have filled their heads with technicalities. William Williams, Jr., who was sent to Sing Sing for bribing "Curly Joe" Cassidy ti give him the nomination to the Supreme Court bench, was shortly after his arrival there elevated to the Sing Sing bench. He and Justice Smith, who was formerly a Brooklyn lawyer, are particularly objected to by the "rough necks," whose leaders have freely argued that no one versed in the science of the law is fitted to mete out justice.

Warden Osborne refused to take any part in the election, however, although both sides appealed to him. Leaders of the "silk stockings" went to the Warden some time ago and told him that a threatening situation had developed. The chief of these was a prominent financier, mentioned before, who said to the Warden:

"Warden, I am afraid that you are letting this go too far. Some dangerous demagogues are starting here."

Warden Osborne said that he did not see the danger.

"Well," continued the "silk-stocking" leader, "further than that, they are telling lies. They are lying about you, Warden."

Warden Osborne said that there was no way to stop lying.

Prisoner Fears Bloodshed.

"But I am afraid, with these demagogues going on the way they are, that there will be bloodshed."

"What if there is?" said Warden Osborne. "There was bloodshed under the old system. We will have to risk that, if we are going to give the new system the right kind of a trial."

The triumph of the "rough necks" has probably insured the continuance of the institution of trial by fights with boxing gloves in the case of certain petty offenses. The prisoners at Auburn voted against the settlement of any cases by a grudge fights, but, although Warden Osborne is opposed to it, the Sing Sing men voted overwhelmingly in favor of using the boxing gloves wherever an adjustment could be effected by them. Most of the libel actions that come before the court are now disposed of in this way.

TO CERTIFY STORE PUPILS.

Noted Educators to Attend Graduation Exercises of First Classes.

The Department Store Education Association will give a dinner, preceding the certification of its first departmental classes tomorrow evening at Stern Brothers. The association, of which Miss Anne Morgan is President, is a new and pioneer organization in vocational training of a more scientific nature than has hitherto been essayed. The director of the educational department is Miss Beulah E. Kennard, M. A., and of the health department Dr. Kristine Mann. Associated with Miss Morgan on the board are Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. August Belmont, Mgr. McMahon, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Dr. Clyde B. Furst, Miss Florence Marshall, and many others.

Most of the members of the board will be present at the dinner and ceremony. Among those who have accepted the special invitations to the function are Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Miss M. Draper, Mrs. Ira Lee Bamberger and Miss Leventritt, Mrs. M. C. Ford, Dr. John H. Haaren, and Dr. A. M. Wolfson.

Miss Morgan will preside. Addresses will be made by Dr. Finley, Dr. Lee Galloway, Miss Kennard, and Dr. Mann.

WYCKOFF GETS ONE YEAR.

Lawyer, Head of Woodhaven Bank, Sent to the Island.

William F. Wyckoff, for many years one of the foremost attorneys in Brooklyn and Queens, and also President of the Woodhaven National Bank, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island yesterday by Judge J. Harry Tiernan in the Queens County Court.

A week ago Wyckoff was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree on complaint of Miss Fannie Halsey, who alleges she entrusted him with $700 to invest for her in a mortgage. He deposited the amount to his own personal account and it was lost when Wyckoff went into bankruptcy on the closing of the Woodhaven Bank in 1912.

Judge Tiernan said he had been acquainted with Wyckoff's affairs and would take in consideration the recommendation for mercy. He also said that Wyckoff was bitterly punished by the fact that the conviction deprived him of his civil rights and disbarred him from the practice of law.

NOMINATED FOR HURD'S JOB.

W. E. Kastendike May Succeed Convicted Postmaster of Haworth.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 24.—Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack today sent in the name of William Edwin Kastendike of Haworth to the Washington postal authorities asking that he be appointed to succeed Postmaster George A. Hurd, who on Saturday was convicted of attacking Miss Martha L. Conrad, 16 years old. Miss Conrad was formerly Hurd's assistant.

E. C. Irion of counsel for Hurd, says he thinks the Congressman's action is a bit premature in view of the fact that Judge Seufert is to hear argument for a new trial on Thursday, and should a new trial be granted Postmaster Hurd's status will be the same as though no conviction existed.

Japanese Garden at the Ritz.

A Japanese garden stood in the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton for a time yesterday morning, but failed to throw the scenery out of joint. There was a "tree," with a rose growing at the top, on an island, from which china fishermen made vain efforts to attract the attention of a goldfish and two turtles that swam among rocks in real water. The bit of landscape, in a bowl that was less than ten inches wide attracted much attention. It was addressed to the small son of Spencer Eddy, formerly Secretary of Embassy in London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople.

TEN STRIKE GUARDS ON TRIAL FOR LIVES

"Foreign" Jury Is Obtained in a Half Hour for Roosevelt, N. J., Deputies.

FIFTEEN OTHERS INDICTED

Present Defendants Charged with Killing of Alessandro Tessitore, a Chemical Company Striker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 24.—Ten guards who were hired for strike duty at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt, N. J., last January were put on trial here today charged with the murder of Alessandro Tessitore, one of the strikers, who was killed when armed guards charged a gathering of strikers at the Roosevelt railroad station on Jan. 10.

Twenty-five of the guards, who were employed as deputies by Sheriff Edward F. Houghton, are under indictment for murder. Separate indictments were drawn for the killing of Tessitore and the killing of Kalman Batyi, another of the strikers, who was shot at Roosevelt.

Both Roosevelt and New Brunswick are in Middlesex County, byt the Supreme Court ordered that the jury for the murder trials should be drawn from Mercer County, and 100 men from Mercer who had been summoned by Sheriff Fleming of that county were in court this morning. It required only a half hour to select the jury, and during its selection Justice James J. Bergen made a ruling, which was strenuously opposed by the defendants, to the effect that the ten defendants should be permitted only five peremptory challegnes.

The ten deputies placed on trial today were Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Rick, Fred Mullin, Michael Manning, Harry Tone, John O'Mara, James Bavier, William McLaughlin and John C. Moran.

Attorney General John W. Westcott appeared for the State, assisted by Josiah Striker of his staff, Prosecutor W. Edwin Florence of Middlesex, and John A. Coan, Assistant Prosecutor. The defendants were represented by former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter and Joseph E. Stricker. Superintendent Waring of the chemical company sat with the attorneys for the defense.

Prosecutor Florence opened the case for the prosecution, and said that, when the guard charged a crowd of about 250 strikers, they were armed with revolvers, riot guns and night sticks, and fired deliberately into the crowd. They also fired under the train that the strikers were searching for strike breakers, he said, and fired after it had pulled out. More than twenty men were shot down, Mr. Florence said.

"Tessitore was shot in the legs, and as he ran away he was deliberately shot in the back," the Prosector said, and concluded with: "If the State shows the state of facts as I have outlined them, it becomes your duty to convict the defendants of murder in the first degree."

James S. Ryder, a trainman, who was summoned as a witness for the prosecution, testified that the guards were armed and that he heard one of them shout, "Give it to 'em!" as they charged the crowd.

Dr. Edgar Carroll, the County Physician, testified that Tessitore received four wounds, three in the legs and one in the back. It was to the last that death was due, he declared.

The jury is composed principally of small tradesmen and mechanics. That Justice Bergen does not intend to let the case drag out was indicated in the courtroom this morning, when he said that he had "only seven days to give to the trial." This was taken to mean that night sessions probably would be held.

DR. C. L. RICHARDSON LOST.

Searching Parties Scour Mount Wachusett for Missing Man.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24. — Dr. Charles Leroy Richardson of Cleveland, who came to Princeton a week ago for a rest and in search of health, is lost on Mount Wachusett, and a hunt over 300 acres of land on the mountainsides failed to reveal any trace of him. Dr. Richardson and his father started to climb to the summit of the mountain Saturday, and when they reached the top the doctor asked for a drink. While his father was getting the water the doctor disappeared.

A searching party was organized and it has been going over the mountainsides in relays continuously since the disappearance was reported. The party was joined today by men from the prison camp at Westminster. They beat the woods at the foot of the mountain, but could find no trace of the missing man.

FIND HOMES FOR 29 BABIES.

Report to Convention Shows Charity Work of Ladies of Maccabees.

Twenty-nine babies adopted into as many babyless families in the last year is a report of the incidental work of one of the State organizations of The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, whose eighth quadrennial convention opened at the Waldorf yesterday. The 100 delegates present represent 187,000 women, organized in every State in the Union except Massachusetts.

The Ladies of the Maccabees is the biggest benefit and fraternal organization of women in the world. The Supreme Commander and founder, Miss Bina M. West, said since 1892, the organization had paid out $12,000,000 in benefits, and that there was a reserve fund of nearly $9,000,000. At this convention the work will be enlarged to cover additional benefits.

Finding homes for twenty-nine homeless babies was the wor kof the State Commander, Mrs. Alberta V. Droelle, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Droelle believes that families which have warm places in their hearts for animals ought to be able to take in a baby also, and she made amiable war against people with animal pets only, and the twenty-nine babies in twenty-nine homes was the result. Fraternal work, which does not figure in the statistics of The Ladies of the Maccabees, is one of its most important efforts. Another of its Commanders when three of the members under her charge lost their husbands, she took the children to her own home and took care of them until the mothers were able to get on their feet again.

Sectional bodies of the organization now meeting at the Waldorf form what are called Hives and there is a Supreme Hive to which the chief officers belong. The Supreme Hive now temporarily removed to the Waldorf, is in the Sun Parlor on the twenty-fourth floor, and the Maccabees will continue "swarming" there today and tomorrow. The organization has a fine business record, and they are entirely a woman's organization. They have never lost a dollar through any of their employes since they have bene in existence, and in the home setting of the Supreme Hive at Port Huron, Mich., there are eighty women workers. The only men admitted to the business are the janitor and an errand boy.

BLAME FOR CANCER SPREAD.

Surgeon Says Doctors Are More Often at Fault Than Public.

Dr. Charles L. Gibson, attending surgeon of the New York Hospital, told the members of the eCounty Medical Society and the American Society for the Control of Cancer, at their meeting in the Academy of Medicine last night, that the medical profession, and not the public, was chiefly to blame for the failure to prevent the spread of cancer. He asserted that doctors generally were not careful enough to detect the disease in the early stages.

Dr. Gibson said 110 cancer sufferers had been admitted to the New York Hospital since February, 1913, and that of these only 11 had reasonable hope of cure, while 6 were doubtful and 93 were beyond hope, even through an operation. Dr. Gibson said he had made an investigation into the previous advice and treatment of the last 28 cancer patients admitted, and had found that in 50 per cent. of the cases the doctors had diagnosed their complaint as something other than cancer.

Dr. S. Pollitzer, dermatologist, declared that cancer of the skin was increasing and that there were two cases among men to one among women. The fashion of removing facial blemishes by artificial means, he said, was one of the chief causes of skin cancer.

Dr. Frederick E. Sondern, pathologist, urged greater care in making preliminary operations, as the infection often spread through the incision thus made, and Dr. Morris Manges, speaking as a general practitioner, advocated greater thoroughness in the early diagnosis as the only way to reduce the number of cases.

Consecrate Trinity Chapel Today.

The consecration service of the new Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 155th Street, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Bishop Greer will act as consecrator. This chapel is the Washington Heights branch of Trinity Parish, and it is said to be one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in this country. It contains a number of memorials. The main altar is of special interest, as it is composed of more than 100 stones collected by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the chapel, from places of historic and religious interest.

NEARLY DROWNS TO AID DOG

Eugene Murphy Saved by Daring Work of Charities Department Tug.

Captain Harry Daniels of the Charities Department tug Thomas M. Mulry heard yells for help last evening and saw a man struggling in the water between two scows of the Street Cleaning Department which were moored loosely to the pier at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River. Daniels saw the scows were tossing about and threatening to crush the man between them, so he headed his craft for them and jammed it in between the scows, though he could hear his planking give under the strain.

He held the scows apart, however, while William Ward and Thomas Cherry of his crew hauled the man aboard. He was suffering from water he had swallowed, but begged his rescuers to look for his dog, which had been in the water with him. They looked, but could not find the animal.

The man said he was Eugene Murphy of 223 East Seventy-third Street. With his dog Mike he had been seated on the pier when the animal fell overboard. Murphy slipped into the water also as he stretched out a hand to the struggling animal. Though a good swimmer, the strong tide swept him between the scows and he could not get out.

Captain Daniels put Murphy ashore and called Dr. Ellis, who took him to Reception Hospital. About $500 damage was done to the tug.

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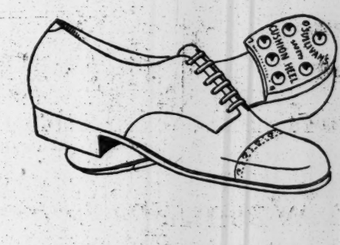

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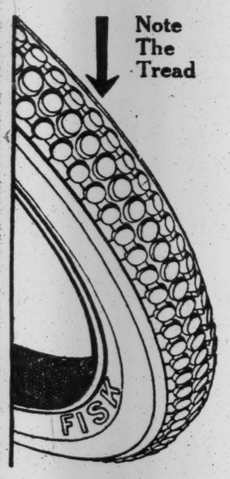

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The Washington Board of Trade

The Washington Board of Trade was organized in 1889, and is the oldest organization representing the interests of the entire District of Columbia.

In all efforts toward the development of the District of Columbia and of Washington as a city befitting the Capital of so great a country, the Washington Board of Trade has for many years taken an important part, and the good resulting from its deliberations and effective policies has become local and national history.

The District's unique form of government, and the fact that it has no direct representatives in Congress, have resulted in the recognition of the Board by the Commissioners and by Congress as voicing public opinion upon all the proper and essential needs of the District and its citizens from municipal and national standpoints.

In this organization has been met the long-recognized need of a properly constituted body of representative and public-spirited citizens from all parts of the District, of every business and profession, unselfishly interested in the broad development of the National Capital.

Among the things towards which the Board has bent its efforts are:

Abolition of grade crossings and placing overhead wires underground; completion of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems; widening and deepening the channel of the river; reclamation of the Anacostia Flats; preparation and enactment of the Code of Law for the District; furthering the Park Commission Plans for the future development and beautification of Washington; increase and filtration of our water supply; fireproof buildings for public schools and approval of the maintenance of National Guards throughout the country.

The Board is also constantly interested in maintaining what is known as the half and half principle in District appropriations and the proper and lawful status of the District in its financial relations with the Federal Government, and in the development and beautification of Washington on a scale of grandeur becoming the National Capital.

Being the Capital City of the greatest nation in the world, Washington, with its many points of historic interest, Government buildings, and beautiful and picturesque parks and driveways, is second to none as a Convention City. The Washington Board of Trade extends to all a most cordial invitation to "Come to Washington, The City Beautiful, Your Capital."

Washington Board of Trade

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
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Washington Chamber of Commerce

The Washington Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1907 by a merger of the Jobbers & Shippers' Association and the Business Men's Association, is the only organization in the Capital carrying on a systematic bureau for the securing and handling of conventions. In this field the Capital stands out pre-eminently as the best city in the country from a geographical and entertainment standpoint. There is more to be seen by the visitor and delegate in Washington than in any other city on the North American continent, and it is free.

The success of the Chamber in this line has brought so many thousands of visitors in touch with it as a center of information that this side of the organization's work has developed to a point that even many Governmental bureaus refer inquiries from all parts of the country bearing on non-official points, and this service, also carried on without expense to those seeking data, has added to the usefulness of the body.

The Chamber seeks to foster and encourage light manufacturing in the Capital, and also carries on the same effort as the Board of Trade for the preservation of the half and half principle in appropriations for the District.

Committees of the Chamber are active before Congress and the Commissioners in furthering legislation for the general welfare, while its headquarters, 1202 F Street, are used by local, State, and national organizations as a meeting place and civic center.

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WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF STARTS IN RAIN—WRESTLING—ATHLETICS—TENNIS

MISS HOLLINS GOLF LEADER IN THE RAIN

Former Metropolitan Champion Qualifies with a Card of 91.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former metropolitan golf champion, led the field in the qualifying round of the annual tournament for that title yesterday over the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Her score was 91, two strokes better than the present holder of the title, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, of South Shore. This is the first time in three years that Miss Hyde has not won the testing medal.

Miss Hyde's remarkable 82, which established a new course record at Nassau in 1913, won for her there, and only last year at Essex County she was the winner with 89. It was at Nassau that Miss Hollins won her only championship honor.

It rained almost continually. A few withdrew because of poor scoring, but there were 67 of the total starters to turn in cards.

In order to permit of plenty of competition, conditions provided that there should be three divisions of sixteen each, the first carrying with it the championship of the district. Match play will be continued at the rate of one round each day until Friday.

Miss Hollins went along finely enough until the turn, she going out in 41, and this pace she continued until the fifteenth hole. On the 510-yard sixteenth hole, enough to test anybody's ability, she failed to reach the green in three and then took three puts for a 7. The same lapse on the sodden greens happened at the seventeenth.

On the eighteenth she got away a good drive, but flubbed her second, and desiring to play safe kept short of the bunker guarding the green on the third. Then she got into trouble after all and took two to get out. Her seventh stroke went only to the edge of the green and she was down in two more. That 9 cost her at least three strokes. Her card:

Out .....6 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 6 3—41
In .....5 6 5 3 5 5 7 5 9—50—91

Miss Hyde found lapses on the putting greens, but there was something all through her round which prevented her from getting into a better scoring mood. Her card:

Out .....4 5 6 5 4 5 6 6 4—45.
In .....5 5 6 5 4 6 7 5 5—48—93

Scores ruled generally high, for Sleepy Hollow is difficult and scoring conditions were not good. It is estimated that the score of the sixteenth player was five strokes higher than in the last two years. The draw for the first match round in the championship division is as follows:

Mrs. Irving vs. Miss Hollins, Mrs. Paterson vs. Mrs. Stockton, Miss Hyde vs. Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Whitney vs. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Elsa Pickhardt vs. Miss Roberson, Mrs Davis vs. Mrs. Sheaf, Mrs. Barclay vs. Mrs. Faith, Mrs. Rossin vs. Mrs. Donohoe. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 91; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 93; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 99; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, 100; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 103; Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, 103; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 103; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 104; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 105; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, 105; Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 106; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 106; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, 106; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 106; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 107; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 107.

Second Sixteen.—Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, 109; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 109; Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood, 109; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 110; Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, 110; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 111; Mrs. Gerald Morris, Piping Rock, 111; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 111; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 111; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie, 111; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 112; Mrs. Lloyd Wimpfheimer, Hollywood, 112; Mrs. Philip Bayer, Piping Rock, 112; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 113; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, 114; Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, 114.

Third Sixteen.—Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 114; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 114; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 114; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 114; Mrs. G. A. Mager, Essex County, 115; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 115; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, 116; Mrs. T. Nelson, Hackensack, 117; Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, 117; Miss L. D. Scherer, Essex County, 118; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 119; *Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 119; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 120; Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 120; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Mahopac, 121; Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 123.

ENGLISH GIRL WINS AT GOLF.

Miss Vera Ramsay Medalist in Boston District Tourney.

NEWTON, Mass., May 24.—Miss Vera Ramsay, a prominent English golfer playing from the Salem (Mass.) Golf Club, was low scorer in the qualifying round of the woman's golf championship tournament of the Boston district at the Braeburn Golf Club today. Her card of 93 was three better than the cards of her nearest competitor, Miss Margaret Curtis, present State champion and a former national title holder. Miss F. C. Osgood, a former district champion, and Miss F. D. McCarthy of Woodland, who were tied for second place.

Mixed Foursomes at Van Cortland.

Members of the New York Golf Club have inaugurated a series of mixed foursomes competitions, the first of which was run off over the week end at Van Cortlandt Park. Mrs. Lamb and Mr. McConnell were the winners with a card of 97, 24—73. A competition of this kind will be held each month during the Summer. Summary:

FOURSOMES.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
McConnell and Mrs. Lamb..	97	24	73
Keener and Mrs. Norris....	108	33	75
Davidson and Miss Worth..	104	26	78
Shibley and Mrs. Hoyt....	117	39	78
Mullock and Mrs. Boldt....	100	20	80
Grover and Mrs. Da Costa..	100	20	80
H. S. Tilley and Mrs. Millikeen	102	22	80
E. G. Dumahout and Mrs. Gifford	109	29	80
Whiteman and Mrs. Perney	118	37	81
Thompson and Mrs. Mulock.	107	24	83
Hoyt and Miss Fisher.....	122	36	86
Ashmeade and Miss Stoutenburgh	122	35	87
Bloodwarth and Mrs. Bonnefond	125	34	91
Fitzpatrick and Miss Graw..	112	22	90
Milliken and Mrs. MacFadyen	121	30	91
Luckett and Mrs. Fireman.	124	28	96
B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Whiteman	124	28	96
Banham and Miss Valliant.	123	25	98

E. R. Proctor was returned the winner of the first medal-play tournaments of the Haworth Country Club over the week end. His card was 94, 15—79. C. A. Kid and E. L. Engle tied for second place with respective cards of 95, 18—80 and 92, 12—80.

Newspaper Golf Club Contests.

About thirty members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club visited the links of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday in the rain for a day at golf. A four-ball competition was the principal attraction, and there was a tie for the first prize. Harry A. Haines and Frederick K. Flaugh, with a card of 80—11—78, tied with Albert Hedley and H. B. Martin, with the same score. They will play it off later.

The club gave a golf watch fob for the first prize, while Alec Smith offered a pair of his clubs to the two men finishing second. John C. Anderson, with 43—43—86, took the gross award. H. Grantland Rice and Flaugh tied for a special individual prize, each man with a card of 92—7—85. This, too, will be settled later.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's Golf Best.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck won the medal for the low score in the qualifying round of the women's individual golf championship of Philadelphia today with a card of 89. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the present title holder, finished second with 90. Miss M. Caverly was third, with 93, and Mrs. C. F. Fox fourth, with 95. Seventy players teed off.

Quigley and Lincoln at West Point.

Following the custom of many years, the National League will furnish the umpires for the Army-Navy baseball game, which will be played at West Point next Saturday. President Tener has designated Ernest Quigley and Fred Lincoln to officiate for the soldiers and sailors.

WRESTLERS FURNISH GOOD SPORT ON MAT

Lots of Action and Some Comedy in the International Bouts.

Better sport than that furnished by a score of contestants in the Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament for the world's championship and a $10,000 purse at the Manhattan Opera House last night would have been hard to find. Ten bouts were contested, and there was not a dull minute in any of them. If there was a time when the wrestling did not appeal to the big gathering of spectators, there was comedy furnished by the contestants to keep them on edge.

As evidence of the good faith of the management of the tournament, which has so far surprised the sporting world because of its great success, Referee George Bothner disqualified from further competition in the meet Englebert Standjeski of Moravia, because he refused to shake hands with Hans Fuerst of Austria after suffering defeat. The latter's victory was the second quickest of the tournament, being recorded in 50 seconds with a side chancery.

Wilhelm Berner, the German champion, received the greatest ovation of any wrestler to date when he disposed of George Sandell of Greece in 9 minutes and 50 seconds with a head hold and hammer lock. Sandell was guilty of many rough acts and incurred the early displeasure of the spectators. He made a hard fight against the clever German, but his skill was outclassed by that of the Kaiser's subject.

From the viewpoint of science and strength the match between Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland and Joan Tigan of Mongolia was by far the best of the night. They grappled for 20 minutes to a draw, though at various times both men were on the verge of having their shoulders pinned to the mat. Tigan is something of a comedian and gymnast as well, and his antics provoked considerable mirth. At one time he lifted his gigantic opponent clear of the floor and threw him on a table occupied by representatives of the press. Six hats were crushed by the Finlander, but Tigan had his joke. The latter is a mere youngster in the wrestling game, but his cleverness, with his mighty strength, gives promise of establishing him as one of the best in the sport. His opponent was cumbersome, but very wily, and his craftiness pulled him out of many dangerous places.

Dr. Benjamin F. Roller, the American grappler, marked his début in the tournament by throwing Charles Olsen of Sweden in ten minutes and twenty seconds, with a headlock. The American was advertised to meet Perelli of Italy in a catch-as-catch-can match, but at the eleventh hour the management issued a notice that all catch-as-catch-can contests had been eliminated from the tournament. The contestants were also warned not to employ foul holds, and man who continued using them after being warned three times would be disqualified.

The terrific weight of Pierre Le Colosse, the French title holder, crushed the little Dane, Charles Nelson, into submission in two minutes fifty seconds. The winning fall was secured with an arm lock. Le Colosse is the biggest man in the tournament, weighing close to 400 pounds, while his opponent is one of the smallest, tipping a scale at about 150 pounds. All that was necessary for the Frenchman to win was to lay his weight on the Dane, and that's what he did.

Alexander Aberg, the world's champion, scored his fifth victory over Hans Lehner of Bavaria in 4 minutes 25 seconds with a hiplock and side chancery. The Belgian titleholder, Harry De Nys, disposed of Giovanni Quaruo of Italy in 4:20 with a further nelson.

George Lurich, the Russian favorite, threw Albert Mueller of Saxonia in 2:30 with a body hold, and Fritz Mohl of Switzerland and Karl Posisil of Bohemia went 20 minutes to a draw.

BRENNAN TAKES A BEATING.

Bushwick Boy Not Quite in Stosh's Class at Broadway Club.

Jimmy Brennan of Bushwick was substituted for Young Shaw against Dick Stosh of Cleveland at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon, and Jimmy clearly demonstrated that he could take a whipping. The Clevelander won all the way, and had Jimmy dancing around the rink to keep away from the terrific punches that Stosh carried. Several times Stosh inflicted severe punishment on the Bushwick boxer, and Bhennan showed his gameness by coming right back in every mixup, but his blows lacked steam. The Cleveland boxer has a peculiar style of boxing and allows his opponent to lead, but he has a healthy right hand wallop that he drives to the body with wonderful accuracy.

One knockout featured the three-round semi-professional try-outs which preceded the two six-round finals, and that occurred when Peter White knocked out Joe Collins in the final round of their bout. Collins, who has appeared at nearly every matinee show held by the Broadway Club, has made a reputation for himself. He was too confident yesterday afternoon and in the third round carelessly left an opening, which White quickly took advantage of and Collins was counted out. The results:

Young Whitey and Matty Baldwin, three rounds to a draw; Battling Joe and Young Snider, three rounds to a draw; Yankee Kid defeated Young Joe Paul, three rounds; Young Rodgers defeated Glick, three rounds; Charlie Chaplin and Swat Mulligan, three rounds to a draw; Vin Martin and Willie Burke, three rounds to a draw; Patsy Kline defeated Young Charlie Chaplin, three rounds; Peter White knocked out Joe Collins in the third round.

De Oro Has Issued Challenge.

Afredo De Oro, who was recently defeated by George W. Moore, the three-cushion billiard champion, has issued a challenge to the winner of the Moore-Huey match, which may be played in June if the victor so wishes or it may go over until next Fall. In the latter event the match between the winner and De Oro will not take place until in October. Following his defeat by Moore, De Oro was momentarily discouraged, and there was some talk that he might give up three cushions and begin playing pocket billiards. He had not played in a pool championship in more than a year, and this, coupled with the fact that he likes the billiard game better and is once more confident in his ability, made him determine to remain in the three-cushion play.

Students to Vote on Merit System.

The last meeting of the year will be held by the Fordham University Athletic Association today. The officers for next season will be elected, while the question of the merit system in the elections of future assistant managers will be laid before the student body. This proposed change in the constitution was the centre of a stormy debate by the Executive Committee last month, and as a result the final decision was left to the votes of the students today. After hard canvassing the number of candidates for each position has been cut to two names. Nobody has been proposed to succeed Jim McCormack as manager of Fordham's crew, but, as the Maroon oarsmen intend to enter the 'Varsity races next year, it is probable that one of next year's senior class will be chosen before the close of the school year. Another significant fact that seems to sound the death knell of basket ball at Fordham was evident when no candidates were posted for the assistant managership of the Winter game.

FIFTY ENTRIES FOR HARLEM REGATTA

Philadelphia Sends Ten and Baltimore Five for Rowing Races on May 31.

Almost fifty entries have been received for the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association, which will be held on the Harlem River on Memorial Day, May 31. This fact was announced last night at a meeting of the delegates of the association held at the New York Athletic Club.

The out-of-town clubs have responded generously. Philadelphia has ten entries. They will row in the association senior single sculls, which is a championship event; junior double sculls, senior double sculls, junior quadruple sculls, intermediate quadruple sculls, senior four-oar shells, and the senior four-oar barge.

Baltimore, with its five entries, will be represented in all the important events. The Ariel Rowing Club and the Arundel Boat Club will have crews in the singles and the senior and junior four-oar races. Of the local clubs the Nonpareils make the best showing, with six entries. The New York Athletic Club comes second with one less.

Four school crews have entered for the high school eights. They are: Flushing, Fordham Prep, New Rochelle, and Commerce. The races will start promptly at 9:20 A. M., and will continue at twenty minute intervals until 12:30, when an hour will be taken for luncheon. The last race is called for 5 P. M.—the senior eight-oared shells, but as this event had failed to fill up until last night, and it is doubtful whether there will be any post entries, it may be declared off.

The opening race will be the junior single sculls, in which W. Flannegan, N. Y. A. C. will compete against E. E. Farnan, Metropolitan Rowing Club. Four will start in the intermediate single sculls. They are A. G. Purgold, Nonpareils; F. Bagge, Metropolitan; H. Jaeneke, Union, and J. Jaros, First Bohemians. There are four entries for the championship senior singles. H. H. Livingston will represent the Nonpareils, J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C. of Philadelphia; L. Zoha, First Bohemians, and Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C. The senior double sculls will be an inter city affair. The Vesper and Malta Club pairs of Philadelphia will be opposed by the Nonpareils, Nassau and Metropolitans.

The New York Athletic Club will have one of its best fours on the water, in the Senior "Quads," with S. H. Wilde, bow; C. Cattus, F. Cattus, and C. C. Kusché, stroke. The only other crew entered is the Nonpareil, with R. H. Pierce, bow; F. P. Crowley, C. L. Schwartz, and H. H. Livingston, stroke.

In the Senior four-oar shells there are crews from the Ariels of Baltimore, University Barge Club, Philadelphia; New York Athletic Club, and the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore will all have crews in the Senior four-oar barge race. In the Junior eights, Columbia University will row against Fordham.

Record for Club Swinging.

Tom Burrows, the champion club swinger, has recently put up a world's record for rapid swinging at Cairo, Egypt, completing 51 hours' continuous swinging with an average of 140 revolutions a minute. Burrows created a record of 107 hours' continuous club swinging at Aldershot, England, in April, 1913.

N. Y. Y. C. RACING DATES.

Vanitie and Resolute May Sail in Annual Regatta.

The New York Yacht Club has announced its schedule of racing dates for this season, and juding from the quality and variety of the events the outlook is indeed promising for some lively racing in the big classes of schooners and sloops.

The first race is a special one arranged for the "fifties," and it is to be sailed on June 12 over one of the usual triangular courses on Long Island Sound, starting off Glen Cove. It is understood that at least seven of the nine "fifties" will be at the starting line on that day.

For the annual regatta of the club Tuesday, June 22, has been selected, and it is said that in addition to two classes of schooners the "fifties" and the "thirties," there will be the first contest of the season between the Resolute and the Vanitie, last year's candidates for the defense of the America's Cup. The Vanitie has been turned over to former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and William Butler Duncan by her owner, Alexander Smith Cochrane, and the Resolute is to have her old crew of last season, with Robert W. Emmons, 2d, as manager, and Charles Francis Adams as skipper. This race will be sailed off Glen Cove.

A special race is provided for the Resolute and the Vanitie to be sailed off Milton Point on the Sound on Saturday, July 3. With new sails and bold yachts tuned up this race ought to be a good one if there's a breeze and plenty of wondward work.

The race for the Glen Cove Cups will be sailed off Glen Cove on Saturday, July 10, when the "fifties," the "thirties," and perhaps the "seventies" will try issues. The rendezvous for the annual cruise will be at New London on Monday, Aug. 2. The succeeding dates have not been announced, but it is thought that the first squadron run will be to Newport the next day, and that the races for the Astor Cups will be sailed off Newport that week. It is said to be quite likely that the cruising fleet will go to Marblehead this year by way of the Cape Cod Canal.

The race for the Autumn Cups is to be sailed off Glen Cove on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Test Games for Schoolboys.

The schoolboy athletes from District No. 1 of the Columbus Athletic League held their trials at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon in preparation for the league's annual Spring meet to be held on Curtis Field tomorrow afternoon. Those boys who qualified in the trials yesterday afternoon will participate in the finals against the athletes of District No. 9.

The Columbus Athletic League is composed of the schoolboys from Districts No. 1 and 9, and because of the repeated victories by District No. 9 in former years the school officials decided this year to have trials for the schoolboys of District No. 1 in an attempt to bring forth the best athletes. Nearly 400 schoolboys, headed by the Schoolboy Band from Public School 21, went to Curtis Field yesterday afternoon and took part in the trials.

Overesch Navy's Best Athlete.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24.—It was announced at the Naval Academy today that the winner of the Navy Athletic Association sword for greatest personal excellence in athletics of a member of this year's graduating class is Harvey E. Overesch of Indiana, Captain and end of the football team. Midshipman Overesch also has been a member of the first eight-oared crew and of the basket ball team.

1,000 IN INTERCOLLEGIATES.

More Than Twenty Colleges to be Represented in Games.

More than 1,000 entries have been received for the fortieth annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Twenty-odd colleges and universities of the East, South, and Middle West have entered teams, including Amherst, Brown, Colby, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Massachusetts Tech., Lafayette, Michigan, New York University, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Maine, and Bowdoin.

The entries of Georgetown University were received after the date set for the closing of the lists, and have been accepted conditionally upon the decision of the Executive Committee of the I. C. A. A. A., which will meet on Thursday to consider the case. The number of entries by events are as follows:

One hundred yards, 93; 220 yards, 101; 440 yards, 99; 880 yards, 97; one mile, 94; two miles, 99; 120 yards hurdle, 81; 220 yards hurdle, 83; running high jump, 76; running broad jump, 106; pole vault, 58 shot put, 97; hammer throw, 68.

THREE AUTOS WITHDRAWN.

American-Made Cars Not Speedy Enough for 500-Mile Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—Three cars entered in the 500-mile automobile race, to be held here Saturday, withdrew today, and it was said other withdrawals are expected, because of inability to make the required speed of eighty miles an hour. Today was the last day for the speed trials.

The three cars that withdrew were of American make, and their drivers were to have been Fullen, Ruckstell, and Nikrent. It was explained that the three drivers have been having engine trouble and could not get their mounts in shape.

Darius Resta made a lap today at the rate of 98.5 miles an hour. Cox and Lecain also made better than the required average.

Ward Defeats Phillips at Tennis.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, easily defeated Benjamin M. Phillips in the semi-final round of the open tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 150th Street and Edgecombe Avenue in straight sets by the score of 6—2, 6—2. The courts were in poor condition owing to the rain. The veteran was at the mercy of his opponent from the start. Ward's service was entirely too speedy for Phillips. The winner will play Charles Chambers in the final round of the tournament.

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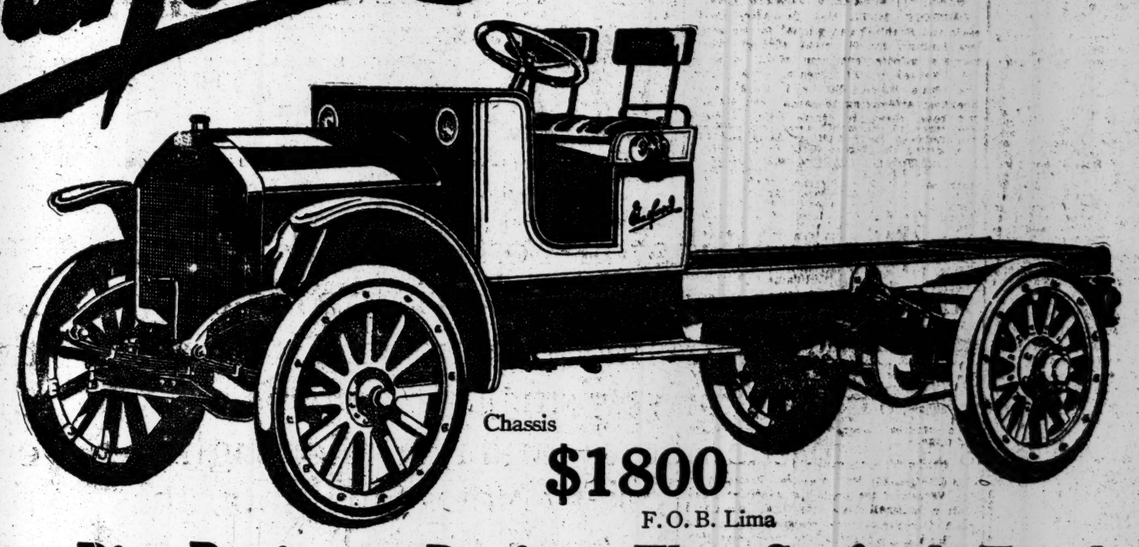
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YANKEES LOSE ANOTHER GAME—BOXING COMMISSIONERS AWAIT SUCCESSORS

LONG HITS BY WHITE SOX SPILL YANKEES

Cy Pieh and Carroll Brown Easy Picking for American League Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Extra base swats silenced the Yankees in the opening game with the White Sox today, giving the Southsiders their seventh straight victory, 5 to 4. The seven safe smacks unbuckled by the pace-makers totaled seventeen bases, but a flock of seven errors generously sprinkled through the affray almost scuttled the home guards after "Bob" Russell had pitched sensational ball for seven and two-thirds innings.

The Texan's high swift and fast breaking "hook" had repulsed the New York boys, he granting only two scattered knocks and a solitary run when errors literally filled the ozone, and with the local team's lead threatened, two gone and the bases clogged, Rowland withdraw the "Rebel," summoning forth Eddie Cicotte. A snappy play, engineered by Buck Weaver, turned the New Yorkers back and the ninth inning attack, though productive of one marker, failed to help the Donovan contingent.

Fournier, Brief, and Russell were the stickers extraordinary in this combat, the first two men making home runs of almost record proportions while Russell got a triple and a double in three times up. Two singles were injected into the proceedings, but neither assisted in the run-getting.

During the turbulent doings of the eighth round in which Carroll Brown, former hurler for the Athletics, was desperately striving to locate the pigeon in the role of relief flinger to Cy Pieh, a wildly pitched fast ball crashed against Ray Schalk's head and spilled the backstop for a long count. Doc Blair and Trainer Buckner rendered first aid and the injured catcher was taken to the clubhouse.

Fournier, hitting with two out in the opener and Roth on second base, clubbed a homer against the fence under the scoreboard. The margin thus gained was immediately threatened, however, for Russell struck Cook amidships to start the second inning, and Hartzell's sacrifice linked with Boone's single netted a run for Donovan's forces. By whiffing Nunamaker and Pieh, Russell escaped further trouble and during the next five sessions easily humbled the Manhattanites.

Pieh, too, was going in nifty style, after his rousing reception in the opener, but the South Siders, helpless during the second, third, and fourth innings, fell upon Cyrus again in the fifth and pushed over a third marker by combining Weaver's double with Russell's three-bagger.

Brief's homer into the leftfield bleachers featured the White Sox's half of the seventh, in which Russell poled a double and Roth got a scratch single off Pieh's glove.

"Wild Bill" subpoenaed reserves in the eighth, and Mullen, hitting for Pieh, singled and took third on Weaver's wide peg. Maisel and Peckinpaugh furnished easy outs. Then Cree doubled past Roth, Mullen scoring. Bauman "pinched" for Pipp and was safe on Roth's fumble, after which Cook singled and on Felsch's error took second, the drive having pushed Cree across the dock. Hartzell walked and with the route filled Cicotte displaced Russell. Boone crabbed the act, forcing Hartzell by grounding to Weaver.

Brown pitched the eighth inning against the White Sox. He hit Fournier, and with one gone Jacques stole. Weaver walked. Brief was safe on Maisel's bobble, and with the bags crowded the Yankee hurler floored Schalk with a wild heave, forcing over Fournier. Cicotte and Felsch failed to deliver. Mullen singled after one out in the ninth and scored on Maisel's two-ply wallop. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Roth, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Fa'er, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	2	5
Brief, lb.	4	1	1	13	1
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	7	2
Daly, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Mul'n, lb.	2	2	2	1	0
Total.	31	5	7	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	0	2
Pk'sh, ss.	5	0	0	2	3
Cree, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Pipp, lb.	3	0	0	8	0
*Bauman.	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cook, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
H'tzell, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Nicker, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Pieh, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Wickland.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	7	24	9

*Batted for Pipp in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Brown in the eighth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Felsch, Roth, (2,) Weaver, Brief, Schalk, Daly.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4

Two-base hits—Weaver, Russell, Cree, Maisel. Three-base hit—Russell. Home runs—Fournier, Brief. Stolen bases—Roth, Cook. Fournier. Earned runs—Off Russell, 2; off Cicotte, 1; off Pieh, 4; off Brown, 1. Sacrifice hit—Hartzell. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Pieh, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Pieh, 7 in seven innings; off Brown, 0 in one inning; off Russell, 5 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Cicotte, 2 in one and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Cook;) by Pieh, (E. Collins;) by Brown, (Fournier, Schalk.) Struck out—By Pieh, 2; by Russell, 8. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Two Hits Off Laudermilk.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Loudermilk gave Boston two hits today and helped St. Louis to win 4 to 3. Janvrin was benched in the sixth inning for disputing Connolly's decision on strikes. Agnew in rounding first base in the seventh, collided with Gainer, forcing the latter to retire with a wrenched arm. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
W'gn'r, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	0	2
Gain'r, 1b.	2	0	0	5	0
H'tzel, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
J'vrin, 3b.	3	1	0	2	0
M'N'ly, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Foster, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*H'drksen.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	3	2	24	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
C.W'r, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Leary, 1b.	3	1	2	4	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
Agnew, c.	3	1	2	8	4
L'milk, p.	3	0	1	1	1
Total.	30	4	11	27	12

*Batted for McNally in ninth inning.
Errors—McNally, Lavin, (2,) Agnew.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	—4

Two-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Williams. Earned runs—Off Foster, 3. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Hooper. Double play—Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Loudermilk, 8. Hits—Off Foster, 8 in 6 innings, (none out in sixth;) off Mays, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Loudermilk, 7; by Mays, 2. Wild pitch—Loudermilk. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Athletics Win by Close Margin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland today 5 to 4, bunching three hits with Hagerman's two passes and Liebold's muff in the second inning for four runs. Jackson's error gave Philadelphia another in the third. Cleveland hit Shawkey hard throughout, but brilliant work by Oldring and Walsh kept the score down. Jones, who pitched the last seven and two-thirds innings for Cleveland, allowed but two hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0
Schang, c.	5	1	1	4	1
Laj'e, 2b.	3	1	0	4	3
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	6	1
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Kopf, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1
Sh'key, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	31	5	5	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	5	2	2	1	6
C'man, ss.	5	0	0	3	1
J'kson, lb.	4	1	2	11	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	1
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Wood	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	4	10	27	13

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Jackson.

Philadelphia	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Turner, Graney, (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Barry, Murphy. Double plays—Shawkey, Lajoie, and Lapp. Hits—Off Hagerman, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Jones, 2 in seven and two-thirds innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Jones, 6; off Shawkey, 4. Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Jones, 2; by Shawkey, 3. Wild pitch—Shawkey. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Nallin.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.—Rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.—Rain.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.—Rain.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 4.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.—Rain.
Kansas City, 2; Newark, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 3.
(Fourteen Innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 1.
Newark, 5; Toronto, 3.
Montreal, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Montreal, 3; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	20	12	.625
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	16	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Boston	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	12	.657
Detroit	22	12	.647
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	13	16	.448
Cleveland	13	18	.419
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	13	.606
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	18	14	.562
Newark	19	15	.559
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	8	.636
Montreal	13	10	.565
Buffalo	9	7	.562
Providence	11	10	.524
Rochester	11	9	.550
Newark	7	10	.410
Jersey City	8	12	.400
Toronto	7	14	.330

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Newark.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

CHIFEDS TAKE GAME IN THE FOURTEENTH

Flack's Single Brings In Run That Defeats Buffalo Federals, 4 to 3.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flack's single gave Chicago the verdict over Buffalo, 4 to 3, in a fourteen inning game today. After the first inning, when two hits gave the locals two runs, Krapp pitched a great game until the ninth, when he became wild and passed in the tying score. Timely hits by Dalton, Louden and McDonald drove in the Buffalo runs, but with Brown's advent to the slab in place of Rankin Johnson the visitors' scoring was stopped. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'f'rd, rf.	5	2	1	0	0
Zwil'g, cf.	5	0	1	6	0
Flack, lf.	6	2	3	4	0
Fischer, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Tinker, ss.	2	0	0	2	2
Zeid'r, 3b.	2	0	0	2	2
Fritz, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
J.Smith, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
Wilson, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Far'll, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
Beck, 1b.	1	0	0	0	3
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	0	16	2
Johns'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Brown, p.	4	0	0	0	2
†Wickland.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	4	7	42	17

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b.	7	1	2	2	3
Dalton, cf.	6	1	2	2	0
L'den, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
M'D'ld, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b.	6	0	1	13	3
Bingle, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
F.Sm'h, 3b.	6	0	0	3	2
Blair, c.	3	1	1	11	3
Krapp, p.	5	0	1	3	5
Total.	47	3	9	*40	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Zeider in ninth inning.
Errors—Chase, Tinker, Farrell (2.)

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Blair, Zwilling. Stolen bases—Dalton (2,) Fritz, Farrell. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 3; off Krapp, 4. Sacrifice hits—Krapp, Zwilling (2.) Double plays—Farrell, Smith, and Beck; Jackson and Farrell; Tinker, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Buffalo, 11; Chicago, 12. First base on error—Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 6; off Brown, 2; off Krapp, 10. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in 6 2-3 innings; off Brown, 3 in 7 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Krapp, 8. Passed ball—Fischer. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Shannon. Time of game—Three hours and three minutes.

Newark Federals Nosed Out.

KANSAS CITY, May 24.—The locals managed to nose out Newark today, 2 to 1. Culop pitched a steady and careful game throughout for Kansas City, though the locals made three errors back of him. Score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Rawl's, ss.	4	0	1	4	1
Stov'l, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0
Per'ng, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Shaw, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'w'y, 2b.	3	1	1	0	2
Gilm'e, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Brown, c.	3	0	2	3	2
Cullop, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	2	8	27	11

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'p'll, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'K'le, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Rousch, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Lay'te, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Huhn, 1b.	2	0	0	10	1
Esm'd, ss.	3	0	0	0	4
Scheer, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Rarid'n, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Mosely, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total.	30	1	6	24	9

Errors—Stovall, Shaw, Kenworthy.

Kansas City	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Newark, 8; Kansas City, 6. Stolen bases—Stovall, Esmond, Campbell, Chadbourne. Sacrifice hits—Laporte, Huhn. Sacrifice flies—Huhn, Gilmore. Two-base hit—Stovall. Three-base hit—Kenworthy. Double play—Huhn, unassisted. Struck out—By Mosely, 4; by Cullop, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 2; off Cullop, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Rousch, by Cullop. Earned runs—Kansas City, 1; Newark, 1. Time of game one hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westevelt.

Crandall Drives In Winning Run.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Crandall's drive to the right-field fence with the bases full in the ninth inning brought Miller home with the winning run and St. Louis defeated Baltimore here today, 2 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
V'ghn, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
Kirby, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
B'rt'n, 1b.	4	0	2	11	2
W.M'ler, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
H'tley, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
E.J'son, ss.	3	0	1	2	6
Groom, p.	3	0	0	0	2
†Crandall.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	28	2	10	27	18

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
D'ec'n, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Zinn, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
S'cina, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Walsh, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
J'kl'ch, c.	2	0	0	6	3
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Bailey, p.	0	0	*0	0	0
†Russell.	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	28	1	5	*25	13

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
†Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—E. Johnson.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Russell, Zinn. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Deal, Smith, Mayer. Double plays—Johnson, Vaughn, and Bolton; Swacina, Knabe, Doolan, and Walsh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 3. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 1; off Bailey, 2; off Smith, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 8 in 8 innings; off Bailey, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Groom, 3; by Smith, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Cleveland, 6; Kansas City, 5. (Two innings.)
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Minneapolis — Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse — Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
At Utica—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Troy—Binghamton, 5; Troy, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 2.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 14; Portland, 4.
At Fitchburg—Lowell, 7; Fitchburg, 6.
At Manchester—Lynn, 6; Manchester, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 5; Lewiston, 4.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Brockton, 2; Springfield, 1. (Ten innings.)
Taunton at Hartford, postponed; rain.
At Fall River—Fall River, 3; New Bedford, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Nashville, 7; Atlanta, 3.
At Memphis—Memphis, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 2; Little Rock, 1.

Tufts Shuts Out Holy Cross.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 24.—Krepps's pitching resulted in a shut-out victory for Tufts, by a score of 6 to 0, in a game with Holy Cross today. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Tufts	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—6	8	2
Holy Cross.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1

Batteries—Krepps and P. Carroll; Wallace and H. Carroll.

Boehling Weakens Toward End.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—After Coveleskie and Boehling had pitched for six scoreless innings, Detroit broke through Washington's defense and won today, 4 to 0. Cobb walked in the seventh, advanced on Crawford's infield out, and scored when Boehling, attempting to catch Cobb off second base, threw to centre field. Foster's wild throw in the eighth after two were out was followed by a base on balls and two hits, giving the Tigers three runs. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	2	3	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	9	1
Cskie, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Total.	28	4	5	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moller, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Con'lly, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	19	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	0	8
A'smith, c.	3	0	1	2	0
McB'de, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
B'lling, p.	1	2	0	0	4
*Williams.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	0	4	24	17

*Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Boehling, Bush.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Boehling. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 5; by Boehling, 1. Time of game—One hour and fourteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge.

Midkiff Louisville's Manager.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—President O. H. Wathen of the Louisville American Association Baseball Club late today announced he had requested the resignation of John F. Hayden, manager of the team since 1912. Ezra Midkiff, third baseman of the club, will be appointed successor to Hayden, Owner Wathen said. Midkiff at present is disabled with a broken ankle. "Failure to get results with the material supplied," is the reason Mr. Wathen gives for releasing Hayden. The telegram to Hayden announcing his release was delivered to him today at Minneapolis just after Louisville had won the game, 5 to 1. Midkiff came to the Louisville club last season from the Baltimore Internationals.

Villanova to Play at Fordham.

Fordham's baseball team will get into action again today, when the Villanova nine makes its annual visit to Fordham Field. As the Pennsylvanians have a representative nine this year, the Maroon collegians expect a hard tussle. Tomorrow will also see the Fordhamites busy on the local diamond with the strong aggregation of the University of Vermont. Fordham defeated both these teams a year ago. McQuade, who was picked to pitch last Saturday, when rain prevented the Rhode Island game, will start today, while "Rubber" Martin will oppose Vermont.

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MORE HARD LUCK TO BRAVES

Manager Stallings Thought to be Afflicted with Mastoiditis.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The world's champion Braves probably will be without the guidance of Manager George T. Stallings for some days. He was confined to his room today with a complaint believed to be due to mastoiditis. A surgeon will examine him tomorrow. Captain John R. Evers, who has been at his home in Troy, N. Y., recovering from a broken ankle bone, is expected here to take up the managerial reins tomorrow. He is able to get about on crutches.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Bat James Out of the Box—Braves Get Only Two Hits.

BOSTON, May 24.—Terrific hitting by Chicago today gave that team a 9 to 1 victory over Boston. Schulte's home-run drive into the right-field bleachers scored Phelan ahead of him in the opening inning. Three singles and three doubles accounted for five more runs in the sixth and caused James's retirement. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	5	1	2	1	4
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	3	5
Sch'te, lf.	4	3	3	1	0
Z'm'n, 2b.	4	2	4	3	4
Saier, 1b.	5	0	3	14	0
W'ms, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Archer, c.	5	1	1	4	1
K'sely, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Pierce, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total.	40	9	17	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Coul'y, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
S'mid't, 1b.	3	0	0	8	4
Smith, 3b.	3	0	2	3	1
M'v'le, ss.	2	0	0	1	4
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	5	3
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
O'Cher, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	27	1	2	27	17

Errors—Phelan, Egan.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (3,) Schulte, Saier, (2.) Home run—Schulte. Stolen base—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Zimmerman, Knisely. Double play—Fisher, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Pierce, 2; off James, 1; off Crutcher, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Pierce, none in five and one-third innings; off James, 14 in six innings; off Crutcher, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Cheney, 1; by Pierce, 2; by James, 4; by Crutcher, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Red Sox Suspend Leonard.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Hugh Leonard, star pitcher for the Boston Americans, was suspended today on the arrival of the team here for not being in good condition.

Corcoran, Federal Umpire, Released.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Tommy Corcoran, temporarily attached to the Federal League staff of umpires, was released today by President Gilmore.

Princeton Game Postponed Again.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—The Princeton-Harvard baseball game, which was postponed Saturday because of rain, was again called off today on account of wet weather. It will be played tomorrow.

Cubs Release "Red" Corriden.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The release of "Red" Corriden, Cub infielder, to Louisville was announced today.

Middlebury Has a No-Hit Star.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 24.—With McLaughlin pitching not-hit, no-run game Middlebury today defeated St. Lawrence University, 10 to 0. In the sixth inning Middlebury made three home runs and three singles, netting six runs. The first two Middlebury batters up in the sixth in

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

ITALY'S CASE.

Friendship is not an arguable thing. It naturally is or it naturally is not. Between Italy and Austria-Hungary a fiction of friendship became insupportable under conditions which were never contemplated by the Triple Alliance, conditions which threw into naked relief the incompatible nature of their national interests, and the result appears now to have been inevitable. Indeed, the wonder is not that Italy at last denounced the treaty, but that it served so long to keep the peace between two people who for ancient reasons regarded each other as natural enemies.

All the rest is in the "Green Book," a document prepared by Italy to explain and justify her present course of action. The reader, to be fair, must bear in mind that it is a one-sided statement of the case, that it gives only Italy's interpretation of the correspondence with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and that the stipulations of the treaty of Triple Alliance, paraphrased therein, are textually unknown to the world. On the face of the evidence, therefore, it is impossible to judge the intrinsic merits of Italy's long-deferred decision. Perhaps with all the evidence in hand the ethics would not be simplified. Austria-Hungary officially upbraids Italy for having forgotten the spirit of the treaty. Italy charges her former ally with having offended the letter of it. But it was the Italian Premier who said that nothing could be hoped for "if at every step we were compelled to examine the letter of the treaty." Just so. But that only puts it back beyond the point of argument. The letter of a treaty is arguable; the spirit of it is not. Italy and Austria-Hungary were not friends, and never had been where their selfish interests directly touched.

Within the limits of these qualifications Italy makes a strong showing of her case. The Triple Alliance, as she interprets it, contemplated united action in war only for purposes of mutual defense. It provided also that the status of the Balkan States could not be changed by any one of the allies without the knowledge and consent of the others. That must have been, in fact, the stipulation most insisted upon from the beginning by Italy, who for political, economic, and emotional reasons desired the Balkan States to remain as they were, whereas Austria-Hungary's desire was to submerge them. And it was explicitly provided that in the event of Austria-Hungary occupying additional territory in the Balkan States, territorial "compensations" should be made by Austria-Hungary to Italy.

Now, as it was the ultimatum served upon Serbia, (one of the Balkan States,) by Austria-Hungary in the Summer of 1914, without notice to Italy, that precipitated the war, Italy logically could hold that under the terms of the Triple Alliance she was not morally obliged to take part in the war--a war not forced upon her allies, but a war begun by one of them. So she was within her rights to remain neutral. Then a new problem arose. She might have to pay dearly for her neutrality in the event of Austria-Hungary gaining important territorial advantages in the Balkan States and leaving the question of territorial compensation to Italy open until after the war. Italy, therefore, presented her claims for such compensation as under the treaty she was entitled to receive. The Austrian statesmen retorted that Austria-Hungary's occupation of Serbian territory was "temporary." Italy replied that the treaty provided for compensation to her even in the event of "temporary" occupation of Balkan territory. The Austrian statesmen then proposed to regard the occupation as "momentary," which, of course, was to higgle over definitions, or to argue the letter of a friendship which had never existed really in spirit.

It is clear that in the beginning Austria-Hungary thought Italy was bluffing. She refused at one point to proceed with the negotiations. Germany was not so sure, and, besides putting pressure upon Austria-Hungary, sent VON BUELOW to Rome. Austria-Hungary thereupon saw a way to resume negotiations, and began to offer concessions of territory; but she offered less than Italy thought she was entitled to, and a more perplexing question arose, namely, whether Austria-Hungary could or would fulfill her promises after the war. VON BUELOW, speaking for the Kaiser, said Germany would guarantee their fulfillment, but in spite of that Italy stipulated that the factor of immediacy was paramount.

That became the insuperable obstacle. The Italian Premier believed that public opinion in Italy would reject concessions, no matter how intrinsically acceptable, if their execution was postponed to a post-bellum time. Germany's guarantee apparently was insufficient to overcome the popular distrust of the Austrian neighbor. That was where the spirit counted more than anything else. Again and again the Italian Premier refers to the state of public opinion, to its impatience, to its "anger." Public opinion in Italy controlled the situation and determined the event.

On May 3 Premier SONNINO, reviewing the negotiations, concluded a communication to the Austrian Premier as follows:

> These negotiations, however, led to no appreciable results. All efforts of the Italian Government were shattered by the resistance of the Austrian Government, which only after several months decided to recognize Italy's special interest in Valona and promised an insufficient concession in Trent—a concession which doesn't solve the question rationally, neither from ethnologic nor political-military viewpoints. Besides this, the concession will not be carried out at a given time, but in an uncertain period after the war. Under the circumstances, the Italian Government must abandon hope of reaching an accord and finds itself compelled to withdraw all proposals for an agreement. It regards it as useless to maintain an alliance in formal appearance which would only dissimulate the existence of mutual distrust and daily dissensions. For these reasons Italy, confiding in her good right, affirms and proclaims that she resumes from this moment her entire liberty of action and declares null and void her treaty of alliance with Austria.

Austrians now accuse the Italians of "unutterable treachery." It is a simple thing to say that Italy, having availed herself of the letter of the treaty of Triple Alliance to remain away from the side of her allies in war, at last, unable to gain the territorial concession she wanted from one of them, goes over to the enemy, with whom she has probably concluded an understanding. There is, indeed, an air of barter about it. But you have against that the irresistible emotion of a "national aspiration," something now awake in the Italian people, which, though it may not determine right or wrong, does dignify events with a deep sense of human inevitability.

And there is one point more, the significance of which requires to be emphasized. Before the war started, "the cause and the point of departure," as the Italian Premier relates, being Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia, a promise to preserve the territorial integrity and independence of Serbia was delivered by Austria-Hungary to Russia. That Russia refused to accept it has been held to prove that Russia wanted war. The reason Russia refused to accept it was that she didn't trust Austria-Hungary. Some have thought she might have done so, thereby avoiding war; but now it is clear that neither did Italy trust Austria-Hungary in Serbia, though they were allies. You couldn't expect Russia to trust Austria-Hungary further than she was trusted by a member of the Triple Alliance.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

In explanation of his approval of the direct tax of $19,000,000 Governor WHITMAN has made an explanation in much detail. "When I took office," he says, "I found the finances of the State exhausted." Yet in some way the State met all its bills for a half year longer and has just borrowed $6,000,000 to finish its financial year. According to the report of the State Controller the amount of the State's cash balance at the end of the last fiscal year, the general fund apart from all trust funds, was $13,025,721. The statements are not consistent, although no doubt the differences are explicable. The fact that the State expects to finish its year by borrowing $6,000,000 is hardly justification for a tax of $19,000,000 to meet a deficit which the Governor says was caused by the "failure of the previous administration to provide "means for the payment of its obligations." The Governor is in the unfortunate position that the deficit will be more readily condoned, even if due to the cause which he alleges, than the tax which he says will restore a surplus to the State's finances, in the event that the canal referendum shall restore the $3,654,000 which the Governor's signature authorizes to be spent in a manner contrary to the people's expressed wish, that is to say, from tax money instead of from bonds. In an indirect way that is the creation of a surplus from bonds. The administration responsible for that, for whatever reason, will not be allowed to forget it. The explanation always will be regarded with disfavor, no matter how accurate, by those who both vote and pay taxes.

It may be assumed that the Governor did not reduce rates to that there was no alternative, and there will be much sympathy with him in his position and his argument. But the broad facts remain that he is a party to overruling a decision at the polls, and to fastening upon his own city an unjust tax. It is creditable to the Governor that he has no liking for his position before his townsmen. He reminds them how much they receive from the State in return for their contributions to the State, and says that the direct tax which they pay is not a "complete loss." That is true. For example, the city annually receives from the State some two millions toward the expense of its schools. That two millions, however, is hardly a complete gain, since the city pays to the State's educational system more than twice as much as it receives from the State. That is only an illustrative item. In State curative institutions about one-half are from the city, but the city contributes three-quarters of the up-keep. So the calculation may be carried through various items, with the result rather of swelling the city's credits against the State than the debits to the State. The proceeds of taxation devoted to strictly State and general uses, that is to legislative, executive, judicial, and penal institutions, are hardly one-third of the total of which the city pays three-quarters. That is the difficulty of the Governor in justifying to the citizens of this city his signature to a tax of $19,000,000, of which they must pay some $13,000,000 or more.

In the background there is another reason, applicable to city and State alike, and worthy of consideration by those in high places in both alike. The Governor says that the appropriations which he signed are for "necessities," and for carrying on the functions of the State with "decency." It is impossible to deny it, for nobody knows. The Governor's declaration is superior to that of anybody else. And yet it collides with a deeply rooted idea that money enough is spent, or rather misspent, and that waste is the cause of the increase of taxes. If, indeed, it is true that nothing can be saved beyond the present economical administration of State and city the outlook is gloomy indeed. Yet that is what the Governor and the Mayor alike say. Unless the people who pay the taxes change their opinions the demand of the future will be for officials who will save rather than for those who can find new ways of spending other taxes.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING AGAIN.

Addressing the Pan-American Conference President WILSON said:

> One of the main things in our way is the physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships and established routes of trade.
>
> I am perfectly clear in my own judgment that if private capital cannot enter soon upon the venture of establishing these means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so.

It takes courage to persist in this position, considering the rejection of it in every quarter. Also it is difficult to decide which is the best method of attacking an obsession which has resisted all attack hitherto. Perhaps the strongest line to take would be to cite facts rather than opinions. The biggest year's construction in the history of the United States was 1855, until it was surpassed in 1907. In 1907 596,708 tons were added to American registry. In the ten months to May, 1915, the additions were 680,155 tons. The additions this current year have already surpassed the record year, with two months still to go. Much of this additional tonnage was foreign built, but there were included in the above figures 877 American-built merchantmen, against 142 foreign-built of larger aggregate tonnage, being larger vessels. There are thirty steamships now under construction in Delaware yards alone. To be sure, it may be said that thirty is not many, and it might be wished that it were, say, 300. Nothing can be said against this patriotic view. The more American vessels built in American yards and sailed by American crews the better, is the unanimous opinion. Still, speaking historically and comparatively, this is the time of the largest addition to American registry ever known. The congestion of construction is so great that when the United States wanted to order the largest lighthouse tender ever built, it received only five bids, and the contract finally went to the Pacific Coast. In the words of Secretary REDFIELD, stating this fact, "Every big shipyard in the country is extremely busy." The President's idea of what ought to be expected of private enterprise is certainly large, if it is not satisfied by the facts.

The figures are gross. There is no official statement of the net additions to the American merchant marine, that is, the additions less the subtractions due to the retirement of companies previously American. The establishment of a Government shipping competition would be even worse than the subsidizing of foreign competition by compulsory additions to the working expenses of American vessels. There is not a foreigner in the shipping business anywhere who did not rejoice to hear of the La Follette Seamen's bill. The substitution of foreign shipping for American was a prompt effect.

The Government idea of competition is cheap rates at the cost of the taxpayers. It is of the essence of the Government shipping proposal that it should reduce rates, rather than make money. It has been specifically so proposed, and necessarily so. If the object would not be accomplished. If it made money it would be a reproach as well as a marvel.

That leads to the argument from reason against the Government proposal. It proposes a Government subsidy of a novel sort, because of the extreme cost of transportation. High rates are objectionable, but they are their own best remedy, and a better subsidy than any Government can devise. The rates fixed in open market are high where they are most needed. The cost of commodities and the cost of transportation decide what goods shall move and where. Commerce plays no favorites, and it is inevitable that the Government should do so. It would be necessary for the Government to decide where its lines should run, and its decision could not be as accurate regarding the needs as the condition of the transportation market. But the very object of a Government line is to combat the transportation market, and falsify it to that extent. If the Government line were directed to the promotion of American trade rather than to the satisfaction of the world need of transportion, it would waste resources to that extent. It could advantage American trade only by making worse the condition of the industry which it seeks to promote. That is to say, if the Government were to decide to devote $30,000,000 or $300,000,000 to Government shipping, it could not possibly produce as good results as though the same resources were guided by private initiative. The figures above show that private capital is meeting the emergency as well as could be expected. Nobody except those who hope to profit by the Government line approves it. It is the privilege of private capital to do what is forbidden to the Government. For tax money to make choices and discriminations in its application is a betrayal of those who contribute the funds which cannot possibly be applied justly and universally in the interest of the public good alone.

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMPS.

In his last annual report Secretary GARRISON warmly favored the development of military camps for students, declaring that they were already successful. President WILSON has spoken highly of their uses, and General LEONARD WOOD in a recent War Department pamphlet points out that from these camps, consisting of a class of educated men, in time of national emergency a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers should be drawn.

Now it is reported that the War Department must abandon the plan of maintaining the camps this year on military reservations at Plattsburg, N. Y.; the Presidio of San Francisco, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Money is lacking. Controller of the Treasury GEORGE E. DOWNEY last year thought it wise to disapprove expenditures of $5,000 incurred in their maintenance.

Sentiment this year, and especially during the past few weeks, has so changed in these matters that perhaps Mr. DOWNEY will be moved to repent his act. Certainly, now, if ever, the military branch of this Government needs development.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Enemies Only in Theory.

These are days when displays of international animosities are much more frequent than those of international amenities. The manifestation of courtesy and personal good feeling that took place in the United States District Court when Mr. MARCONI announced his immediate departure for Italy and consequent inability to take further part, for the present, in the trial of his suit for infringement of patent against the wireless telegraph company using a German equipment, is therefore deserving of some notice.

Mr. MARCONI had been summoned home to active service as an officer in the Italian Army, and as soon as he gets there, of course, he will be devoting all his powers to the maintenance and perfecting of Italy's means of communication—a matter which, in modern warfare, is of vastly greater military importance than in the past. Everybody in the court knew what he was going to do, and what the consequences would be, and to whom, but he took advantage of the fact that Italy was then only on the brink of war, and not in it, by proffering cordial farewells to the representatives of the company with which he was in litigation. They did not allow themselves to be outdone by this demonstration of friendliness, as individuals to one, and there was a general interchange of handshakes and good wishes.

This would have been a little unusual as between men who were only antagonists in a patent suit, for such contests are often bitter and lead to the use of harsh language. It was made really remarkable by the peculiar relations then existing between Germany and Italy and the known imminence of the turning of their former alliance into a state of deadly conflict.

The episode suggests that in the current talk about "hate" there is more of vehemence than of reality. When men meet face to face they judge each other, and like or dislike each other, for reasons with which mere nationality has little to do. Theoretically enemies, merely because their respective States are hostile, the acquaintance may be, and in most cases must be and is, treated as an exception to the rule.

A Recording Telephone Is Promised.

Mr. EDISON, the indefatigable veteran of invention, announces—and as usual succeeds in making the announcement carry far by getting free a lot of "space" that money cannot buy—another triumph of his always fertile industry. This time it is a combination of the telephone and the phonograph in the shape of an apparatus that produces a permanent record of both sides of a long-distance conversation.

It is obvious that such a machine would have its utilities—that it would add to telephonic communications the permanence which is one of the qualities they now lack. It is, however, a quality which the telephone's closest and nearest conquered rival, the telegraph, already offers, and it is not easy to imagine, offhand, what greater value the promised records would often have than is possessed by the messages written out under the older system. There would be the possibility of recognizing known voices, but that might not outweigh, or even equal, in some circumstances, the written message with a responsible company to guarantee its accuracy.

It is not safe, however, to question prophecies made by Mr. EDISON, for he has a way of bringing them to pass, sooner or later. It is a good many years, now, since cautious people laughed at anything he said he had done or could do, and as he has doubtless given vastly more thought about the potentialities of the recording telephone than have the rest of us, it is the part of wisdom to accept his assurance that it is a big thing.

He has not yet, so far as known, undertaken to make real the recent forecast by Dr. BELL of telephones so contrived that the "party" at each end of the line could see as well as hear the other, but his achievements have been so many and so great that one can believe that he hasn't performed that particular miracle, not because he can't, but because he hasn't tried.

Justifiable, but Will They Do It?

In warning the members of the Turkish Government and their agents that they will be held to personal responsibility for Armenian massacres, Great Britain, France, and Russia have taken an unusual course, but one which is justified and reasonable, however difficult the enforcement of the menace may be.

The slaughters that have recently taken place, like the many in other years, are not the work of an incorporeal and unpunishable something that rules in Turkey. They are ordered or permitted by individual men whose identity is known or can be determined, and they should incur the ordinary penalties for murder if they can be caught and convicted.

The announcement of this stern intention by the Allies is in line with several verdicts brought in by Coroners' juries in Ireland after the sinking of the Lusitania. Not only did the jurors declare that to be an act of murder, but they left no doubt as to the identity of those who in their opinion were guilty of it.

The chance, however, that anybody in the high realms of sovereignty ever will really be punished for such acts is of the slightest. The French cut off the head of one King and the English that of another, but those were rare exceptions to the general rule that what rulers and their Ministers do, as such, cannot forfeit their claim to a special consideration and special immunities. Like nations, the heads of nations have a morality of their own, and not often are they held to any other.

THE WAR'S BLIND.

How Soldiers So Afflicted Are Being Trained in Self-Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had read to me an extract from a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES which tells something of the generosity of Otto Kahn in placing his spacious mansion, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, with its magnificent grounds, at the disposal of those who are teaching British and Belgian soldiers and sailors who have lost their sight at the front. Your readers will, I dare say, be interested in some further particulars of the work which Mr. Kahn's public-spirited act is enabling us to do.

We are happily settled here at St. Dunstan's, and our fifty inmates, among whom are included two military and one naval officer, are busy at work and at play. Special and, I think I may say, ingenious arrangements have been made which enable them to find their way about both indoors and out with astonishing facility. Throughout the house are paths of matting, throughout the grounds paths of sheet lead, and warning signals consisting of boards are laid flush with the ground before steps, walls, trees, and other obstacles. Each man spends two hours a day at Braille reading and writing and at learning to manipulate the ordinary typewriter. I cannot speak too highly of the devoted work of the little army of voluntary teachers who come here each day to give instruction in these necessary accomplishments. Two hours more are spent in the learning of some useful and profitable occupation. Many men devote considerably more time each day to the acquisition of useful knowledge. A very large conservatory has been turned into a workshop, and here the classes in carpentry, boot-repairing, basket-making, and mat-making work busily under the instruction of skilled blind teachers. The quite curiously rapid progress which the men are making may be directly attributed to the influence of the blind teacher. The newly blinded man knows that he is being told to do things he can do, and, further, that he is being told the right way in which to do them.

The Country Life Section, which is under the supervision of Captain Webber, the well-known blind expert, is a most interesting feature. Instruction is given in all branches of poultry farming, in bee keeping, and in market gardening, and there are many simple and clever plans to enable the blind men to pursue these avocations with accuracy and ease. Several fellows are learning massage, the one occupation at which blind people can compete on even terms with people who can see; indeed, the skilled blind man is very apt to take the lead in this occupation. We have just started rowing on the Regent's Park lake, a branch of which runs into our grounds. Rowing is an ideal exercise for blind people, for, besides the actual physical work involved, it gives them the rare sense of helping instead of being helped.

The Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel is maintained jointly by the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the National Institute for the Blind, and a grant from the Prince of Wales's Fund is defraying the cost of training the men and starting them in life. We invite contributions to a special fund which is spent on costly apparatus, such as typewriters, and in paying the traveling and living expenses of near relatives who are brought from distant parts of the country to stay near by a blinded husband, brother, or son. The National Institute for the Blind has placed at our disposal a home at Brighton, where the men can go for rest and change.

May I end this brief account by referring to the spirit of cheery optimism which is the keynote to the life at St. Dunstan's? The men are thoroughly bright, interested, and happy. A recent writer referred to this place as the Palace of Hope. This name truly describes it, and I trust that it will turn out to be a Palace of Brave Endeavor and Patient Achievement, carried to a point which defies the infliction of a blow as hard as any to which mortals can be asked to submit. C. ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.
London, England, May 4, 1915.

The Austrian Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 22 a scholar states that Austria's motto is "Austriae est imperare orbi universo," which may be construed as "Austria ueber Alles," though a better reading would perhaps be "Austria unter Allies."

Now I may be in error. I often am and I am glad of it, for to err is highly literary, but unless I am more literary than the law allows the Austrian motto—usually written A. E. I. O. U.—is "Austria erit in orbe ultima," or "Austria will prevail to the end." EDGAR SALTUS.
New York, May 22, 1915.

PRUSSIAN CHARACTER.

Mr. Bigelow Makes No Mystery of Its Intense Peculiarities.

Malden-on-Hudson, March 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When God made people He gave them a tolerably equal equipment in order that they might remain at peace one with the other. He made the Englishman brave but thirsty; he made the Frenchman light-hearted and fond of glory; but the Prussian he made patient and devoid of tact, and that is why Prussia has had a Rossbach one day and Jena the next; Sedan in 1870 and a complete check in 1915. Whoever has studied Prussia carefully knows that Prussians can never be a world power because no Prussians have yet known how to govern themselves.

The world conquerors have been people whose rule has been for many reasons acceptable—Romans, Greeks, Persians, Mohammedans. Finally the English have conquered and ruled mainly through the respect, if not love, which their persons and institutions have excited. That the Prussian has many customs, but no manners, is almost as true today as when the Knights of Jerusalem founded Marienburg and devastated the pagan tribes whose descendants now prate of their ancestral kultur.

Prussians have never founded a colony, have never impressed their language or customs in any part of the world. They have flourished in the United States under the shelter of British institutions from the days of Queen Anne to those of Washington; and they have since then shared with all the world access to the Western wilderness and unrestricted opportunity to spread their own language anywhere between the Alleghanies and the Golden Gate. Historically and ethnologically there is nothing to the Prussian as a world power save his ox-like docility in the furrow and the loyalty with which he fills the ranks of the Prussian Army. And pray note that officers of the Prussian Army form an aristocratic body wholly separate in blood and tradition from the Prussian peasants whom they command.

The land of the pagan Prussians was conquered, held, and kulturized for centuries by a small band of specially licensed crusaders, whose descendants now hold most of the land and nearly all the military and administrative posts in that feudal country. The Prussian people have never tasted self-government; they know but two classes, the conquerors and the conquered. This explains why Prussia has customs—but no manners. She has mannerisms which in Prussia pass for politeness, but they are painful in a real drawing room. And this is why no such thing as a club has yet existed in Prussia. I mean a club like the Century or Union of New York; Athenaeum or Carlton of London, St. Botolph or Tavern of Boston. A club implies civilization, and civilization implies that members refrain from insulting one another in the rooms of a social organization. Civilized society also implies social equality, at least while in the same drawing room or at the same club table. All these concepts are foreign to the Prussian traditions.

In my day these was an attempt at a real club in Berlin, but as the aristocracy is almost wholly military the premises looked more like an officers' mess than the resort of wit and wisdom. The diplomatic corps was eligible, but they soon wearied of it because whenever an officer entered the room every one of less rank had to stand up and remain at "attention" until permitted to resume—his conversation.

I know that I am only telling you commonplaces, but latterly the papers have been full of letters trying to apologize for Prussian kultur and to explain things which are no more mysterious than dyspepsia in the great American pie belt.

The Prussian has not yet emerged from his pristine barbarism, where the Jerusalem crusaders discovered him in the fourteenth century and where their Potsdam descendants have held him in submission from that day on.

Let not my friends of the hyphen accuse me of failing in love for the German. There is a vast gulf between the Germany of the Rhine and the Prussian of the Oder: the civilized Teuton of the Danube and his Sarmatic or Wendish cousin of the Memel or the Vistula. The South Germans are of the old Roman civilization and flourished in the great highways of commerce that made possible the glorious Renaissance; when the forests and swamps of Prussia were still fields for freebooting pirates in the garb of sturdy monks and castle-building friars.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Greek Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen of Greek parentage, I beg to call your attention to the phrase "Wavering Greece will find it easier to decide," in today's editorial, "Italy's Choice." In the present universal political cataclysm Greece is following the impulses of wisdom and justice. It is unnecessary to describe the sacrifice of her children's precious blood to the holy altar of liberty and freedom for a great many centuries, as this is a historic fact. Greece always maintained her traditional ideal of promoting the welfare of humanity by her immortal literature and art, which enlightened the world. The conflagration going on now is the greatest the world ever witnessed, and it is not wise, it is not right, to add any more fuel to it. Greece has a great, a wise ruler. King Constantine is a wonderful constitutional monarch, filled with political sagacity and love of peace, and can be justly compared with our wise and great President, Woodrow Wilson. Well prepared and perfectly equipped to defend her sacred and inalienable rights and her territorial integrity, Greece is honestly exerting every effort to promote those sublime and ideal ends of peace which will alleviate the great suffering of prostrate mankind, and ultimately will insure the welfare and prosperity of the world.

DEMETRIUS N. DEMETRIADES.
New York, May 21, 1915.

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.

This sonnet by the late Edmondo de Amicis is learned by every Italian school child: It expresses the fervor of Italian patriotism, now newly awakened.

Ever when thought of death takes fire in me
My burning eyes envision clear this dream:
A mighty plain with blossoming hills; supreme,
Encircling these, the Piedmont range I see;
Therefrom, to bring old strifes finality,
Twinking with steel, with banners bright that gleam
Along the winds, that angry mountain-stream
My country's war-host rolls, splendid and free!
There I, my brethren with me in the fray,
Am battling on to free our Italy
And drive the ancient deadly shames away;
And there I fall, as "Victory!" comes a-start,
Shrill from our tired, ensanguined soldiery—
Sunlit my brow, a bullet in my heart!

Translated by Wallace Rice.

THE BUGBEAR OF BRITISH NAVALISM.

It Exists Only in the Imagination of a People so Immature as to Misunderstand the Use of Power.

By JULIAN S. CORBETT,
English Naval Historian and Lecturer in History to the British Naval War College.

Since Germany with her declaration of war first proclaimed herself the champion of civilization against the menace of Pan-Slavism, German apologists have constantly shifted their ground. Seeing neutrals unconvinced, they have wandered uneasily from one alleged object to another, till at last they have settled down to one that is entirely new. The world is now invited to believe that Germany plunged it into war to save it from yet another menace—the menace of British "Navalism."

The word itself was unknown till yesterday, nor had the ideas it connotes any part in practical politics. For a full century, during which British naval supremacy had been almost undisputed, the world, as a whole, had quietly acquiesced in it. Abundant trial had proved it was a menace neither to freedom of trade nor to national independence. The smaller Powers, indeed, had learnt to esteem it as a safeguard, and so it had come to be accepted as a stable element in the international system.

So well established are all the relevant facts in recent history that we could afford to ignore this new discovery of Germany were it not a fresh revelation of the special danger to the quiet life of the nations which lies beneath all that is good in the political conception of the Prussian school of statesmanship.

It is a conspicuous mark of that school to be forever seeing menaces in natural phenomena which it is still too immature to understand. There is a continual starting at shadowy dangers, as though they were still dominated by a survival of the restless instinct of primitive man. Living as he did in a world of vague terrors, everything beyond his ken seemed to be seeking his destruction, and every stranger who did not bear his own totem sign was an enemy to be struck down. This strange survival with which Prussia has reinfected all the German peoples would matter little were it not for the political theory it breeds. It is a theory founded on the one idea of force, the belief that if a nation has power it will use it to harm its neighbors; and therefore all power that is not your own is a menace which force alone can remove. Hence the passion for preventive war.

The Limitations of Force.

The political immaturity that such a conception implies is startling in a people to whom the world has owed something at least of its progress. Its full revelation is indeed possibly the greatest surprise of this lamentable war, and yet there are Germans who recognize and deplore it. There is the Chancellor himself, who a year before the war wrote thus to Professor Lamprecht of Leipsic: "The Germans are a young people with too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of the finer methods, and they do not yet know that force alone has never been able to maintain what force has won."

This political immaturity—we might almost say, this aborted political sense—is then no invention of envious enemies; it is an element in Germanism which is recognized by German statesmen not wholly steeped in militarism, and its existence must be fully realized if we are to deal fairly and honestly with this sudden spectre of British "Navalism."

What then has history to say about it? In the first place it will tell us that "Navalism" as Germans picture it—that is, the use of naval predominance to deny the world the freedom of the seas and to tamper with national independence—has never existed. We can see it as a reflection cast from their own militarism, but otherwise we cannot see it. Prussia is afraid of her own shadow. For since the modern national system began "Navalism" has never been even attempted, except once by Spain in the sixteenth century. Then by naval power it was her policy to bar the oceans to all nations but herself, and it is noteworthy that it was in stubborn resistance to this "Navalism" that the modern British Navy had its birth. For it began when John Hawkins in protest against the Oceanum Clausam was sent to force a trade with Spanish colonists along the Spanish main—colonists who inspired by the free spirit of the West were already groaning under the unwisdom of the imperial policy and were glad enough to be coerced. Out of that defiant trading came the great Elizabethan war. It was fought for the freedom of the seas, and in that struggle were fixed forever the traditions of British sea power. So it was that its earliest breath, which was to be also its abiding inspiration, was fragrant with the spirit of free intercourse and political independence which is America's greatest gift to modern civilization.

Higher Uses of Power.

But that was long ago. If we would test the reality of the Prussian apprehension and appraise the vitality of that first inspiration, we must pass forward to the time, just a hundred years ago, when the conclusion of the great war left British naval supremacy unchallenged. It is by that century of unlimited power that the matter must be tried; for the question is not how Britain won the predominance, but how she has used it since it has been hers.

The climacteric year then of 1815 is the logical starting point, but to avoid suspicion of shunning the darker corners of the story, let us antedate it ten years and begin with the year of Trafalgar. Since that is the day when, as is generally believed—though erroneously enough—British naval supremacy was consummated. It was not the view of the statesmen or the Admirals of that time. For them those ten years were an arduous struggle which barely prevented Napoleon from restoring what Nelson had so soundly shaken. Through all that time the great Emperor was bent on forcing the smaller powers into a naval coalition against England and the struggle went on interminably along the whole coast of Europe from Kronstadt to the Dardanelles.

The first act of the contest was our notorious seizure of the Danish fleet. As that is the darkest blot on our naval shield, so also was it the darkest hour of our effort to save Europe from Napoleon's militarism. That effort had just foundered at Tilsit; Europe and the nearer East were divided between Napoleon and the Czar. We were practically single-handed against the whole Continent. We saw the Scandinavian Powers at the mercy of the new alliance. Napoleon had an army under Bernadotte upon the Danish frontier, ready at his selected moment to force Denmark with his system, and it was vital to strike before him. We, on our part, had the means ready. It was a combined expedition which had been prepared with the object of assisting Russia to save Prussia from extinction after Jena. It was too late. Before it could be thrown with Pomerania, Tilsit paralysed its action. But it was not too late to forestall Napoleon at Copenhagen. The rapidity of the movement was exemplary, its success complete. In our hands we quickly held the keys of the Baltic and might have safely kept them. But wisely content with having gained the minimum that was essential for ourselves and Europe, we gave them back at once to Denmark. If Germany today could say the same of Belgium how differently would she stand in neutral regard! Still comparatively mild as was our work, it is so repugnant to our memory, so out of tone with our naval tradition, that we have nearly forgotten all the good that came of it. Yet its results were that our fleet still sailed the Baltic; the trade continued to flow. Sweden retained her independence, and the Czar found it prudent to give his half acquired Finland peace and a constitution. Further than that the stroke enabled us to retain predominance at sea to save Spain, Portugal, and Sicily from the militarist yoke. That then is how Britain used her power where the shadow lies darkest on its story.

What Napoleon Would Have Done.

And how would Napoleon with his militarist theories of which Prussia is the heir, how would he have used such power, had it been his? We know from his own lips. At St. Helena, as he looked back on the ruins of his force-founded Empire, he derided our softness in claiming so little of the spoil. Had he been the British Government in 1815, he said, he would have closed all the Eastern seas and have suffered no trade upon them but British trade. It was not so we used the power. To the last he was unable to fathom the secret of the force that had beaten him. For him, as for the purblind reflectors of his policy, the wisdom of restraint was folly. The secret he could not grasp was the secret of that tradition in which our naval power was founded, and in which it continues to rest. We at least knew and still know that in the collective existence of nations there are certain fundamentals on which no man can lay his hand and live. In the statecraft of a maritime people the most sacred of these fundamentals is the freedom of the seas.

In the political uses to which this undisputed power was put, the record is clean. In the reorganization of the world which followed the Napoleonic upheaval the weight of that power, as all men know, was thrown into the scales against the extreme courses of the Holy Alliance. Quick to realize that that brotherhood of reactionary monarchies intended to stifle independent national life and free institutions, we refused to allow our naval power to be used as its tool. All through the great war we had fought for nationalism, and we were true to the faith that had given us the strength to win.

The first indication of what was in the wind was the British refusal to undertake the reduction of the revolted colonies of Spain. Russia endeavored the task, but her naval power proved unequal to it. The reactionary Governments found the British attitude difficult to understand, but there was one Power that had no such difficulty and that was the United States. In development of a suggestion thrown out by Canning, the British Foreign Minister, just after the Congress of Verona had marked the final breach between English policy and that of Continental monarchies, America next year proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. On both sides of the Atlantic it was received with enthusiasm, and for the first time mother and daughters sat hand in hand in the great council chamber.

At that time, before America had found herself as a great Power, there was little force to support the new doctrine except the naval power of England. But that power was behind it heart and soul, till it was strong enough to stand alone. So, under the inspiration of America and the shield of British naval supremacy, the great group of Southern republics came into being.

American Confidence.

In that hour so fateful for the world, America trusted implicitly British "Navalism" at its height. And what has happened since to shake that confidence? There is no answer. And what is there to show that the old understanding is still firmly rooted in the same political sense of the Anglo-Saxon? Let the men who know the inner history of 1898 give the reply. It is they who can judge between militarism and navalism in that last crisis. It is they who can say which stood for national independence and which would have struck it down.

In Europe the same policy bore similar fruit. As against the military powers the policy of Great Britain was one of non-intervention, of allowing the weaker powers to work out their own destiny. Almost everywhere that policy rendered impotent the reactionary efforts to the larger States. Greece and Italy found themselves, and in many another State liberal institutions attained at last freedom to grow according to their lights.

Further afield the policy of this navalism was the policy of the open door. The essence of that policy was to throw open the trade of the Far East to all alike, so far was the British Government from using its power to restrict any man's trade. Only in one direction was this done, and that was the slave trade, for the suppression of that traffic was the third plank of the policy that marked the zenith of our sea power.

Where then is the justification for this menace to freedom of trade by which Germany is seeking to turn attention away from the menace of her militarism? The vast trade which with admirable resource and energy she had built up in the last generation is in itself the best evidence of the unreality of the menace. But

INJUNCTION ENTERED AGAINST SHUBERTS

Justice Hendrick Gives Effect to Decision in Favor of Times Dramatic Critic.

THIRTY DAYS FOR APPEAL

If Defendants Fail to File Notice Within a Month Injunction Becomes Permanent.

Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court signed the order yesterday giving effect to his decision of May 18 in favor of Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, against the Messrs. Shubert, who refused him admittance to their theatres after the publication of an unfavorable review of the play "Taking Chances." Mr. Woollcott obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Messrs. Shubert from excluding him. Argument on the injunction was heard by Justice Hendrick, who suspended the operation of the injunction pending his decision, which was in favor of Mr. Woollcott, who was represented by Alfred A. Cook, of Levintritt, Cook & Nathan.

The order just signed by the Justice provides that the defendants must file notice of an appeal from the decision within thirty days, and that argument on the appeal must be heard in the next month. Otherwise the injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with Mr. Woollcott in his work as a dramatic critic, shall become operative.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defendants, said that notice of appeal would be filed this week and that the case would be argued in June. The order signed by Justice Hendrick follows:

At a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915.

Present

HON. PETER A. HENDRICK, Justice.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, Plaintiff, against

LEE SHUBERT, JACOB J. SHUBERT, SHUBERT THEATRICAL COMPANY, and SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC., Defendants.

A motion having regularly come on to be heard upon an order to show cause dated April 3, 1915, granted by Mr. Justice Bijur, why an order should not be made continuing the preliminary injunction granted in said order to show cause during the pendency of this action, whereby the defendants and each of them and their officers, agents, attorneys, servants, employes, and representatives, and all persons claiming under them or either of them or by virtue of their authority, were enjoined and restrained until the further order of the Court from directly or indirectly refusing, withholding from, or denying to the plaintiff the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the general public, and from refusing to permit the plaintiff to enter any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the public generally, and from likewise discriminating in any manner against the plaintiff with respect to the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement, and the Court by an order dated the 18th day of April, 1915, having ordered that the operation of the preliminary injunction granted by Mr. Justice Bijur be suspended pending the determination of said motion to continue the same during the pendency of the action,

NOW, upon reading the summons in this action and the complaint, duly verified on April 3, 1915, the affidavit of Alexander Woollcott, duly verified April 3, 1915, and the exhibits thereto attached, and the affidavits of Harold Nathan and Philip D. Hoyt, each verified April 3, 1915, and the said order of Mr. Justice Bijur, dated April 3, 1915, in behalf of the plaintiff; the answers herein of the several defendants, each verified April 6, 1915; the affidavits of Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, and Joseph Sooks, each verified April 6, 1915, in behalf of the defendants; and the replying affidavits of Will R. Wilson, verified April 9, 1915, and Alexander Woollcott, verified April 10, 1915, and the exhibits thereto attached, in behalf of the plaintiff, and hearing Alfred A. Cook, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff in support of said motion, and Max D. Steuer, Esq., of counsel for the defendants in opposition thereto, and due deliberation having been had, (and upon filing the opinion of the Court,) it is,

ORDERED, that said motion to continue the said preliminary injunction during the pendency of this action, be and the same hereby is granted; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that the defendants Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company, and Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., and each of them, and the officers, agents, attorneys, servants, employes, and representatives of them and each of them, and all persons claiming under them or either of them or by virtue of their authority be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained during the pendency of this action and until the further order of the Court from directly or indirectly refusing, withholding from, or denying to the plaintiff the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the general public, and from refusing to permit the plaintiff to enter any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the public generally, and from otherwise discriminating in any manner against the plaintiff with respect to the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that the operation of the injunction hereby granted be suspended for a period of thirty days from the service upon the defendants' attorney of a copy of this order, with a written notice of the entry thereof, and if the defendants within such period of thirty days appeal from this order to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and bring said appeal on for argument at the June Term, 1915, of said Appellate Division, then the operation of the injunction hereby granted shall be further suspended until the determination of such appeal by said Appellate Division.

Enter,

P. A. H.

J. S. C.

Miss Vetter to Wed Lieut. McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vetter of 236 West Seventy-first Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adeline Consuelo Vetter, to Lieutenant E. W. McKee, U. S. N. Miss Vetter made her début three years ago. Lieutenant McKee was graduated from Annapolis, class of '08, and is stationed on the Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

L'HEUREUX—MABON.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 24.—The engagement was announced today of Miss Katherine B. Mabon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mabon, of Essex Street, Hackensack, to Alfred J. L'Heureux, of Norwich, Conn. Mr. L'Heureux is a graduate of Trinity College, and is an instructor of languages at Newman School, Hackensack. The father of the bride-to-be is a well-known lawyer in Hoboken.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.18 cents per pound.—Advt.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

Cabinet Officers Greet South Americans and Their Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The social program of the Pan-American Financial Conference had its inauguration this evening with a reception to the delegates and visitors, with Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as hosts. Like the business session of the conference the reception, which ended in a dance, was held in the Pan-American Building, which lends itself even more fully to social than official affairs.

The two Cabinet officers, with Mrs. Bryan, received at the head of the grand stairway overlooking the patio. From here the company passed to the hall of the Americas, where flags of the Latin-American Republics and the United States hung from the high ceiling and about the walls. A section of the marine band played in the gallery, opening from the large hall. Tropical plants, Spring foliage, and rambler roses were used about the gallery in the patio and in the large supper room on the ground floor.

John Barrett and Francisco Canes assisted in welcoming the large company, which included in addition to the delegates and their families, the Latin-American diplomats and their families, members of the Cabinet, the judiciary, and many army and navy representatives. The Ambassador from the Argentine and Mme. Naon were accompanied by a party from Buenos Aires, including Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hale Pearson and Miss Pearson, who will be extensively entertained throughout their Washington visit.

Other prominent guests were Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the Ambassador from Brazil, Ambassador from Chile and Mme. de Suarez, Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon, Miss Elena Calderon, Dr. and Mrs. Pedro R. Rincopes and Miss Rincones of Venezuela, Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. John E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, E. A. de Lima of New York and Miss de Lima, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, the Misses Delano, W. P. G. Harding and Miss Elizabeth Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies.

Tomorrow Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Naon will give a large afternoon reception to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of their country, and entertain the visiting South Americans.

Secretary of State Bryan will entertain a group of delegates at luncheon tomorrow and again on Wednesday.

An excursion to Mount Vernon aboard the Mayflower, a garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, and a luncheon by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo are other entertainments in honor of the Pan-American visitors.

The garden party at Calumet Place on Wednesday will be in compliment to the Honorary Commercial Commission of China. Chinese Minister and Mme. Shah will receive the guests with Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan.

NEWPORT TO WELCOME SHIP

Public Exercises Today on Return of the Historic Constellation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24.—Through the assistance given by Captain Roger Welles, commanding officer of the Naval Training Station, a public welcome will be held tomorrow noon on the return to the station of the historic corvette Constellation from Norfolk. Mayor Robert S. Burlingame will preside, and Captain Welles will read a history of the ship. Henry W. Clarke will speak on the part Fort Green, where the exercises will take place, played in the Revolution. School children will sing patriotic hymns, and the benediction will be offered by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes. Members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will take part, and the Newport Artillery Company will fire a national salute. The band from the training station will play.

As a result of visits by army officers from Forts Adams and Greble to select sites for use as searchlight and observation stations to be used in manoeuvres with the militia troops of Coast Artillery this Summer, a spot on Price's Neck called Graves Point was selected for a searchlight station and base for the range finder at Fort Adams.

It has been learned that a year or so before Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan died he offered to sell the site about his fishing club for $1 to the War Department, but the offer was not accepted for some reason unknown. It was at this place that Mr. Morgan came to rest and fish with friends.

Conservators for the estate of Theodore M. Davis, have turned over to the executor, Thomas L. Manson of New York, $486,646.38, according to the first and final account of the conservators allowed in the Probate Court here today.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Cutting, Jr., were granted today to Francis Smyth of New York. The personal estate does not exceed $30,000, and is bequeathed to Marion Cutting, his mother, now deceased.

Grenville Merrill of Stockbridge has sub-rented the Gilliatt cottage to Mrs. J. J. Townsend of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who arrived from New York Sunday on the steam yacht Wanderer, are settled at their cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. George S. Scott and family arrive next Monday. Miss Mimi Scott will visit friends in Long Island before coming to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse of New York arrive next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, who have been visiting Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, are occupying their cottage for the Summer.

OPEN BERKSHIRES VILLAS.

Mrs. R. H. Lynde and Mr. and Mrs. B. Clarkson Among Early Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 24.—Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will remain in town until after the wedding of her son, Malcolm D. Sloane and Miss Elinor Lee. She will then go to Elm Court estate for the entire season. Mrs. Sloane will have the members of her family with her during parts of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker will arrive tomorrow at the Warrin country place in Stockbridge, which they leased for the season.

Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde and her son, Charles Lynde, arrived today at their place in Stockbridge. Mrs. Lynde has been detained in New York because of the illness of her son-in-law, Clyde Livingston Duval. Mr. and Mrs. Duval are going to Stockbridge later.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and the Misses Alma and Beatrice Clarke arrived today at Fernbrooke.

Dr. Henry P. Jaques has accepted plans for a villa which he will have built on the Stokes lot on Yokun Avenue, a property he lately acquired.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ingersoll Riker and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Gifford, touring in the Berkshires, arrived at Curtis Hotel. Also at the hotel are Mrs. Frank L. Norton of Cazenovia and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ames of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick are coming up to Lenox this week for a short visit.

William T. Wells, Miss Wells and M. T. Wrightingham of Brooklyn arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Foster, who were at the Inn, returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield received their Stockbridge friends at Konkapot Cottage Sunday night, the members of the colony motoring to the Crowninshield place for tea. Frank Crowninshield returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson came up today and opened their Tyringham country seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease have arrived at the Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyall A. Osborne, who leased the Bangs place, have returned to Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have gone to Lake Mohegan, N. Y., for a stay before opening their Lenox villa.

MR. FROHMAN'S BODY AND OTHERS ARRIVE

Funeral Services for Manager Will Be Observed Today in Five Cities.

NINE COFFINS ON NEW YORK

Grieving Relatives Receive Dead of Lusitania—Ships' Flags Fly at Half Mast.

The American liner New York arrived here early yesterday morning from Liverpool with the bodies of nine of the dead of the Lusitania. Captain W. J. Roberts had the ensign lowered to half mast and the flags on the White Star liner Adriatic and other vessels along the eNorth River front were lowered as the New York steamed slowly by.

The coffins were all packed in big wooden cases and were kept during the voyage in the after smoking room on the pomenade deck, which had been converted into a Chapelle Ardente. The names of the dead were:

CHARLES FROHMAN of New York.
WILLIAM H. ELLIS of New York.
Miss MARY WRIGHT of New York.
THOMAS B. KING of Rye, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES A. PLAMONDON of Chicago.
Professor CARLTON T. BRODRICK of Newton Centre, Mass.
ISAAC F. TRUMBULL of Bridgeport, Conn.
ARTHUR R. FOLEY of Trenton, N. J.

The case containing the body of Mr. Frohman was covered with wreaths that had been ordered by cable by friends of the theatrical manager to be put on board at Liverpool and kept in the cooling chamber until the liner entered New York Harbor. A large wreath of lilies and roses had a card attached to it, which bore the name of C. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, and was inscribtd:

To Dear Charles:
'To whom all winds come,
Quiet as the sun,
All the waters as the shore.'

Floral pieces and wreaths were placed also upon the cases containing the bodies of the other victims of the tragedy on May 7.

When the New York arrived at her pier at West Twenty-first Street at 8 o'clock Daniel Frohman, with Al Hayman, was waiting to receive his brother's body from Robert H. Burnside, manager of the Criterion Theatre in New York, who had escorted it from Queenstown.

Frohman Funeral Today.

Mr. Frohman appeared deeply distressed as he stood bareheaded on the lower deck beside Captain Roberts of the New York while the case containing the body was being taken ashore. He was so much agitated that he waited a few minutes before descending the gang plank to the pier, followed by Mr. Hayman. The coffin was taken from the pier to Daniel Frohman's home at 149 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. At the same time rites will be followed by a public service at 11 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El in Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets.

At an hour corresponding with the time for the funeral services over the body of Mr. Frohman Miss Billie Burke has arranged to have services held in his memory at a synagogue in Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Maude Adams in a synagogue in Los Angeles; John Drew in a synagogue in San Francisco; the members of the Julia Sanderson-Donald Brian-Joseph Cawthorn company in a synagogue in Providence, and, as arranged by Donald Brian,

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Plamondon had been placed in coffins enclosed in one big case, which was received at the pier by Charles A. Plamondon, their son, who was accompanied from Chicago by Dr. John B. Murphy, the famous surgeon, an old and intimate friend of the Plamondons. The son was overcome when the stevedores took he case to the pier and he had to leave the arrangements for shiping the bodies of his parents to Chicago in the hands of Dr. Murphy.

The body of Thomas B. King was met at the pier by a representative of the firm of Brokaw Brothers with whom he had been connected for many years. Wreaths from the dead man's family at Rye and his business friends in New York were placed upon the case as it was taken from the ship.

Body Removed to Trenton.

Relatives received the body of A. R. Foley, who had gone to Europe to represent the Home Rubber Company. It was shipped to Trenton, N. J., where the funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church of which Mr. Foley was a member. The Rev. W. Trenkath, the rector, will officiate and the Masonic organizations and Sons of St. eGorge are to attend. Mr. Foley is survived by his widow, a son Bertram, who is now a student at the Canadian Agricultural College, and two daughters.

The other bodies were taken away by relatives. A. W. Brince, the purser of the New York, had the consular papers all ready for the Custom officials when the ship was made fast so that there was no delay.

The officers of the liner said that the weather during the voyage mgiht be described by superstitious seamen as weird and uncanny for May. There was not a real fine day. The ship encountered rain, wind, thunder, hail, and fog at intervals.

Rain Again Postpones Greek Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., May 24.—For the second time it was necessary to postpone the performance of Granville Barker's Greek production, "Iphigenia in Tauris," because of the rain. The play will be given tomorrow afternoon in the sylvan theatre at the Piping Rock Club, and the receipts will go to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is President.

Son Born to Representative Flood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Flood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in this city yesterday. Mrs. Flood was formerly Miss Anna Portner of Virginia. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Flood took place in April, 1914.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the New York—Departures.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from London, were:

Dr. E. G. and Mrs. Acheson, Miss Jean Acheson, Howard Acheson, E. Allen, J. F. Anderson, the Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Anderson, W. H. Andrews, W. Bale, Mrs. M. C. Ball, J. G. Bartlett, A. F. Beach, Sir Adam and Lady Beck, Norman Beckett, O. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bennett, Mrs. G. Birrell, F. P. Blair, R. H. Burnside, R. D. Carins, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carrington, Samuel Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colley, C. P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cutler, E. C. Darling, Miss M. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donald, Walter Doyl, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dyer, Miss E. Evans, E. T. Early, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. England, A. M. Ferguson, Miss Leona Fern, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Foote, H. M. Fox, G. M. Frome, A. O. Gillick, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Grainame, F. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harcourt-Palmer, Harold Halston, James Henderson, Miss L. K. Henderson, Mrs. D. H. Holdcroft, Miss Mary Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kennady, Fred Landis, Mrs. Shore Leslie, Miss Anne Leslie, Pierre Lorfliard, Mrs. E. H. Lynton, James Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Stanley Morgan, Miss I. Nellson, H. S. Perris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Price, T. B. Reeves, Miss Lily Roberts, W. R. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. Slater, W. H. Taitt, Charles Tennent, Miss D. Todd, and Mrs. D. Williams.

Some of those booked to sail for Rotterdam today on the Ryndam are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boden, Miss Nelly Boden, Miss Grete Egerer, J. C. Heyer, H. la Van Prase, Hendrick Salm, Adam Yount, and Mrs. M. Stanger.

"MEANEST MAN IN WORLD."

Amusing Playlet Given by Allan Dinehart at the Palace.

Quite the best if not the most pretentious number in the long program at the Palace this week is a one-act play called, "The Meanest Man in the World," written by Everett S. Ruskay and well played on a diminished stage by Allan Dinehart and Mary Louise Dyer. It was not composed backward or upside-down, it is innocent of melodrama, it is not about war, and there is not so much as a single shot fired during its brief course, but despite these obvious eccentricities it belongs close to the top of the list of several dozen short plays that have been acted with varying success at this same theatre this season. "The Meanest Man in the World" is a comedy, just such an amusing piece as Frank Craven might write for himself if he contemplated a sally into vaudeville.

Johnny Dooley is an entertaining cross between George N. Cohan and Bert Fitzgibbon, and for dancing there are the expert Cansinos, held over from the week before, and Bessie Clayton, back again after a short absence. Kitty Gordon, who has the place in the program that was to have been enlivened by Eva Tanguay, appears resplendent in a vehicle constructed by Jack Lait and distinguished by the presence of the most offensive reporter in the history of stage journalism. You see Miss Gordon in pink silk and in bed and even after the "act de luxe" is over, she comes on in support of Jack Wilson, a blackface comedian, who is suffered to be exceedingly coarse, and who rattles on about all the other numbers on the bill, but particularly about the "act de luxe."

DELEGATES PRACTICE GOLF.

Tournament of Southeastern Traffic Men Begins at Hot Springs Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 24.—Golf was the paramount attraction at Hot Springs today, and in anticipation of the annual Summer tournament of the Southeastern Traffic Association, which begins tomorrow, many delegates to the convention were out for practice following their first meeting this morning. W. A. Carpenter, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., will be in charge of the tournament, in which there are more than 100 entries.

The Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Marguerite Shonts, and Miss Isabella May were out playing a foursome this afternoon. Others playing were Daniel N. Bates of Boston, P. S. Davant, who arrived this morning in his private car from Roanoke; A. Snarvakoski, Miss Maher, Miss Buckner, Miss Frost, Alfred and Robert Batcheller, and Dr. Robert A. Black.

J. Tirrill and A. L. Tirrill rode around Switzerland this morning and with Mrs. Tirrill entertained at tea at the Casino this afternoon.

Henry Albert returned to the Homestead today, following several days' absence in New York.

A. Hilton of St. Louis drove a party of friends around Dunn's Gap this morning. Mrs. Joseph Bremer and Miss Rachael Bremer of Milton; Mrs. F. K. Pendleton of Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Hurd L. D. Holsmeister, and P. F. Lawrence of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Alan Thorndyke and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., of Boston enjoyed the scenic drives. Miss Maher and Miss Buckner of Roanoke were out in the saddle following a plunge in the swimming pool.

Among those entertaining at tea at the Casino today were Mrs. Matthew L. Akers and Miss Jane Akers, Mrs. John Thorndyke, Mrs. Robert A. Black, and Mrs. Kelly Evans.

Among New York arrivals at the Homestead today were Dr. E. C. Titus, who will remain through June; Lewis Walker, W. N. Agnew, E. R. Richardson, C. F. Moore, W. A. Becker, R. W. Ostrander, W. P. Lewis, J. W. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin, R. Donald Raughton, and P. J. Crowley; also Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dunn of West Orange, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mann of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Croft of Washington.

TOUR TO WHITE SULPHUR.

Many Vacationists Arrive at the Springs in Their Motor Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 24.—The influx of Summer vacationists at White Sulphur has begun and many Southerners are here to spend the entire Summer. Many bring their motor cars, and the majority tour to the Springs, for the roads through the mountains are in excellent shape for long rides.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McVitty of Salem, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Burnett of Roanoke, Va., arrived at the Greenbrier today after touring from Salem. Among the other automobilists who have arrived at White Sulphur during the last few days are Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick E. Morgan, Mrs. F. E. Foster, Mrs. P. B. Williams, Miss Mary E. Alden, J. O. Needles, C. D Emmons, Mrs N. D. Maher, the Misses Maher, Miss Buckner of Roanoke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jordan, H. N. Slater, and Robert Batchelder.

The golf links and the veranda of the golf club are the most popular places with the members of the colony here in the afternoons, and today nearly 100 players were out, while that number sat on the veranda and watched the play. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willett, Mrs. Frank Tilford, the Misses Tilford, Charles I. Cragin, Mrs. J. A. Hartford, Reynolds D. Albertini, E. Kendall Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Heeren, O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Thomas Carter, J. W. Bell, and C. F. Shallcross.

Count Wittengenstein of Vienna, Austria, arrived at the Greenbrier late this afternoon after a forty-seven-mile horseback ride over the steep mountain roads from the Virginia Hot Springs. He started early this morning, and this is the second time within a month that the rider has made the trip, and after a few days' stay he will return to the Virginia resort.

The other arrivals at the Greenbrier today included A. G. Fiske, E. W. Holladay, and Alexander Williams of New York, Frank Williams of Pittsburgh, and John M. Jefferson of Wheeling, W. Va.

Bernard Roudin.

Bernard Roudin, a pharmacist of 335 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home at that address, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Russia, and after being graduated from a university there, came here thirty years ago. Here he was graduated from the College of Pharmacy of New York University and was a member of its Alumni Association. Mr. Roudin was interested in charitable work, and was a member of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged and the Federation of Hebrew Charities. He is survived by a son and a daughter, Miss Helen F. Roudin, who was the first woman to receive the gold medal for laboratory work from the College of Pharmacy of New York University.

J. J. Curley, Rockaway Beach Pioneer.

John J. Curley, proprietor of the Atlas Hotel for forty years, and one of the pioneers at Rockaway Beach, died on Sunday at his home, 58 Henry Street, in that city, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and was the last survivor of Company B of the Fifth United States Cavalry, in which 1,500 men served during the war. Mr. Curley was born in Ireland and enlisted in the army in 1858, being stationed along the Texas border until the outbreak of the war, when he was sent with his regiment to the front. He took part in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fairfax Court House, Antietam, and Chancellorsville, and was invalided for three years after the war, while recovering from wounds. His hotel, owing to his army record, was a rallying place for veterans of the civil war. Two daughters and a son survive him.

HORLICK'S
The Original MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

WEDDED AT THE SAN REMO.

Leonard S. Tyler of New Haven Marries Miss Alice D. Jaynes.

The wedding of Leonard Sanford Tyler of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Alice Dickson Jaynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander Jaynes of the San Remo, was held yesterday in the San Remo drawing room, which was decorated with Spring flowers. The Rev. Mr. John Moment of Newark, N. J., performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing white satin gown draped with tulle, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Wilcox of Madison, N. J., as her matron of honor. Mrs. Wilcox was gowned in orchid-colored taffeta trimmed with lace and her orchid-colored hat was trimmed with orchids. Her flowers were clusters of mauve and purple orchids.

Mr. Tyler had Seth Mosely of New York as his best man. There were no ushers, as the wedding was a quiet one confined to the relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler will make their home in New Haven. Mrs. Tyler was until recently Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of New Jersey.

MISS IRENE WARNER A BRIDE.

Married to Benjamin K. Ayers at Her Parents' Home in Brooklyn.

The marriage of Benjamin K. Ayers of Ansonia, Conn., and Miss Irene Warner, a daughter of Dr. Alton G. Warner and Mrs. Warner, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 19 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin and lace gown, a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Genevieve Warner, who wore a pink frock and carried pink flowers. Mr. Ayers's best man was John Pearson of Concord, N. H.

The house was decorated throughout in Spring flowers, and none except relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the wedding. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayers will live in Ansonia on their return from their honeymoon trip.

Joseph B. Vandergrift.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 24.—Joseph B. Vandergrift, aged 46, died today at the West Penn Hospital from heart disease. He was born in Oil City, but when a boy his father, the late Captain Jacob Vandergrift, moved to Pittsburgh, where he became interested in oil, steel, and banking enterprises. Mr. Vandergrift was educated at Rutgers College. For years he was identified with a number of important business concerns. He managed the Duquesne football team, and was also financially interested in the Pittsburgh Baseball Club of the National League several years ago. Of late years he had spent much of his time in New York. His widow, two sons, John M., of New York and J. Vandergrift of Philadelphia, his brother, S. H. Vandergrift of Washington, D. C., and two sisters, Mrs. K. V. Johnston, wife of General John A. Johnston of Washington, D. C, and Mrs. Margaret Murphy, wife of Colonel Thomas E. Murphy of Philadelphia, survive him.

Adam Partridge Dies at 98.

Adam Partridge, a resident of the Eighth and Ninth Wards for seventy-two years, died on Sunday at his home, 2 Van Nest Place, in his ninety-ninth year. He was born in Gardner, Mass., and was a son of Jabez Partridge and Mrs. Mary Jackson Partridge, descendants of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Mr. Partridge became a chairmaker, and came to this city in 1843. His wife, who was Miss Melissa Underwood, and whom he married in 1847, died in 1896. Two daughters, Mrs. Stevenson Taylor of this city and Mrs. George B. Underwood, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MAX COHEN, a clerk with the interborough for many years, died yesterday at his home, 672 Union Avenue, Bronx, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this country and was a son of Marcus and Mrs. Hannah Cohen, who survive him, with three sisters.

WILLIAM B. ANDREWS, 47 years old, Principal of the West Brook High School in Community and former President of the Maine Teachers Association, died in Portland yesterday.

JOSEPH LANG, one of the last old-time minstrels, died at his home in Chicago yesterday after an illness lasting more than three years, as a result of which he was forced to theatregoers throughout the country, had been identified with the management of theatres in Chicago since 1884.

REUBEN P. YEOMAN, 85 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died Sunday night from paralysis at his home, 330 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in Company B, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

JOHN W. SMITH, a prominent horseman and a lifelong resident of Paterson, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He was 51 years old. Mr. Smith was a keeper in the New Jersey State Prison for five years, and later owned a grocery business. He was a member of the Passaic County Driving Association, the North Jersey Country Club, and the Kinderbocker Club.

Dr. LOUIS S. BISCHOF died on Sunday at his home, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a graduate of both the New York University Medical School and the New York College of Pharmacy. His widow survives him.

Colonel JOHN G. MACKINTOSH, a banker, and interested in the Holyoke Paper Company and other enterprises, died on Sunday at his home in Holyoke, Mass., in his 74th year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE LA WALL STUCKY REIMER, wife of Henry C. F. Reimer, formerly associated with Thomas A. Edison, died on Sunday at her home, 105 Munn Avenue North, East Orange, N. J. She was 63 years old, and, besides her husband, is survived by a son.

JOHN G. MORONY, President of the Daly Bank Trust Company of Butte, Mont., died at his home in that city on Sunday, in his 46th year. He was born in Montana, and was a former Managing Director of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Mr. Morony was also interested in the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont.; the Great Falls Townsite Company, the Great Falls Power Company, the Daly Bank and Trust Company of Anaconda, the First National Bank of Dillon, and the Western Montana National Bank of Missoula.

PIERRE MARTIN, inventor of a process for making steel, which, in 1913, was used in making two-thirds of the world's steel, died on Sunday at his home in Paris, France. The Bessemer Gold Medal of the Steel Institute of England, was awarded to him this month. Martin Brothers of Sireul, France, of which he was a member, adopted the Siemers regenerative gas furnace in 1860, and began making steel after what is known as the Siemens-Martin process.

Countess GEORGES MNISZECK, a daughter of the Countess Hanska, whose second husband was the novelist Balzac, died in Paris on Sunday, in her 86th year.

Dr. ROBERT HAMPTON WINN, a dentist, died on Sunday at his home, 501 West 113th Street, in his 43d year. He was a native of Toronto, and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Winn had lived here for fifteen years. He was a son of Dr. Theodore B. Winn of Toronto.

Dr. HEWLETT WHITTY OAKLEY, formerly with the S. R. Smith Infirmary on Staten Island, died on Sunday at his home in Portersville, Cal., in his 36th year. He was the son of Mrs. A. J. Newbury by her first husband, the first husband being Captain A. J. Newbury, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. Dr. Oakley was a graduate of New York University and the Bellevue Medical College, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi fraternities. His widow and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES O'HARA, 77 years old, an agent for several iron and steel firms, died on Sunday at his home, 20 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, and left six sons.

THOMAS RALEIGH, head bookkeeper for a leading Brooklyn firm, died at his home, 1,001 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

FREDERICK KROPP, a member of Herder Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; Altair Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 57, K. T.; the German Hospital Association of Brooklyn, the German Painters' Association and the Zoellner Mannerchor, died yesterday at his residence, 123 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, in his 82d year.

Mrs. ANNA MARTIN, well known in Brooklyn as a musician and for several years organist of St. John's Chapel and in other churches, died at her residence, 333 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Martin was a native of Ireland, and as a young girl took the music of the Conservatory of Florence, and later traveled all over the world. She lived in Canada for several years before coming to the United States. She is survived by three daughters and a son, Paul, who is organist of the church of St. Francis Xavier, and of the music department of the Eastern District High School.

Captain CHARLES S. DOWNS, 72 years old, a retired tugboat captain, died on Sunday at his home, 464 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was captain of the tugboat Thistle, which sank off the New Jersey flats eight years ago.

JOHN REUBEN USHER HAYES, for thirty-five years employed by the Trow Printing Company and an old member of Typographical Union No. 6, is dead at his home, 131 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

BRYANT L. YOUNG, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace of Orient, L. I., died on Sunday from injuries received by falling from a tree late Saturday afternoon. Mr. Young climbed the tree to cut off an overhanging limb, and slipped from the branches and fractured his skull. He was 36 years of age and long prominent in the civic and church affairs of the town. Mr. Young also represented the Town of Southold as Justice of the Peace. He is survived by his widow and three children.

JOHN JOSEPH CURLEY, 79 years old, a pioneer settler and hotel man of Rockaway Beach, died at his home in Henry Street on Sunday. Mr. Curley served throughout the civil war with the Fifth United States Cavalry, and shortly after the war went to Rockaway Beach.

Miss MARY ELLEN MUNDY, a daughter of the late Edward Mundy, a well-known journalist and magazine publisher of this city, died in the Skene Sanitarium, and her funeral will be held today from the home of her brother, George W. Mundy, 21 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn.

JAMES A. CAW, for twenty-nine years in the customs service and a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club and of the Custom House Weighers' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 383 First Street, Brooklyn, in his 58th year.

Mrs. EMMA L. MATTHEWS, wife of David Edwin Matthews, a well-known piano dealer in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia following an operation on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at her late residence, 372 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Matthews was born in West Nyack, N. Y., 60 years ago.

SOUTHMAYD LEAVES MILLIONS TO SISTER

Net Estate of Old Law Partner of William M. Evarts Is Valued at $3,000,000.

WILL WAS DRAWN UP IN 1899

Oxbow Farm, Once Owned by Longfellow, Is Bequeathed to Daughters of C. E. Butler.

Charles F. Southmayd, who for more than thirty years had been associated in the practice of law with William M. Evarts, left a net estate of $3,004,460 when he died on July 11, 1911, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Miss Emily F. Southmayd, a sister of the testator, receives the residuary estate of $2,674,-123 outright and the income for life from securities aggregating $226,357.

Oxbow Farm, which is situated at Stockbridge, Mass., and was purchased by the decedent from Henry W. Longfellow, is bequeathed to Helen C. and Virginia Butler and Lilian L. Swan, the daughters of Charles E. Butler, who was a friend and partner of the testator. Among the articles of personalty bequeathed to Miss Southmayd was a set of four volumes of "Audubon's Birds," appraised at $1,000.

The will, drawn in 1899, goes into great detail in explanation of each bequest. Among the bequests is a second farm at Stockbridge, which is given to Henry D. Sedgwick, from whom the testator bought the place. Great care is taken in explaining the reason for placing Mr. Southmayd's sister, Miss Julia C., in a private sanitarium. This sister died before the testator.

The Children's Aid Society receives $10,000 the Association of the Bar of New York $5,000 and the New York Law Institute $2,000.

There were further bequests, mostly to children of law partners of the decedent. They include $10,000 each to Alice Gansevoort Johnson and Laura Wolcott Lowndes, $5,000 each to George Knowles, Kate B. Mallory, Jeannette Cuyler Miller, Ernest Hurlbut, Abigail Seymour, Alexander P. Johnson, Mary Evarts, Louisa W. Scudder, Edwin M. Daniel, and Arthur Warton Swann. Two nieces, Alice Gordon and Gertrude Kearney, will receive $5,000 each.

The assets included $1,668,054 of United States Government bonds, New York State bonds aggregating $204,677, bank deposits and accrued income from annuities totaling $261,040, and 13 West Forty-seventh Street, appraised at $90,000.

W. P. BROWN LEFT $172,000.

One-third to Banker's Widow and $1,000 Each to Servants.

Waldron Post Brown, retired member of the banking house of Brown Brothers, at the time of his death, on May 15, bequeathed $10,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the Church of the Incarnation on Madison Avenue, and $1,000 each to James McCue and Frances Hilliard, who for more than twenty years had been servants in the banker's home. The will, filed yesterday, shows an estate of more than $172,000 in personalty and a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, the value of which is not given.

The widow, Mrs. Isabella M. Brown of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, receives one-third of the residuary estate, valued at more than $50,000. Bequests of two-fifteenths of the residue are left to each of the children, James M. and John W. Brown, and to Mrs. Julia P. Fincke and Mrs. Nannie W. Talbot.

WALTER BROWNE LEFT $17,572

But "Everywoman" Earned $90,884 for Author's Estate.

Walter Brown, who was the author of "Everywoman," which was produced several days after his death on Feb. 9, 1911, left a net estate of $17,572, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The only asset, the report recites, is the play, valued at $20,000, which is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Clarissa M. Browne.

The report shows, too, that the earnings that accrued to the estate from the play from the date of its production up to April 17 of this year, amounted to $90,884.

FINE 9 FOR EMBRACERY.

Six Hoboken Men Freed of Grand Jury Contempt Charge.

Fifteen of the men of Hudson County, New Jersey, who were charged with having approached members of the Grand Jury and attempting to influence them not to return indictments against Hoboken election officials charged with frauds, were arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of contempt of court before Justice Francis J. Swayze, sitting with County Judges Mark A. Sullivan and George Tennant. Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth examined them, and brought out from several admissions of conversations of one sort or another with various Grand Jurors.

Nine of the defendants were found guilty, and fines of $100 were imposed on Dr. William J. Arlitz, General William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trsut Company of New Jersey; George Linguase, member of the Election Board; David Hamilton, a reporter; ex-Freeholder William Nodel, and Samuel Silverman.

The Rev. Father M. J. Toohey of St. John's Church, Jersey City; Morton Mortenstern, and Michael J. Coyle were fined $25.

Those acquitted were Mayor Patrick Griffin of Hoboken, Frederick Cordt, Coroner Anthony J. Volk, Samuel Britton, Edward Russell, and Joseph Perimutter.

In each case the fine carries costs. If those fined fail to pay by this morning they will have to go to jail. It is understood that Prosecutor Hudspeth has information leading him to suspect others of the same offense and that further action may be taken.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

OSCAR BERLER, a shoe dealer, with three stores at 154 Nassau Street, 92 Lenox Avenue, New York, and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are reported to be about $40,000.

SAMUEL KAPLAN & BROTHERS, a corporation, doing a wholesale and retail clothing business at 149 Canal Street, New York, and 385 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Reuben Greenbaum. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the company. Liabilities are estimated at $20,000.

MAPLEVILLE WOOLEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mapleville Woolen Company, wholesale dealer in boys' clothing at 725 and 727 Broadway.

SARAH BOWMAN, proprietor of a five and ten cent store at 254 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,049 and assets of $734.

JOSEF SATMARY of 18 and 20 First Avenue, formerly a meat dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,383 and no assets.

MAKS (sometimes known as Max) STEIN, bartender of 619 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,981 and assets of $1,175 in accounts.

ELIAS GREENBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Elias Greenberg, dealer in cotton goods, &c., at 102 Hester Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in three notes at 6, 9, and 12 months. Liabilities were $13,042.

LOUIS H. KATZ.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 19 against Louis H. Katz, shoe dealer at 2,073 Third Avenue, on a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 30 cents in five notes.

JACHMAN & GEWEHR, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 10 East Forty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,800 and assets of $6,394, which have been sold by the assignee for $5,000.

THE SAVOY LUNCH, INC., of 800 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,918, nominal assets of $2,075, and actual assets of $1,100.

J. R. CUMMINGS, INC., plumbing contractor at 2,067 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Thomas J. Meehan.

MAURICE CAMPBELL, theatrical manager of 628 West Fifty-first Street, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday from Judge Hough. He filed a petition on Jan. 18 with liabilities of $125,831 and assets of $133.

ROBERTA G. TEARLE of 176 West Seventy-second Street was discharged from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Hough. She filed a petition on April 25, 1914, with liabilities of $11,669 and no assets.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WALTER F. BURNS, 207th Street and Boston Road, formerly President of a realty company, liabilities $187,357.

SAMUEL B. VONDERSMITH, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, note broker, liabilities $108,549.

DAVID BRAUN, 200 West 111th Street, formerly painter, liabilities $2,190.

HARVEY C. COREY, 160 Nassau Street, liabilities $280.

SOLOMON FLEISCHMAN, woolens, 97 Clinton Street, liabilities $10,566.

FRED S. HAMM, 16 Jay Street, liabilities $2,676.

JUSKOWITZ & KLEIN, cafe, 104 Cannon Street, liabilities $3,040.

ROSARIO LAURA, roofer at Rye, liabilities $3,177.

IDALENE C. LONG, actress, 138 West Forty-ninth Street, liabilities, $1,314.

WILLIAM F. MARGERIN, painter, 358 West Forty-second Street, liabilities $17,008.

NELLIE J. READ, 163 West Forty-eighth Street, liabilities $3,386.

SAMUEL ROSENTAHL, clerk, 106 Second Avenue, liabilities $13,400.

H. H. SAFCHIK, furs, 8 East Twelfth Street, liabilities $14,223.

SASON BROTHERS, kimonos, 91 Allen Street, liabilities $1,404.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, manager of a lunch room, 501 East 171st Street, liabilities $1,239.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adler, Max—L. Martins, $114.50.
Alexander, Rubin—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs, $203.40.
Allen, John R.—H. M Berger, $32.85.
American Armature Co., Inc.—J. M. Coshina, $291.40.
American Heating & Plumbing Co.—T. J. Van Wagner, costs, $149.19.
Blair, Ezra C.—H. R. Tobey, $558.65.
Benkert, Anton—D. Hass et al., $261.48.
Berger, Joseph—Peter H. Reilly & Brother Co., $104.47.
Braunstein, Lizzie, and Herman Juskowitz—G. Isler, $233.81.
B. Hyman & Shevell Co.—M. Tallanoff et al., $738.88.
Brady Trucking Co. and Chas. A. Brady—L. Bronner, $720.28.
Barbanell, Isaac—S. Atlas, $250.65.
Brady Trucking Co.—J. Talcott, $1,551.79.
Brownold, Julia—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $8,632.65.
Bowery Savings Bank—M. G. Fleming, $1,684.12.
Bartolicius, Star Iron Works, Inc.—American Luxfer Prism Co., $195.66.
Bruce, Frank, and John McCauley—People, &c., $300.
Same—Same, $300.
Casey, Mary—K. B. Belloni, $4,667.24.
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—S. Echelman, $826.53.
Collett, Chas. B.—W. H. H. Hull & Co., Inc., $519.41.
Ebling Brewing Co.—J. Weisel, $122.28.
Farber Cont. Co.—Joseph Tino & Co., $887.88.
Fisher, Gabriel—V. Radetsky, $216.91.
Flashnick, Meyer—S. Gottfried et al., $103.53.
Fass, Jacob—J. Bogart, $332.60.
Gruber, Herman—L. E. Ernst, $112.78.
Guzzetta, Joseph or Giuseppe or G.—A. Mortoni, $145.78.
George R. Read & Co.—J. Clark, costs, $108.31.
Greimel, Frank, Frank, Jr., and Theresa—J. Horan, $382.82.
Goodman, Louis and Adler—A. Golub, $180.
Gleason, James C.—Swift & Co., Inc., $167.03.
Goldstein, Annie, or Annie Rosenbaum, and Charles Goldstein—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., $1,201.60.
Same—Same, $1,222.06.
Gray, James A.—S. Dreyfuss, $114.53.
Honeyman, Samuel, Morris Honeyman, Michael Milig and Leo Broches—G. B. Wilson et al., $419.68.
Same—Same, $221.93.
Hills, George F.—People's National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., $654.16.
House, Jean A.—G. B. Warner, $136.86.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Sam Marmorck—P. Friedman et al., $257.41.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Jacob Victor—M. Rosenkranz, $207.95.
Independent Western Star Order—C. Corn, $581.69.
Irving Savings Institution—M. S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff, $2,302.04.
Jad Const. Co., Inc., and Joseph A. Damsey —F. M. Du Bois & Co., $166.05.
Jackson, Frank C.—A. E. Hoemann, $194.56.
Klien, Moritz—M. Klein, $203.77.
Kinnier, Harrison—M. Lobsitz, $130.
Kemmler, Fred'k—M. B. Miller et al., $455.57.
Katzen, Mollie E.—Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., $329.
Klinkhart, Louis W. H.—E. V. Harman, $190.34.
Knickrihn, Charles and Anna—J. J. Egan, $352.85.
Kahaly, John G and John G., Jr.—H. A. Koelsch, $282.29.
Klein, Simon, and Moses A. Horowitz—M. Wolferman, $425.16.
Kaplan, Max H.—B. Gallup, $427.75.
Klein, Joseph S.—Nichols & Gray Co., $120.91.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.—Empire Pickling Co., $234.43.
Lees, S. Edward—Franklin Knitting Mills, $599.67.
Levy, Samuel—J. Zysman, $102.50.
Mulligan, Agnes—J. H. Elsner, $123.42.
McGlclin, Felix—G. McGarry, $220.66.
Same—Same, $545.66.
Morrison, David—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $313.49.
Same—Same, $1,618.95.
MacNevin, Lawrence A.—E. V. Harman, $267.82.
Macy, Silvanus—S. Rauch, $171.06.
Mooney, Thomas J. and Mary—West Side Bank, $1,458.28.
Macauley, Charles R.—W. E. Carter, $500.49.
McGee, Eugene F.—J. R. Clarke, $181.21.
Made In America Co., Inc.—M. Jacobs, $102.86.
McGlynn, Benjamin H.—J. Morgan, $258.32.
McCormack, James J.—Century Building Co., $225.97.
Macgregor, Alexander—R. Cohane, $893.03.
Meltzer, Abraham—P. Bogachick, $537.51.
Miller, Charles S.—Wardwell & Adams, $850.58.
Otis, Harrison G.—Goulds Manufacturing Co., $376.18.
Petrie, Charles—Nichols & Gray Co., Inc., $160.35.
O'Brien, William O.—Powells, $372.18.
Perlman, George and Alexander—D. L. Cohen, $103.37.
Regent Photo Play Corporation—G. E. Conterno, $2,072.98.
Rosenbauer, Clemens—New York Faucet Co., $146.74.
Rosenberg, Jerome—F. M. Warburg et al., $8,096.02.
Ritelli, Giuseppe—G. Kurzman, $128.17.
Ruggles, Grace C.—M. D. Hallan, $174.15.
Steemer, Margaret—Biddle Piano Co., $139.31.
Sirotta, Herman—C. C. Policaster, $1,045.
Schwab, Alexander M.—L. Hirsch et al., $177.89.
Signolli, Michael—Trent Tile Co., $175.14.
Stearns, F. Gerald—I. W. Bonner, $185.46.
Sperling, Albert F. and William A.—P. Patrick, $183.16.
Steinacher, Gustave J.—L. Schneider, $122.80.
Snow's U. S. Sample Express Co., Ltd.—Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Litho Co., $2,425.66.
Scarlett, Arthur—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., costs, $249.43.
Sabino, Joseph—City of New York, costs, $107.85.
Silver, George—D. S. Culver et al., $4,801.83.
Scordalos, Nicholas—J. Scordalos, $120.84.
St. George Realty and Construction Co.—D. Cuzzo, $139.88.
Tirschwel, Gitel—B. Lander, $149.65.
Van Sand, Albert—N. D. Hallam, $1,008.26.
United American Realty Co. and Nathan Mintz—L. Conay, $2,572.15.
Trieudel, Simon H.—Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., $919.12.
Thomas, George L.—Bluepoints Co., $102.03.
Tonkin, Nathan—L. Bronzon, $208.54.
Von Wagenheim, Waldemar—New York Stock Yards Co., costs, $129.28.
Van Tassell, Arthur—H. W. Graham, $202.01.
Wettig, Carl L.—Greeley Square Hotel Co., $217.05.
William C. Bloomingdale, Inc., and William Smith—Tottenville National Bank, $248.06.
Yodice, Frank, or Pasquale and Joseph Yodice—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc., $265.79.
Waller, Lewis—Selwyn & Co., Playbrokers, a New York corporation, $8,099.13.

In Bronx County.

Bollella, Lucia and John—David Mayer Brewing Co., $228.41.
Bollella, Lucia—Same, $330.91.
Becker, Rachel—M. Lebowitz, $1,831.79.
Feingold, Abraham—Breakstone Bros., Bronx Branch, Inc., $116.39.
Higham, Harry G.—Capital Contracting Co., Inc., $48.25.
Jadrnicek, Charles—Conron Bros. Co., $49.16.
Kemna, George, and Herman Kleest—W. Brahmann et al., $185.98.
Kelin, Aron—F. J. Silverman, $80.72.
Kelin, Mollie E.—Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., $329.
Margolis, Charles—J. Lichtenberg, $68.02.
Quinn, John F., and John F. O'Hara—Conron Bros. Co., $339.89.
Schilling, Elizabeth—F. A. Seaver & Co., Inc., $122.55.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Friede, Joseph A.—J. Bernhard, Dec. 31, 1913, $540.15.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—D. Dworsky, March 30, 1915, $108.88.
McCauley, Benjamin F.—A. P. Bigelow, Feb. 9, 1912, (canceled,) $1,276.21.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. —A. Scarlett, Jan. 28, 1915, (reversed,) $12,-091.02.
Smith, Robert S.—B. Welbberg et al., Nov. 24, 1914, (reversed,) $1,045.42.
Angel Construction Co.—Lincrusta Works, Pallas, Inc., March 30, 1915, $125.60.
Same—M. Berman, April 9, 1915, $454.91.
Same—W. W. Shupner, Feb. 19, 1915, $536.33.
Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—John O. Devlin Construction Co., April 11, 1915, $412.18.
Same—Lincrusta Works, Pallas Inc., March 30, 1915, $127.15.
McEvoy, James P., John A. Devine, and John Schreyer—Hannis Distilling Co., Feb. 19, 1914, $161.91.
Jacobs, Herbert E.—M. A. Hasbrouck, Oct. 8, 1907, $430.80.
Joslin, Frank C.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., May 1, 1915, $209.13.
Central Brewing Co.—W. Lynch, Dec. 24, 1914, $7,655.95.
Curran, Philip A.—J. T. Pirie, Feb. 16, 1912, $16,463.97.
Same—Wenalden Co. et al., April 17, 1915, $134.
Angel Construction Co., Salvatore Casolaro, and Carmine Cioffi—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $333.73.
Angel Construction Co., Caroline Cioffi, Salvatore Cassolaro, and Max Levinstein—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $114.15.
Block, Joseph, and Martin Kunz—P. Lesser et al., May 10, 1902, $146.07.
Bengiuat, Benjamin—S. Rosenau & Co., May 18, 1915, $3,428.53.
Schaefer, Louis—I. Schwartz et al., March 11, 1915, $116.91.
Ullman, Samuel and Adolph—B. Weinstock, May 10, 1915, $113.65.
Same—Same, Nov. 19, 1914, $1,236.88.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, Salvatore Casolaro, and Max Levinstein—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $114.15.
Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and N. Passman & Son, Inc.—Colonial Imp. & Export Co., April 29, 1915, $471.75.
Same—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., March 30, 1915, $319.91.
Angel Construction Co., Salvatore Casolaro, and Carmine Cioffi—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $333.73.
Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—John O. Devlin Construction Co., April 17, 1915, $412.18.
Same—John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co., April 19, 1915, $529.99.
Same—Lincrusta Works, Pallas, Inc., April 28, 1915, $127.15.
Angel Construction Co.—W. W. Shupner, March 10, 1915, $526.73.
Same—M. Berman, April 9, 1915, $454.91.
Same—Lincrusta Works, Pallas, Inc., April 28, 1915, $125.60.
Same—N. Y. Telephone Co., April 29, 1915, $158.76.
Harnisch, Theodore—R. I. Knoeppel, Sept. 16, 1914, $27.92.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Jobs women's extra size suits, silk serge, white, and evening dresses. Apply fifth floor, 153 West 27th St.

LADIES' FALL SUITS AND COATS. SAMPLES WILL BE LOOKED AT EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 M., 3 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos, J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 388 Spring.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benzion, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies', juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $3. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 28 West 27th St., third floor.

For Sale.—100 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 131 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT wash dresses and silk poplin dresses. R. B. Mfg. Co., 146 5th Av., 2d floor.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

WANTED—Jobs of Fall coatings; quantity no object. 129 West 22d St., seventh floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT ladies' Fall suits and coats. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

WANTED.—Cloak and suit plant with lease; above 25th St. W 140 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4346.

M. L. SIMONS, 1,133 Broadway, wants job of 1,000 wash dresses.

OPEN FOR CORDUROY SPORT COATS. W 160 TIMES.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with smart Fall coats and suits from 9 to 4, at 28 West 27th St., tenth floor.

SUB-CONTRACTORS to call all week with snappy styles Fall suits, 9th floor, 65 West 36th St.

WANTED, sub-contractors with smart models in ladies' coats. 40 West 17th, 8th floor.

SUB-CONTRACTOR call with snappy coats and suits 120 W. 26th, 5th floor.

WANTED—Skirt sub-contractors with full lines. 12 W. 27th, 18th floor.

WANTED—Suits, dresses, jobs, for cash. People's Outfitters, 537 8th Av.

JOB of 1,000 lingerie and wash dresses, formerly sold at $2.75 to $5, to close out at $2 net. Seventh floor, 24 E. 22d St.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 29th.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits and bloomers to sell out at $16.50 a dozen. Bederick Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

JOB OF 50 dozen petticoats, messaline and taffetas, regular $24; will sell 50c. on the dollar. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6133.

NEW AND SECOND HAND, fibre commercial wardrobe trunks, at sacrifice. Diamond & Co., manufacturer of fibre trunks and cases, 679 Broadway.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

WE HAVE 50 PIECES OF SHANTUNG; quick buyer will get them at reasonable price. D 300 Times.

SUMMER graduation and net dresses; immediate delivery. I. A. Harris, 131 West 36th.

WASH and beach knickerbockers for immediate delivery. Marks & Morris, 716 B'way.

60 PIECES pure, natural Irish linen for sale cheap. X 527 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¾@4 per cent.
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Prints Going Up Again.

M. C. D. Borden & Sons of this city yesterday advanced prices on plain black American and Pilgrim prints a quarter of a cent a yard, as a result of the increasing shortage of dyestuffs. The American goods are now held at 5¼ cents a yard, while Pilgrim prints are priced at 4¾ cents. The same firm has practically withdrawn all of its indigo fabrics.

Back Button Shoes Dead.

Back button shoes, though only two weeks old, are dead, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. Back lace shoes are pushed by only one store now. Side lace shoes are selling in a few sections, especially on the east side. The Fall orders for women's fine shoes placed with the Brooklyn factories, it says, call for about 60 per cent. button and 40 per cent. lace. The button shoes are made on patterns of seven-inch height, while the lace shoes are eight inches high. Patent leather shoes, with black cloth tops, still lead in volume. There are practically no changes in the shapes of lasts for the coming season, which means that retailers can safely place orders for staple Fall goods now.

Dress Goods Demand Inactive.

There is small show of activity in the dress goods market at present, and buyers seem chiefly concerned with making over the orders they have given. Because of this timidity there is much switching of styles and fabrics, leading some factors who have been especially annoyed by this practice to state in sarcasm that "nothing will be good." Thus, for instance, poplins are canceled in favor of whipcords, and broadcloths alternately rise and fall in favor. The buyer is using much the same tactics that forced him to repurchase at advanced prices the goods he canceled last Fall. Serges are showing no more activity than they have for some time past, and the future of this fabric is most unsettled in the minds of both buyer and seller.

Will File Trademarks.

The Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has established a National Registration Bureau, which will have on file all labels, trademarks, and brands used by the trade in this country. During the past year the association was very often called upon by retailers and jobbers desiring to buy certain brands of shirts and collars, to supply the names of manufacturers of those brands. In a number of cases the association was able to furnish this information from its records. It is for the purpose of being able to supply such information in every case that the National Registration Bureau has been established. The bureau, it is hoped, will not only be of great assistance to the trade but should give valuable aid to merchants.

Wash Goods Novelties Sell.

This is declared by men who know to be a record season for the production and successful sale of wash goods novelties. It was a rare week this season that did not bring forth something new. As a result of the continued showing of new things, business in wash goods is keeping up unusually well. Especially active are the so-called awning stripe effects in widths ranging from three-fourths of an inch to 2½ inches, and in combinations of white with black, blue, green, lavender, pink, &c. One of the newest fabrics in the wash goods line shows a five-coin spot effect, the spots being of irregular size and being shown in groups on a novelty white striped chiffon ground. It may be had with black or colored spots. Another fabric, which has a white voile ground, shows a dainty double ring effect in contrasting colors. The rings are about the size of a 25-cent piece.

Classifying Beads for Duty.

The Classification Committee of this port, of which Deputy Appraiser Wolf is Chairman, has recommended to the Treasury Department a change in the manner of returning for duty all graduated beads on strings imported under the tariff. Since the present law was enacted in the Fall of 1913, the customs practice has been to pass beads shipped in this way at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only." The committee's recommendation is that after thirty days' notice the beads be returned at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "articles not specially provided for composed wholly or in chief value of beads." It is said the recommendation was made because of the practice of importers of having the beads graduated and then strung in a permanent fashion ready for use as completed necklaces.

Cash for Cottons Now.

As a result of the disturbing influence of the war, importers of cotton piece goods in Hongkong have determined by formal vote to abolish the credit system of selling goods in South China, pledging in the future to sell these goods on a strict cash basis. According to Consul General G. E. Anderson, who is stationed in Hongkong, formerly six months was considered a standard allowance of time in which to pay the importers for these goods, and usually this period was exceeded. While interest usually was charged on goods from date of the invoice, the possibilities of evading contracts, of overtrading and unsound speculation, and of shifty and unsatisfactory trading generally afforded by such credit terms led to a very unsatisfactory condition of trade. This should be good news to American traders with China, who have been handicapped in the past by doing business on the basis which the Hongkong importers have now adopted.

Printed Goods Fairly Active.

Secondary distributors of printed goods in this market report a fair and steady business on such merchandise as staple and dress ginghams, prints, and percales, though business is being made more difficult from day to day by the withdrawing of goods and advancing of prices by the producers as a result of the paucity of color stuffs. It is also hampered somewhat by the belief of many of the retailers, especially the smaller ones, that the effect of this shortage are all bluff, they being strengthened in this by the uneven stocks of merchandise in the hands of the various distributors. Goods that one jobber may be low on or out of, another can supply, and vice versa, which more or less destroys the buyer's belief in what he is told. While blacks and reds are among the most important of the scarcest colorings, it is the opinion of at least one prominent jobber that the scarcity of indigo has the most far-reaching effect of all.

White Goods Drag a Little.

Because of the lack of sunshine in this section of the country recently, the stormy weather on Mondays, and the international outlook, business in white goods in this market is a bit draggy at the moment. The cutters seem active enough, but the retailers are not doing what was generally thought they would. However, better buying from this source is looked for when the weather gets good. The cutters have been especially active on fine imported organdies, stocks of which have been practically depleted both in the case of the importers and the jobbers. This is proved, it is said, by the fact that they have been buying these goods from the jobbers in a large way in the last week or so, and have done very little quibbling over the prices asked for them. The run on cotton gabardines keeps up well, several sizable orders for these goods having been given to local jobbers by the cutting-up trade of late. This is taken to mean that they are also scarce. Wide wale piques are in favor, too.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

Aside from a stiffening of prices on certain constructions of printcloths, there was not much change evident in the local gray goods market yesterday. Quite a little bidding for 39-inch 68-72s was told of during the day. At least one bid of 4 11-16 cents for 10,000 pieces of these goods, for delivery well into the Fall, was refused by the mills, while in another case a bid of 4¾ cents for the same quantity of these goods, and for the same delivery, was turned down. In the first case the mills wanted at least 4¾ cents for the goods, while in the second 4¾ cents was asked. There was little doing on 39-inch 72-76s, and spot goods of this construction could still be had at 5⅜ cents, with 5½ cents asked for later shipments. But on 39-inch 80 squares it was said that only a few of these goods were still available for immediate delivery at 6 cents, with 6¼ cents asked. A firmer tone developed on 38½-inch 60-48s as a result of the buying late last week, and 60-52s in that width were firmer in sympathy. However, buying of this number was slowed up by the increase; the latter continues quiet. Sheetings, drills, &c., showed little activity, but a good day was reported on specialty goods. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	.5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	.4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	.3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	.4c	27-inch, 56-52s	.2½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the linen and wash goods buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on June 2 at 75 Spring Street, at which time jobs in these goods will be considered.

Levy & Marcus, 729 Broadway, makers of neckwear for men, have leased a loft in The World's Market Corporation Building, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street. This building was formerly occupied by Stern Brothers. Montgomery Ward & Co. recently leased four lofts in the same building, which would indicate that Twenty-third Street is rapidly developing into a wholesale centre.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs silk dresses, cloth suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, Miss Louie, waists; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Brothers & Weldon Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; C. Q. Cooper, women's, misses' coats, suits; S. Konigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; H. Levy, women's, misses' waists; A. C. Smith, children's, juniors' dresses, coats, infants' dresses, corsets, petticoats; BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; J. M. Preston, shirts; G. M. Lee, representing; Imperial.
BOSTON—Myers & Co.; A. E. Meyers, men's furnishing goods; Park Av.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. Elfert, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets; 18 W. 35th; Grand.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; A. R. Estey, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum; F. H. Hochreiter, clothing, underwear, furnishings, hosiery, suit goods; 16 W. 32d; McAlpin.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, gloves, trunks, bags; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Paris Fashion Co.; D. V. Wochsman, cloaks, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Co.; R. Munzer, waists, petticoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Bretthauer, laces; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; F. D. Moffit, cloaks, suits, basement; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Fox & Strauss; J. B. Fox, tailors' trimmings, &c.; Grand.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Roth, Fall suits; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; A. J. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Printz, Biederman & Co.; M. Printz, trimmings; 7 E. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, (basement;) 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Lee & Co.; M. Hochblum, Palm Beach suits, skirts; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—McBaron & Carter Co.; G. G. Goldman, Fall coats; Mr. Carter, Fall suits; H. Frank, pile fabrics; 153 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros

INVESTMENTS

A man frequently considers a stock or bond to be a good purchase until he compares it with others. The chief points of comparison should be the earning power and net tangible assets. The method of comparison is not a difficult one—our Statistical Department will very gladly explain it in person or by letter to any investor who is interested. Correspondence is invited.

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The intrinsic value of these securities is always good. By purchasing them at present prices you are buying the highest type of investments and are obtaining an income return of

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Our Current List T affords a wide selection, including $100 pieces. Write for it.

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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Between 96 and 101

maturing in from two to seven years. Issued by strong Public Utility Companies, backed by abundant property value and earning from three to twenty-two times their interest charges, are listed in our current Circular No. 162, which will be sent on request.

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Tax Exempt In New York State

Prices to yield 4.20%

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149 Broadway, New York
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Boston Baltimore London

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111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

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33 Pine Street - New York

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Irregular After Further Rise—The Lull in the Bond Market.

After a further rise, which was particularly noteworthy in some of the war stocks, the stock market yesterday receded and became very dull. Many stocks ended the day with some net gain, but many also with net losses. The irregularity of the price movement reflected the interplay of diverse influences, the chief of which centred around the war situation. The heed which the market paid to the groundless rumor that the German reply to President Wilson's note had already been delivered in Washington, and that it was unsatisfactory to this Government, showed that the market was yet sensitive to suggestions of an unfavorable turn in our relations with Germany, notwithstanding the apparent indifference to that influence which traders had been disposed to show last week. That rumor was given circulation after a substantial rise in the list as a whole, and it brought about a sudden retreat.

The later recovery, as well as the action of the market in the early part of the day, indicated, however, that the Stock Exchange is predisposed to optimism which is founded, and reasonably founded, in the trade recovery which this country has enjoyed in recent months, and on the very tangible proof of the recent great strengthening of the country's general economic position. It would seem that the lifting of the uncertainty attaching to our relations with Germany by a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries would suffice to give further pronounced effect to those helpful factors which have been at the bottom of the confidence with which the stock market has looked to the future. The formal declaration of war by Italy against Austria was hardly news but rather confirmation of news. It had but little financial effect, unless the further rise in some of the war stocks be regarded as due to the increase in the demand for war supplies indicated by the entrance of another important nation into the European conflict. Unfortunately war has become a commonplace in the news of the day.

The influence of the situation growing out of our note to Germany has been more clearly defined in the bond market than in the stock market. It has been reflected in a market curtailment of dealings even more than by recessions in prices. In that department as well as in the stock market, however, there appears to be a substantial latent demand for investments which probably needs but a satisfactory settlement of our relations with Germany to bring it into active play.

ORDERS SALE OF MARQUETTE

Federal Judge Rules on Petition of Underlying Bondholders.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of the Federal District Court issued an order here today that the Pere Marquette Railway system be sold at auction Oct. 1.

Judge Tuttle ruled favorably upon a pettition for the sale of the road which was presented several weeks ago by underlying bondholders. Other creditors, known as junior bondholders, who were expected to submit a plan for reorganization of the system, did not appear in court.

June 7 was selected by Judge Tuttle as the date for announcing formal conditions of the sale. He directed the receivers of the road to file a petition on that date asking for the disposal of the Pere Marquette for the purpose of paying its debts. Claims against the system which have been recorded in court actions and at various investigations, amount to more than $88,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¼@3	8 and 9 mos.	3½@4
4 mos.	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3¼@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅝	$4.78	$4.78⅝
Cables	4.78⅞	4.78⅛	4.78⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅝	$4.78⅛
Paris	5.43	5.42½
Berlin	82¾	83
Austria	15.45	15.50
Russia		39.00
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	26.10	26.18
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	39⅝	39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	5.84	5.83½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.70	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75⅝	$4.74¼	$4.76¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $208,262,474; balance, $7,803,704; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $915,239.

The local banks have lost $2,272,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—Weekly statement of national bank:

	May 22,'15.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,092,000	*$1,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	232,404,000	3,567,000
Ind. dep. inc., U. S.	184,286,000	*2,325,000
Due to banks	90,241,000	7,641,000
Time deposits	12,277,000	55,000
Exc. for Clearing House	11,627,000	2,761,000
Due from banks	27,028,000	1,780,000
Cash reserve	21,745,000	*978,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	9,190,000	878,000
Res. with other banks	28,714,000	2,819,000
Cash excess	8,299,000	*1,178,000
Excess in New York	15,268,800	2,614,000
Excess with F. Res. Bk.	2,467,000	775,000
Total excess	26,084,000	2,211,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	542,120
Same day last year	111,076
Year to date	49,803,303
Same period last year	33,608,550
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.94 — .35
Same day last year	69.11 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35⅛	6,100	Alaska Gold Mines	36	36⅜	34⅞	35	—1
15½	16	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅜	16⅜	15½	15¾	—1
47	48	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	48½	48½	47¾	48½	+ ¼
68⅜	68¾	20,700	Amalgamated Cop	67½	67½	66⅝	68⅛	+ ¾
51½	52⅛	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52⅝	52⅝	51⅜	52	
45½	46¼	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	47	47¼	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅜	19,000	Am. Can	36¼	37⅛	35⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
96½	97	900	Am. Can pf	97	97	97	97	+ 1½
52¼	52⅞	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54	51⅞	52⅛	—1
92	95	15	Am. Coal Products	93	93	93	93	
47	48	200	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
29⅝	31	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	30½	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
30	31	500	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
10	11	200	Am. Linseed	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	49	10,700	Am. Locomotive	49⅜	50⅜	47¼	48⅝	+ ⅝
4¼	5	300	Am. Malt	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅝
67⅜	67¼	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68	68⅛	66⅞	67¼	— ⅛
102½	102⅝	100	Am. S. & F. pf. odd l	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
106	107⅛	500	Am. Sugar Ref	106⅛	106⅛	106½	106⅜	—1½
118⅜	119	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119	119	119	119	
226⅞	228	300	Am. Tobacco	228	228¼	228	228¼	—1⅝
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+ ¼
29	30	100	Am. Woolen	29½	29½	29½	29½	
83¼	84½	100	Am. Woolen pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1
31⅞	32	10,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
99½	99½	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
99¼	99½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99½	98½	99¼	— ⅛
49¼	49⅜	7,000	Baldwin Loco	50⅛	50½	48	49⅜	+ ⅛
100	101½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+1½
72½	73	400	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	73⅝	72½	72½	— ¾
⅞	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	
140	140½	3,700	Bethlehem Steel	144½	145	136	140	—2½
86⅜	87⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅜	87⅝	87½	87½	
69⅜	70	9,400	Butte & Superior	71½	73	69½	70	—1½
15⅜	16	500	California Petrol.	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
37	38½	100	California Pet. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
160	160½	2,500	Canadian Pacific	161	162	150⅜	160¼	+ ¾
36¼	38½	2,300	Central Leather Co.	37¼	37½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
118½	120	25	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ½
40⅝	41	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41¼	40⅜	40⅝	— ¼
28	29⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29	29	29	29	
89	90	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90¼	90⅝	89	89¼	—1⅛
18¼	18⅞	6,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19½	19½	17⅝	18¼	—1
44¼	44⅝	8,300	Chino Copper	45	45½	44⅞	44¼	— ⅛
	37½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ½
32⅛	32½	17,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	28⅝	32½	28	32¼	+1⅛
123	124	600	Consolidated Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
123	124	40	do., odd lot	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	
13⅝	13⅞	1,700	Corn Products Ref.	13¾	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
76½	78	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	78	78	78	+2
32	32¼	83,000	Crucible Steel	34⅜	36⅜	30¾	32	
91	92	700	Crucible Steel pf	92⅜	93	92½	92½	+1½
70	70½	4,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	68	70½	68½	70	+4½
147	148	200	Delaware & Hud.	148¼	148½	148	148	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	6,300	Distillers' Secur.	17½	17½	15⅜	16½	+ ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	6,000	Erie	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
40¾	41	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	41¼	40½	40½	
100	100	100	General Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1½
152	152¾	600	General Electric	154	154	152½	152½	—1
152	152¾	100	do., odd lots	152⅞	153⅛	132½	153½	
44⅜	45	3,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45¼	46	44	44½	
101¾	102¼	500	Goodrich pf.	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+ ½
116⅜	117½	700	Great Northern pf.	117⅝	117⅞	116¾	116⅞	— ⅜
32¾	32⅞	1,800	G. N. certs. ore prop.	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
30½	30⅝	3,550	Guggenheim Explor.	31	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
116½	118⅛	15	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	
103	108	100	Illinois Central	103	105	103	105	—1
29⅛	30	3,700	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30⅜	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
20½	20¾	8,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	21¼	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
69¾	70	2,300	Inter.-Met. pf.	70½	70⅞	69½	69½	— ⅝
9⅞	10	500	Int. Paper	9¾	10	9¾	10	+1
36	37	300	Int. Paper pf.	36½	37	36	36	— ¾
25⅝	25¾	4,600	Kansas City South.	26¼	26½	25½	25¾	— ⅛
122	122½	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	— ⅜
122	122½	25	do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	
46	47	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	46	48	45	46¾	+1¾
141	145	1,400	Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼	140¼	141	—1
110	117	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	—3⅝
110	117	10	do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	
41½	42¼	3,000	Maxwell Motors	41½	42	41	42	+ ⅝
82½	83½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83¾	84¾	83	83	—1
82½	85½	10	do., odd lot	84½	84½	84½	84½	
34	35	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	36	35	35	
70½	71	14,000	Mexican Petroleum	70¼	72¼	69	70⅝	+ ⅝
23¼	25½	2,700	Miami Copper	25	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝
14	15	100	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
14	15	20	do., odd lot	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
118	119	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	118⅜	118⅜	—1⅝
12	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	32	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	29	29	29	29	
12	12¼	2,300	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12	12	— ½
118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	
71	72⅝	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	72	72	72	72	
		100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	103	103	103	103	—1½
80	85	100	Nat. Enam. & Stmp.	90½	90¾	80¼	80¼	—4½
61¾	62¼	2,600	Nat. Lead Co.	62½	63	60¾	62¾	+1½
14⅝	14⅝	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
85	86	400	N. Y. Central	86	86	86	86	+1
63	63½	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	64	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
28	28½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29	29	28	28	+ ¼
74	75	100	North American	74½	74½	74	74½	+ ½
104¼	104⅝	2,100	Northern Pacific	105¼	105¼	104	104½	— ⅛
3	3¼	25	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	
22	22½	2,000	Pacific Mail	23	23	22¼	22½	+ ½
106½	106⅞	1,400	Penn. R. R.	107¼	107⅜	106½	106⅞	— ⅛
113½	115	100	People's Gas, Chi.	113	113	113	113	
22⅝	22⅞	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
45	45½	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	48	48	44¾	45	— ⅝
31	31½	600	Railway Steel Sp.	32¼	32¼	31	31	— ⅛
23¼	23½	4,710	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
143¼	143⅝	16,600	Reading	145	145¾	142⅞	143⅝	—1
28⅜	28⅞	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅞	29	27⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
		400	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	
		400	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
4⅝	4¾	300	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¼	5¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5	5	5	— ⅛
13⅜	14	100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
34	35	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
133	135¾	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	137	137	136¾	136¾	— ⅛
33½	34	2,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	32⅜	34½	32¾	34	+3
88¾	88⅞	6,025	Southern Pacific	88¾	89⅛	88	88½	
16¾	16⅞	700	Southern Railway	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
52	53	200	So. Railway pf.	53	53	52	52	+1
67	68⅜	1,600	Studebaker Co.	68	68	66⅞	67	+ ⅛
34	34½	2,800	Tennessee Copper	35½	35½	33¾	34	— ⅝
123	124	300	Texas Co.	125	125	124½	124½	+ ½
15	16	200	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	
50	51	700	Third Avenue	51	51	49½	50	— ½
126	127	19,600	Union Pacific	126¾	127¼	125¾	126½	+ ⅝
80	81	100	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
16	17	100	United Rys. Inv.	16	16	16	16	—1
32	34	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32	32	32	32	—2½
17	17½	2,900	U. S. Cl. I. & F.	17⅜	18¼	17	17	— ⅝
43	44	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	45¼	45¼	44	44	—1⅝
64	64⅞	5,800	U. S. Rubber	64½	64⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
105	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	69,100	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56⅛	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
106½	106⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
65	65¼	10,000	Utah Copper	66¼	66½	65	65	— ⅛
30½	31	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
⅜	½	1,000	Wabash	½	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
¾	1	600	Wabash pf.	¾	1	¾	¾	
24	25	100	Western Maryland	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
66½	67	300	Western Union Tel.	66¾	67	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
65⅝	66¼	57,300	Westingh. E. & M.	68	69	63½	66	
113	115	100	Willys-Overland	114	114	114	114	+2
101⅝	102	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	102	102	102	102	
119	121	100	Woolworth pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.44	70.53	70.72	— .34
Industrials	66.54	64.58	65.17	— .36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.30	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.10	May 1	64.34	May 10	67.67
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	70.99	Feb. 24	67.94
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	66.57	Sep. 25	77.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	37.00	38.00	37.50	38.50
Iron, g. y. f'dy.	18.75	14.25	18.75	14.25
Antv. oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅝@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	5	0
Copper, futures	76	5	0
Tin, spot	162	5	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0
Lead	20	1	3
Spelter	71	0	0

London Metal Exchange was closed yesterday on account of the Whitsuntide holiday.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	100	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	193	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90½	100½		100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	198	200	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	315	300	315
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	555	560	560	563
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	725	730	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	223	227
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	47	49	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	214	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	154	156	155	157
Illinois Pipe Line	129	131	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line	90	94	90	96
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
National Transit	30	32	30	32
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	94	97	94	97
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12¼
Pierce Oil Co., '24	77	79	77	79
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	315	314	317
Prairie Pipe Line	128	130	129	131
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern Pipe Line	206	210	205	208
South. Penn. Oil	275	278	270	274
So. W. Penn.	104	107	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	282	285	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind.	413	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan.	340	345	335	340
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	400	397	399
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	186
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	415	425
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	205	210	202	205
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'26	4½	4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80

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COTTON IS STEADY IN A DULL MARKET

Sentiment Among the Traders Is Mostly Bearish, but the Prices Hold Strong.

CONDITIONS FAVOR RALLIES

Entrance of Italy Into War May Cut Off Imports Into Germany and Depress Trade.

There was a dull session in cotton yesterday, with light trading and business almost entirely of professional origin. There were times when the undertone appeared to reflect the vagaries of the stock market, as was evidenced by the showing of strength in the early dealings and an easier tendency in the later trading.

The dullness was accentuated by the fact that Liverpool was closed on account of the Whitsuntide holidays. Liverpool will resume business this morning, after having been closed since Friday.

There was no feature of importance to the weather. Augusta, Ga., reported precipitation of 3.90 inches, but this was followed by clearing weather. The forecast for the Western belt called for unsettled conditions.

A Texas traveler of one of the local firms wired as follows from Greenville, Texas: "Consider about 80 per cent of the Oklahoma crop planted; 50 per cent. up. Condition fair. Entirely too much rain for all crops in Oklahoma. From Dennison to Greenville I found crops good. About half chopped and all plowed."

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama has issued a letter to farmers throughout the State warning them against planting cotton after they harvest the oats crop, and asking them to co-operate in keeping the cotton acreage reduced to a minimum.

The strong technical position of the market continues evident. Sentiment is bearish on the average, but the market rallies more easily than declines. Trade sentiment is fairly well summarized by the following extracts from a letter issued by a North Carolina firm, which was made public yesterday:

Whether the market for cotton has discounted the worst that could happen is doubtful, but the shock is over. While other shocks may come, the prediction may be made that when all the uncertainties have been fashioned into certainties business expansion will follow. Under all the circumstances cotton at the going prices looks very cheap. We doubt if values for cotton or good securities can be long kept upon a panic basis. We think the country is in a strong position, and we anticipate a growing improvement because conditions are fundamentally sound.

The entrance of Italy into the war has had very little effect upon cotton except in a sentimental way. It is believed that this development may have a bearish effect later in the season on account of the fact that it closes another channel by which cotton could be imported by Germany.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, five points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline; 9.70 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady, and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.56	9.48	9.53@ 9.54	9.51@ 9.52
October	9.96	9.82	9.86@ 9.88	9.86@ 9.89
Dec	10.17	10.04	10.12@10.13	10.10@10.11
Jan	10.21	10.10	10.17@10.18	10.15@10.16
March	10.46	10.46	10.41@10.42	10.38@10.40

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,923	5,344	1,003
New Orleans	2,908	2,983	2,939
Mobile	3	14	613
Savannah	921	929	1,469
Charleston	28	44	1,114
Wilmington	540	533	11
Norfolk	814	1,371	814
Total port receipts	10,071	bales,	against
8,083 a day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	220	171	389
Memphis	302	1,221	1,142
St. Louis	...	467	286
Houston	3,602	5,104	3,347

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	4,900 to 5,400	9,641	4,343
New Orleans	700 to 1,000	4,313	2,183

Total exports yesterday, 23,288 bales; so far this season 7,089,403, against 8,869,061 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,450	New Orleans	9.00	289,225	150,462
50	Mobile	8.75	23,620	7,939
732	Savannah	9¼	90,314	56,723
675	Galveston	9.10	291,041	174,256
—	Wilmington	—	50,565	14,393
—	Norfolk	9.13	62,795	34,350
543	Augusta	9.13	105,128	26,101
250	Memphis	9.12	120,053	49,347
—	St. Louis	9¼	25,912	25,426
283	Houston	9.10	80,340	74,752

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	100½	4.55
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15, '15	101¼	101⅜	3.44
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅝	100⅛	5.93
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	99¼	99⅜	6.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.20
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	98¾	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅜	97⅝	5.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103⅜	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100¼	7.90
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas. B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1918	98⅜	99⅛	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅛	99⅜	5.05
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	96	98	7.15
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	...	98¼	8.00
Gov. of Norw'y.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Gov. of Norw'y.	6	Oct., 1917	99	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	95⅜	96¼	6.45
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	94⅜	94¾	6.20
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅜	99¼	5.20
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	85	86¼	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94⅜	95⅛	8.87
N. Y. Central.	6	Sept.15,'16	100¼	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99⅜	5.35
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95¼	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	99¾	99¾	8.10
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97⅜	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.30
Western Pac.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	March, 1963	104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	Sept., 1957	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅜	100	99⅝	99⅞
4s	May, 1959	95⅜	96	95⅝	96¼
4s	Nov., 1958	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼
4s	May, 1957	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94⅞	95½	94⅞	95½
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	96	94½	96
4s	Nov., 1936	95⅝	...	95⅝	...
4s	1918-1919	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	86	87	86	87
3½s	May, 1954	85⅝	86⅝	86	86⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the start of the day the entrance of Italy into the European conflict was the main stimulating influence. The market opened strong and active. Later on, however, there was a chill when reports were circulated that Germany's reply to the Wilson note would prove far from conciliatory. Many stocks sold off sharply compared with their early high levels. At the same time the undertone continued fairly good, with rallies from the lowest occurring in the late afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	36	36	34⅝	35¼
20	Allis Chalmers	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4,630	Amal. Copper	67⅛	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
190	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
80	Am. Bt. Sugar	47	47	45½	46¼
1,740	Am. Can	36⅜	37¼	35½	36¼
340	Am. Cr. & Fdy.	54	54	52⅝	52⅝
30	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31	30	30
970	Am. Loco.	49⅜	50⅜	47½	48½
540	Am. Smelting	68⅛	68¼	66⅝	67½
10	Am. Sugar	106½	106½	106½	106½
210	Anaconda Cop.	32½	32⅝	32	32
20	At., T. & S. F.	100	100	100	100
10	Balt. & Ohio	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
40	B. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
80	Cali. Pet.	16¼	16¼	16	16
30	Can. Pac.	160½	160½	159¾	159¾
100	Cen. Leather	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	37
20	Ches. & Ohio	40½	41	40½	41
160	C., M. & St. P.	90½	90½	89¼	89¼
150	C., R. I. P.	19	19	17⅝	18½
100	Chino Cop.	45	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝
1,330	Col. Fuel & I.	28¼	32⅜	28¼	31⅜
150	Corn Prod.	14¼	14¼	13½	13½
4,820	Crucible Steel	34⅜	34½	30⅞	32
130	Dist. Securities	17¼	17¼	16¼	16⅞
500	Erie	26⅜	26⅝	25⅜	25⅜
10	Goodrich Co.	44	44	44	44
10	Gt. North., pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
100	Guggen. Exp.	60½	60½	59½	59½
20	Inspira. Cop.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
1,080	Inter. Met.	21¼	21⅝	20⅜	20½
20	Inter. Met. pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69¾
60	Lehigh Valley	142½	142½	141	141
40	Maxwell Mot.	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
580	Mexican Pet.	70½	71⅜	69	71
20	Miami Copper	25	25	25	25
150	Missouri Pac.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12
10	Nat. Lead	61½	61½	61¾	61½
70	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	85½	85½
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63⅞	64	63¾	64
20	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
40	Pennsylvania	107	107	107	107
10	Pitts. Coal	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
150	Pressed Stl. Cr.	47¼	47⅜	45¼	45½
10	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7,020	Reading	145	145¼	143	143¼
70	Rep. Iron & S.	28⅜	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜
70	Rock Island pf.	34	34	34	34
270	Southern Pac.	88⅞	89	87⅞	88½
10	Southern Ry.	17	17	17	17
30	Studebaker Co.	68¼	68¼	67	67
110	Tenn. Cop.	35½	35½	35¼	35⅜
10	Third Ave.	50	50	50	50
3,410	Union Pac.	126⅜	127⅛	125⅜	126¼
570	U. S. Rubber	64½	65	63⅜	64¼
15,680	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56	54⅜	55
600	Utah Copper	66¼	66½	64⅞	65¼
190	West Un. Tel.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
3,480	West. E. & M.	98¼	98¼	93⅜	95⅜
51,640					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.35	.36	.36	.36
900	Booth	.54	.55	.54	.55
300	Caledonia	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
1,000	Comb. Frac.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,300	Goldfield Flor.	.55	.57	.55	.56½
500	Goldfield Mer.	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25½
300	Iron Blossom	.72	.72	.72	.72
2,800	Jumbo Extn.	1.62	1.62	1.45	1.57½
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
900	Tonopah Mer.	.39	.41½	.39	.41½
700	West End	.73	.74	.73	.74
9,800					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$4,013,978	+ $243,513
Fifteen roads	6,251,200	— 1,220,067
Total (28 roads)	10,265,178	— 976,584

TWIN CITY LINES for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$762,240	$743,327	*$18,913
Net	221,048	230,856	9,808
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,631	149,790	8,177
Gross, 4 mos.	3,031,992	2,916,747	*115,245
Net	782,380	808,025	25,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	468,007	486,932	20,925

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The fourth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America has been called to meet in Denver on Sept. 20, 21, and 22. The Brown Palace Hotel has been selected as headquarters.

Lederer's banking house of Avenue B is accepting subscriptions to the Hungarian Government ten-year 6 per cent. war loan at par. Payments will be accepted at the date of $15.75 per 100 kronen, and to accommodate the small investor, bonds will be issued in denominations as low as 100 kronen or any multiple of this amount.

W. G. Langley & Co., 115 Broadway, have prepared a pamphlet analyzing the Missouri Pacific Railway system, including the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Canton Co.	187½	187½	187½	187½
10	Con. Power pf.	113	113	113	113
50	Cosden pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	Far. & M. Bk.	46	46	46	46
10	Merc. Trust	179	179	179	179
325	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	23	23

BONDS.

$4,000	Ch'ston El. 5s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	City Balt. 4s. 1958, W. L.	95	95	95	95
3,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	N. O., Mob. & Chi. 5s.	40	40	40	40
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	60	60	60	60
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	First N. C.	2⅝	2⅞
B. St. Gas.	.13	.15	Houghton	3½	3⅝
Begole	1⅛	1¼	Iron Bloss.	.70	.72
Bingham	5⅛	6½	La Rose	.50	.55
Bohemia	2½	2⅝	Majestic	.45	.45
Boston E.	.26	.32	McK.-D.	.25	.26
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Mets.	.15	.16
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mt. of Am.	2	2¼
Champ. C.	.06	.10	N. Baltic	1½	1⅝
Chief Con.	.80	.85	Nev. Doug.	.65	.70
Cortez	.35	.40	Ohio Cop.	.26	.28
Cornelia	8½	9	Oneco	1⅝	1¾
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	So. Lake	99	...
Con. Cop.	1⅝	.2	Stew't M.	1⅝	1⅞
Crown Res.	.75	.80	Utah Mets.	2¼	2½
Davis-D.	.98	1	U. V. Ext.	4¼	4⅜
Eagle & B.	1	1¼	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17	Ahmeek	382	385	382	385
3,920	Alaska	36⅜	36½	35	35¼
160	Algomah	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
255	Alliouez	54	55	54	55
233	Amalgamated	67⅜	67⅜	66½	66½
8,454	Amalg'ted rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
13,417	American Zinc	48⅛	48⅛	46	46½
115	Anaconda	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
1,085	Arizona Com.	7⅝	7½	7¼	7¼
20	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
9,490	Butte & Sup.	72⅜	72⅜	69¾	69¾
536	Calumet & Ari.	65½	65⅝	65	65
95	Calumet & H.	580	590	580	590
120	Centennial	19	19	19	19
100	Chino	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1,805	Copper Range	53	53½	52¼	52¼
625	East Butte	12	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
751	Franklin	10	10¼	9⅝	10¼
503	Granby	82¼	83	81	81
3,854	Granby rts.	15c	15c	5c	10c
70	Greene-Can.	29	29	28½	28½
170	Hancock	21½	21½	21	21½
355	Isle Royale	28	28	27½	27½
100	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
655	Lake	14	14½	13½	14
645	Mass Con.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
10	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
67	Miami	25¼	25½	25⅜	25½
65	Michigan	2	2	1½	1½
395	Mohawk	72	73½	72	72½
925	New Arcadian	10	10½	10	10
45	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
1,396	North Butte	32	33	31½	32
50	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Old Colony	5¼	5¼	5	5
75	Old Dominion	53	53	52½	52½
50	Osceola	81½	82	81	81
1,680	Pond Creek	14⅜	15⅜	14½	15½
245	Quincy	88	88¼	87½	87⅝
95	Ray Con.	24	24	23½	23½
205	Santa Fe	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
177	Shannon	9	10	9	10
150	Shattuck	27	27½	27	27½
150	St. Mary's L.	58	58¼	57	57
570	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞
235	Superior Cop.	30	30	29½	29½
130	Tamarack	36	36½	35½	35½
285	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
665	U. S. Smelting	37⅝	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜
38	U. S. Smelt. pf	45	45	44½	45
325	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
110	Utah Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
75	Utah Copper	66½	66½	65	65⅝
345	Wolverine	58	59	57	57
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

7	Bos. & Albany.	178	178	178	178
10	Boston El.	76	76	76	76
100	Bos. & Wor. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
5	Fitchburg pf.	67	67	67	67
35	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63⅜	63½	63	63
45	West E. St. Ry.	61	61	61	61
16	West E. St. Ry. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	52½	52½	52½	52½
92	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
65	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
50	Am. Sugar	107¾	108	106⅞	107
61	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
35	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84	84	84
165	Am. Tel. & T.	119½	119⅝	119	119⅜
18	A., G. & W. I.	8	9	8	9
172	A., G. & W. I. pf.	19	19	18	19
28	Edison	234½	234½	232	233
32	Mass Gas pf.	85½	85½	85	85
15	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Pullman	153	153	153	153
50	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Swift & Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½
409	United Fruit.	136	137	135	135
8,845	Un. Shoe Mach.	63½	65	63½	64
285	Un. Shoe M. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
745	U. S. Steel	56	56	54½	55⅜
110	West. Union	67	67	66⅜	66⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	95	95	95	95

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Radiator	360	360	360	360
240	Chi. P. Tool	55	57½	55	56
8	Com. Edison	133	133	133	133
25	Ill. Brick	62	63	63	63
31	K. C. Ry. & L.	23	23	23	23
2	Nat. Biscuit	119½	119½	119½	119½
300	People's Gas.	113½	114	113	114
3	Pub. Svc. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
6	Quaker Oats	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
145	Sears-Roeb'k	137	137	136½	136⅞
115	S. Warner	67	67	65½	65½
50	Swift	107¾	108	107¾	108
25	Carbide	157	157	157	157

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. inc.	38	38	38	38
2,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100	100	100	100
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Amal. Copper	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
200	Am. Can	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
2	Am. Railways	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
765	Baldwin Loco.	50	50½	49	49⅜
100	Bald. Loco. pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
25	Butt. & Sup.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
278	Cambria Steel	48½	49	48	48
100	Cruc. Steel	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
50	Elec. Storage	51	51	51	51
50	Erie	26	26	26	26
120	Gen. Asph. pf.	66	66	66	66
133	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
5	Key. Tel. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
750	Lake Sup.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Leh. N. stock.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
19	Lehigh Valley.	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
25	Miami	25	25	25	25
591	Penn. R. R.	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
17	Penn. Salt	90	90	90	90
14	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23⅝	24
45	Phila. Co.	33½	33½	33	33
5	P. Co. cum. pf	39	39	39	39
555	P. R. & N. ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
605	Reading	72½	72½	71¼	71¼
10	P. Steel Car.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
45

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Singer Mfg. Co.
Int'l Elevating Co.
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Syracuse Gas Co. 1st 5s
Pacific of Mo. R. E. 5s
Int'l Steam Pump 5% Ctfs.
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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

	May 24. Bid.	Asked.	May 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15½	16	15½	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	16¾	17	16¼	17
Inter. Mer. Mar....	¾	1	¾	1
Inter. Mer. M. pf....	2	3½	3	3½
Inter. Steam Pump....	2	3	2	3
Inter. St'm Pump pf. ..	..	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber.....	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	130	115	130
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	55	51	53
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Riker & Heg., new....	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Sterling Gum	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
MINING STOCKS.				
C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Diam. Black Butte, asst. paid.....	3	4	3	4
Ely Consolidated....	7	10	8	10
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
La Rose Con.....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Nip. Mines Co.....	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
North Butte Develop.	1/16	¼	1/16	¼
West End Ext.....	3½	4½	3½	4½
Yukon Gold Mines....	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200
West. Pac. 5s, flat..	32	34	..	..

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

Wanted Offerings
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Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
J. T. HOLT, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 170,510 shares of stock and $15,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 34,085; railroads, 1,675; oils, 2,246, and mining, 132,510; rights, $20,800. The range of prices on all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,350	Alliance Film, w. i.....	¾	1⅛	⅝	¾
10,300	American Zinc.	48	48⅝	45⅝	46⅞
1,800	†Car. Lt. & P..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
300	†Cramp Ship...	37½	37½	37½	37½
750	†Electric Boat..	79	82	79	82
200	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	..	100	101
1,200	†Emerson Pho.	12¼	12¼	11¼	11⅜
1,100	†Inter. Motors.	13⅜	15	13½	15
450	†Inter. M. pf...	32	33	32	33
53	Kelly Sp. Tire	129	129	129	129
90	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf...	82½	83	82½	83
1,000	N. Y. Trans...	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝
1,700	Corp of R. & H.	7⅝	7⅝	6¾	6⅞
200	†Tob. Prod. com.	53	53	52½	52½
2,400	Un. Cig. Stores, new	10	10	9¾	9¾
510	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am...	102	‡102	98	98
3,500	Un. Profit Shar.	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3⅜
7,000	†World Film...	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,100	Ang.-Am. Oil...	17½	17	17½	...
8	Atlantic Ref...	556	555	556	–3
22	Buck. P. L.....	102½	101	102½	+1½
36	Eureka P. L...	226	225	226	+1
87	Illinois P. L...	130	128	128	–2
700	Int. Petroleum.	9¼	9	9	–⅛
5	Nat. Transit...	31	31	31	+1
4	N. Y. Transit..	210	207	210	+5
10	Ohio Oil	138	138	138	...
42	Prairie O. & G.	320	310	312	–3
65	Prairie P. L...	130	128	128	–1½
10	So. Penn Oil...	276	276	276	...
10	St. Oil of Cal.	283	282	282	–3
25	St. Oil of Ind.	418	412	412	–4
2	St. Oil of Kan.	340	338	338	+1
5	St. Oil of N. J.	399	399	399	–1
95	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	183	183	...
10	Union Tank.....	70½	70½	70½	–½
10	Vacuum Oil....	205	205	205	+5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,100	Amal. Cop., r.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Tex. Oil, rts..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

RAILROADS.

405	Inter. C., w. i.	25	25	24	24
400	In. C. pf., w. i.	75½	75¼	75	75
100	Wabash, w. i....	13½	13½	13½	13½
520	Wab. pf., (a).	43⅜	43⅜	42	43⅜
250	Wab. pf., (b).	22½	22½	‡22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†A. J., w. i...	14¼	14¼	13¾	14
4,000	†A.-C. M. Co.	97	97	92	95
11,800	*†Atlanta	35	36	34	34
2,400	*†Big Cotton..	9	9	9	9
12,500	*†Booth	53	58	53	55
750	Braden Cop....	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼
1,000	Butte Mines....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,050	*Cashboy	9½	9½	9	9
500	†Chile Copper.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
1,000	Con. Ariz. S....	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅜
550	Con. Nev.-U....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
710	Dome Mines....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2,800	*†Emma Cop..	31	31	31	31
900	*†Florence	54	54	54	54
880	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	Gold Cons....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	*†Gold. Merger.	23½	25½	24	24
100	Greene-Can	28	28	28	28
700	†Iron Blos.....	72	72	71	71
24,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Kerr Lake.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	*†Kewanas	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Lone Star.....	8	8	8	8
200	McKin. Dar....	28	28	28	28
200	*Nevada Hills.	23	23	23	23
1,500	N. Utah Bing.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
7,200	*†Oro.....	9	9½	9	9½
1,000	*†Stearn Ken.	9	9	9	9
850	*Sells	27	27	27	27
2,000	*†Silver Pick..	8	8½	8	8
425	St. Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	*Sup. & Mo....	22¾	23½	22½	23½
2,000	*Ton. Cash B.	9	9	9	9
600	Tonopah Ext..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	*Ton. Jim B..	82	82	82	82
4,000	*Tonopah Mer.	42	43	41	42
50	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	*Tonop. Mon..	34	35	34	35
10,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Tuscarora	½	½	½	½
800	Tholumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
1,500	United Verdi..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
2,500	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,575	†W. E. Cons..	70	77	70	76
100	†W. U. Copf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BOND.

$15,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	114	114	113	113

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

NEIGHBORHOOD EDUCATION.

Plan Started Here Commended by American Medical Association.

Public education is now recognized as an indispensable part of any health promotion program. Whether the organization be municipal, State, or national, some method is necessary whereby the salient facts may be presented and the proposed work outlined to the public, in the opinion of authorities. Many of our State Boards of Health have developed elaborate and effective methods for educating the people of the State on disease and its prevention; only a few of our larger cities have undertaken to do so.

A marked recognition of the growing demand for such work is the recent creation, by the Department of Health of this city, of a Bureau of Public Health Education, in charge of an experienced whole time man, Dr. Charles Bolduan, carefully chosen after a civil service examination. One of the recent innovations inaugurated by this bureau is the publication of a series of neighborhood bulletins for use in different quarters of the city.

It is a significant commentary on the growing complexity of our largest city that pamphlets which are of great value in one part of New York are practically useless in another. The recognition of this fact and the effort to meet it by preparation of special pamphlets for each section is an evidence of the careful study that is being given to the problem and the effort that is being made to adapt methods to needs and conditions.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was in a position of uncertainty and indecision during yesterday's session, and, while price changes for the day were confined within a range of about a cent a bushel, fluctuations were very numerous. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States showed a decrease of 2,681,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 20,927,000 bushels, compared with 31,663,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.61¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.63, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.58⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.60½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.57½	1.57½	1.00
July	..	..	1.33	1.34½	.90⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55	1.54	1.54¼	1.54¼	.97⅜
July	1.27⅛	1.26	1.26⅜	1.27⅛	.87⅛
September	1.21⅜	1.20¼	1.20⅜	1.21⅛	.80⅜

CORN.

The corn market, after moving narrowly and without much feature throughout the greater part of the day, developed firmness at the close, and final quotations were ½c to ¾c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,343,000 bushels, with the total amounting to 14,876,000, or about 10,000,000 in excess of last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74½	73¼	74½	73¾	70¼
July	75¾	74⅞	76	75¼	67⅝
September	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	76¼	66⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were irregular, closing at ⅜c decline to ⅛c advance. Clearances from the seaboard were large, amounting to 1,616,000 bushels, and the visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 2,812,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 59¼c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 59c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52⅜	52	52¼	52⅜	42¼
July	50⅛	50	50⅛	50⅛	39⅜
September	.45	44½	44⅞	45¼	38⅝

COFFEE.

The usual cost and freight offers of coffee from Brazil were delayed yesterday, and as there was nothing new in the situation to inspire trading, the volume of business was small in the contract market, sales consisting of 6,500 bags. Late in the day prices sagged off and closed at the lowest, with values net unchanged to 4 points below the final of last week. The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 7¼c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.55@5.57	5.57
June	..	..	5.55@5.57	5.55
July	..	..	6.59@6.61	6.60
August	..	..	6.62@6.64	6.64
September	6.70	6.66	6.69@6.70	6.69
October	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.72	6.72
November	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.73
December	6.83	6.76	6.76@6.77	6.78
January	..	..	6.81@6.83	6.84
February	..	..	6.86@6.87	6.90
March	6.97	6.96	6.92@6.93	6.95
April	..	..	7.00@7.01	7.03

COTTONSEED OIL.

Some apprehension was felt in the cottonseed oil market over the question of exports, it being feared that the demand will be restricted by the entry of Italy into the struggle abroad, and on this account there was little disposition to favor the buying side, and prices were easier, closing at a net decline of 16@18 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.35@6.50	6.40
May	..	..	6.35@6.50	6.38
June	6.42	6.42	6.40@6.43	6.46
July	6.63	6.61	6.61@6.62	6.62
August	6.78	6.76	6.77@6.78	6.78
September	6.89	6.88	6.87@6.88	6.88
October	6.87	6.87	6.85@6.87	6.87
November	..	..	6.70@6.80	6.72
December	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.73

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a very steady undertone, notwithstanding weakness in the price of live hogs, and it was apparent that there was a better demand from some quarters. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000, estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.87
September	10.07	9.97	10.10	10.00	10.05
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.55	11.20
September	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.80	11.30
Pork—					
July	18.15	18.00	18.15	18.02	20.12
September ...	18.47	18.30	18.47	18.32	19.82

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,258 packages. The market opens steady on all grades of creamery, but trade quiet to-day. There is a little speculative buying in the higher qualities, and regular jobbers are taking their usual marks. Renovated slightly firmer, and ladle and packing stock steady to the seller. Creamery, extras, 28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25½@26½c; thirds, 23@24½c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, finest, 21¼@22¼c; choice, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,772 cases. Arrivals continue fairly liberal, but the advices indicate a large diversion of stock to other markets, and most receivers are looking for a considerable decrease in the receipts in the near future. There is a fair demand, part speculative, and the market for high grades and for good average qualities is showing a firmer tone, a slight improvement is quotable on the best lots of regular packings and on some of the prime storage packed goods. Seriously defective eggs are unimproved, and there is still a liberal accumulation pressing for sale. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22c; storage packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; storage packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20@20½c; regular packed, firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21¼@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 22@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

DENOUNCES WALSH IN STRIKE INQUIRY

Mackenzie King of Rockefeller Foundation Protests Against His Methods.

L. M. BOWERS ON THE STAND

Former Treasurer of Colorado Fuel Company Blames Gov. Ammons for Strike Horrors.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—W. L. MacKenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a former Canadian Cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission today to denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission's Colorado strike inquiry.

"I have seen witness after witness on the stand here treated in a manner that was anything but fair," he said. "In the name of labor, I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

"You do not like the way investigations are conducted in this country?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I do not like the way this hearing has been conducted," replied the witness.

"You do not like this commission's conduct of the hearings?"

"I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination of witnesses."

"Then you exonerate the rest of the commission?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is your objection to the examination," asked the Chairman, "based upon your observation of the examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is it caused in part by the statement you heard a witness make here that he was guilty of high treason and should be punished?"

Mr. King said he spoke only of the general examination of all witnesses. He was questioned at length about his services to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and to the foundation. He declined to say what salary he received.

Mr. King's outburst against Chairman Walsh came in the midst of questioning regarding a plan, suggested by him to Mr. Rockefeller, for dealing with the situation in the Colorado coal fields. The Chairman sought to show that the plan would have eliminated union representation on boards of conference between employers and the miners. Mr. King objected strenuously to any inference that he was unfriendly to organized labor.

Bowers Took No Orders.

L. M. Bowers, former Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and now a member of the personal business staff of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., occupied the stand the greater part of today's session. He was questioned closely as to the conduct of the strike by the coal companies, and disclaimed responsibility for the violence and bloodshed which characterized the disturbances.

Mr. Bowers told of his efforts to improve conditions in the coal fields, after he went there in 1907, but did not defend the officers of the company prior to that time, nor would he assume responsibility for the present officer, other than himself.

As he concluded, the witness arose and said to the commission:

"John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., nor any one else, ever dictated to me. You can imagine what would happen to him if he did. I am almost sixty-nine years old, and I have all my life been for the common people. I have worked just as hard as any coal miner. If it had been for me to do, I would have met the representatives of the coal miners and tried to settle differences."

Commissioner Weinstock gave Mr. Bowers an opportunity to answer the same charges which were denied by John D. Rockefeller on the stand. The witness said the strikers received an opportunity to meet representatives of the operators after the strike began. He denied flatly that the courts were controlled by the operators, and declared that the first violence of the strike occurred when strikers killed a camp marshal.

Getting Officials in Line.

Chairman Walsh spoke of a letter in which Mr. Bowers wrote of giving "taffy" to Governor Ammons.

"Did you mother ever spank you and then give you a piece of candie or a cookie?" returned the witness. The commission and spectators joined in laughter as Mr. Walsh answered:

"She certainly did."

"Well, that is just what I meant."

"Then your political policy as a representative of the interests," said the Chairman, "is that when a public official does not do what you want him to do you spank him, and when he does what you think is right you give him a piece of candy?"

"That's right."

Bowers agreed with Chairman Walsh that Sheriff Jeff Farr of Huerfano County was "the king of the county." He said he objected to Farr's tactics, but that the coal company had been for years connected with his organization.

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," he said, "was connected with this condition—was a part of it. The officers of the company did it. I don't deny it. They were working with Farr." Later Bowers said the company and Farr had a saloon connection.

Under cross-examination by Commissioner Weinstock, Bowers testified that after he joined the company he eliminated the connection with Farr. He explained that in the early days of the company an officer of the concern, now dead, organized a partnership between the company and Farr for the conduct of saloons in the mining camps, which were used as employment bureaus.

"This pernicious and damnable system," said Bowers, "was in force when I became an officer of the company. I fought it. The system is as strong as Tammany Hall. They control every man that is put up for office. They did at the last election."

Bowers said he had fought for State prohibition in Colorado as a means of eliminating the system.

Commissioner Weinstock read into the record portions of the report of the Colorado Military Commission on the battle of Ludlow. Mr. Bowers declined to comment on it. He was deeply moved as Commissioner Weinstock read the report and at times covered his eyes with his hands.

"I have no comment to make at all," he broke forth hurriedly as the recital concluded, flinging his hands before him with a gesture of helplessness. "It was a sickening, disgusting, disgraceful piece of work, and I wish I could forget all about it and see justice done to all who were concerned."

A moment later the witness said:

"Nothing of that kind would have happened if we had had a Governor in Colorado who would have protected everybody concerned."

TRADE TALKS MAY GO ON.

British Ambassador Explains That They Are Entirely Unofficial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department today and left a statement which makes it possible for the foreign trade advisers to resume their personal, informal, and unofficial conferences with Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, in an effort to aid American importers to bring from Germany goods that they bought before March 1.

The statement removes the obstacle to these conferences which arose when Sir Richard Crawford sent a note to the advisors which was so worded that it might have committed the United States Government to a recognition of the British Order in Council, which sought to shut off commerce between Germany and the outside world.

There is now no doubt that the United States will not be committed by these unofficial conferences to any departure from the views they have already expressed in their recent exchange of diplomatic notes. Here is the text of the British Ambassador's statement:

"The arrangements with regard to the shipments of cotton and other articles of commerce were agreed on between representatives of the British Government and the representatives of the American interests concerned. The Government of the United States was in no sense a party to these agreements, and took no part in the conferences. The British Government quite realizes that these unofficial arrangements in no way involve the United States Government, and that they do not and cannot commit either Government to any departure from the views which they have already expressed in their official notes with regard to the declaration of March 1, and the blockade policy adopted to give effect to it."

The delivery of this note cleared up the question as to whether the continuation of these conferences would bind the United States to a recognition of the British Order in Council. But it is understood that it has not cleared up certain other difficulties, and that these remain to be adjusted in another way. It is understood that these other differences relate to the character of the informal arrangements to be made, and do not involve any question as to whether the United States Government would be bound by the conferences held between the trade advisers and the Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy.

CANADA'S IMMIGRANT NEEDS

Room for Workers Only—How a Piano Spoiled a Farmer.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while en route from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, spoke in Winnipeg on immigration, a problem which is now confronting Canda.

Accompanied by Lady Shaughnessy and their daughter, Sir Thomas has been making an extended trip through the West, and spent some time in San Francisco at the exposition.

"It is most necessary that a huge problem like the migration of people to Canada," said Sir Thomas, "should be handled by persons experienced in this line, for the most vital problem confronting the Government of the Dominion today is the immigration question. Men who are placed in charge of this particular branch of public service should in no way be concerned with the politics of either party. The responsibility of getting the right parties to take the land is a very serious one.

"I was recently in touch with the case of a man who came to Canada with the intention of going on the land, but he wanted to enjoy all the luxuries and comforts to which he had been accustomed in the old country. He had a little money, and among his other goods was a piano which he reverred so powerfully could not do without. Well, the outcome was that he took up a farm and spent most of his time playing the piano, while he hired men to do the work around the farm. In the end he lost his money, naturally, and had to give up the whole thing. Then he could not say a good word for the country. The country was all right; it was the man that was at fault. So the responsibility of showing that such methods are not suitable to homesteading life in this country rests with us who know the conditions.

"Mechanical labor of all kinds must not be on the schedule of immigration. We have too much of that here now. We must go in strong for agricultural immigration. I feel that if proper preparation can be made for placing the people on farms who come from the northern countries, particularly Russia, men who are devoted to agricultural labor, it would be a good thing for Canada to consider that class of immigration.

"The agricultural laborer and farmer from Great Britain will not, I feel, be available for some time. We have for some years fairly well covered that class of immigrant from the British Isles, but still there is room to do a lot of work among that class, as there is always some one who feels he would be better off if he came to Canada, and wisely so. The land all through Western Canada is very fertile and willing hands can make it very productive."

MORE INSECTS BLAMED.

Investigations Point to Roaches, Ants, and Bees as Germ Carriers.

The investigations of recent years have disclosed the relations of insects to malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness. The striking results already demonstrated in respect to the activity of mosquitos, fleas, bedbugs and house flies, inevitably raises the question as to the possible significance of other species of insects which may be less abundant but whose contact with man may be occasional or confined to restricted localities. The group includes cockroaches, ants and bees.

"That an insect which will devour any sufficiently soft substance, from human foods to glue, grease and water colors, and which will live by preference in the cracks of the floors and walls of houses, bakeries, restaurants, sugar refineries and tanneries, where their bodies come into contact with the filth and refuse that necessarily accumulate in such places, must carry a host of germs about, on and in their bodies and be able to infect our foods, is certainly not surprising," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Yet this is the habit of life of the omnivorous cockroach. Roaches probably also feed on tuberculous sputum and disseminate the bacilli as readily as the house fly.

"Ants, which are often abundant in houses and are readily disseminated by commerce, sometimes become a pest to the housewife, particularly when they get into the stores of food. They have not escaped suspicion as disseminators of pathogenic micro-organisms. Wheeler points out that it thus becomes possible for ants to spread disease in different ways.

"Finally the bees, lauded for centuries by poet and prose writer alike, have not escaped the accusation of suspicion. Wheeler has observed the stingless bees visit collections of garbage in the canal zone, presumably gathering foreign substances which they spread into the cerumen cells in which they store the honey eagerly collected for food by the natives in many parts of tropical America. According to Wheeler, there are records of intestinal disorders or even death following the eating of such honey. The suggestion is possible contamination with disease germs collected by filthy insects is plain."

The Way of the Cucumber.

Our criticism of the cucumber would be that after you've eaten it it seems to like its new surroundings so well that it wants to stay there permanently.—Ohio State Journal.

Sold Her Auto.

Evelyn Featheringham, the cultured and accomplished stenographer in Dugey & Dugey's law offices, has sold her automobile.—Topeka Capital.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Tues., cooler in cent. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Unsettled Mios. and Wed., with thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers and thunder Tues. night or Wed. in the Pan Handle.

UTAH—Showers Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Penn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ky. and Iowa—Cloudy Tues. Wed. showers.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ind. and Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. thunder showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in n. w.; Wed. showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. unsettled, probably showers; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Minn.—Cloud

JEKYLL AND HYDE IN COLUMBIA YOUTH

Attentive Student Charged with Systematic Robbery of Dormitories.

CAUGHT WITH $1,000 LOOT

Kept Record of Chinese Collegians, but Many Others Lost Jewelry and Books.

A case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was revealed at Columbia in the arrest last week of Arnold Allas of 215 East 100th Street, who was a student in the university. He was charged with stealing nearly $1,000 worth of books, clothing, jewelry, and other property from residents in the men's dormitories.

Detective Griffen of the Central Office was in Sobel Brothers' pawnshop, at 822 Columbus Avenue, one day last week when Allas entered and attempted to pawn a gold watch worth about $85. The fact that he was very nervous and was willing to pawn the watch for as little as $8 made the dealer suspicious, and he signaled the detective, who placed the youth under arrest.

When the prisoner's room, in 100th Street, was broken into, a miscellaneous collection of articles of clothing, jewelry, clocks, and books was found. Among these were a number of themes signed with the prisoner's name and written in his handwriting, which led to the identification.

On Friday five men from Furnald and Livingston, who had been among the heaviest losers, went over the articles found in his room and identified the following: One suit case, one alarm clock, one cigarette case, one suit of evening clothes, two stickpins, and other articles. Allas had on when arrested an overcoat belonging to one of the students. There were in his room any number of neckties, several pairs of dress gloves, several hats, a number of pocketbooks, a camera which is worth from $40 to $50, and more than 150 books on philosophy, economics, English, and many other subjects, nearly all used in courses at Columbia.

From later evidence which the police got it appeared that Allas was living a sort of Jekyll and Hyde existence up to the time he was caught. He was in good standing with his college mates, and was connected with the Columbia Common Sense League. In his room was found a list of all the Chinese students living at the university, with their room numbers and "out" or "in" after their names. C. M. Chen of Furnald was one of the heaviest losers.

Allas is an Armenian and is well educated.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Studies and Text Books on Friday at 3 P. M. will hold a hearing at the Board of Education on the proposed plan to issue text books to be used for a definite period by each pupil individually. Van Evrie Kilpatrick, Principal of P. S. 26 and Chairman of the Committee of School Work of the New York Teachers Association, will be among those who will speak in favor of it.

It has been decided by the Committee on Elementary Schools to recommend the reinstatement of those teachers who resigned their positions rather than submit to charges preferred against them on the motherhood question. In view of State Superintendent of Schools Finnly's decision in the Pelzer case, the committee is of the opinion that the teachers in question should be restored to duty if they so wish it.

The Board of Superintendents, by a vote of five to three, has voted to recommend a change in the by-laws with regard to kindergarten classes. This change makes the school exercises in the morning begin at 9 o'clock and close at 12. The afternoon exercises begin at 1 and close at 3. Every kindergarten teacher shall have charge of two classes, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Kindergarten classes shall consist of twenty-five children. Teachers shall visit the homes of the children and conduct mothers' meetings under the direction of the Principal and of the director of kindergartens. The committee on elementary schools will give a hearing on the question today.

Arthur H. Kerns has been elected President of the Morris Evening High School alumni.

Dental hygiene week was begun in the public schools yesterday.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Pressure is generally low except in the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the Pacific States, with six different centres of depression, the principal ones over Colorado and Southwest Utah.

This condition has resulted in the continuance of showers over middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, scattered showers in the Missouri and Lower Arkansas Valley, and the South Atlantic States and quite general showers in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and the interior districts west of the Rockies, and somewhat warmer in the Plains States and central valleys, except the Upper Ohio. Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday night and Wednesday into the central valleys and lake regions.

Elsewhere South, Southwest, and Northwest the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be cooler Tuesday in Virginia, North Carolina, the extreme Northwest, and the central and Rocky Mountain regions, and warmer Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and the interior of New England.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, except east, off South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey — Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer.

Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday, except showers in Maine; Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	58	4 P. M.	67	54
6 A. M.	57	58	6 P. M.	65	55
9 A. M.	61	59	9 P. M.	60	55
12 M.	68	58	11 P. M.	58	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature ystrday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 9:30 A. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:05—50 Mulberry St., (rear;) John Lee..$100
12:45—8 E. 115 St.; Mary Glick.....Slight
1:00—Hotel Raymond, 46 E. 28 St.; J. H. Perison .....Slight
2:20—58 St. & Lex. Av.; Bradley Contracting Co.; arson.....Not given
2:50—88-90 1 St.; Joseph Zand.....$500
3:35—705 3 Av.; Bielecky Bros....Not given
4:05—12 E. 114 St.; Gottfriend Co..Slight
10:55—714 6 St.; Betsey Greenberg....Slight
11:24—1,545 Hoe Av.; Isadore Rubin....Slight
P. M.
12:40—130 Broome St.; H. Brestler....Slight
1:43—328 Madison St.; Louis Bekeloff..Slight
4:10—178 E. 118 St.; Singer Bros.....Slight
7:45—202 W. 74 St.; W. F. Connors....Slight
8:10—53 W. 28 St.; Star Button Co.....$500
8:25—95 W. End Av.; Better Auto Top Co. Slight
10:10—557 E. 169 St.; Louis Weiss.....Slight
10:15—255 W. 144 St.; W. Johnson.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, Aug. 8, will proceed about July 15 to West Point for duty as assistant to Constructing Quartermaster.

First Lt. L. P. Kelly, M. R. C., to active duty, June 1, and on a removal at San Antonio, report to Supt. army transport service for duty.

Following Medical Corps officers relieved from duty at post specified and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty: 1st Lts. R. E. Cummings, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; R. H. Duenner, H. P. Harris, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H. N. Kerns, Pacific Branch, disciplinary barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

Following Medical Corps officers relieved from duty at post specified and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 5 for Honolulu for duty: 1st Lts. J. S. C. Fielden, Jr., Ft. Du Pont, Del., and S. H. Smith, the Presidio of Monterey.

Capt. H. A. Hegeman, 21st inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps.

Major D. E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., is detailed to enter next class at the Army War College in this city about Aug. 5.

1st Lt. H. A. Meyer, Jr., 10th Cav., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed on July 1 to join his regiment.

Capt. H. L. Morse, C. A. C., detailed in ordnance department, June 20, is relieved from present duties May 31, then to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Chaplain L. Miller, 5th Inf., from Ft. Egan Allen, Vt., July 1, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. G. R. Callender, Medical Corps, from Ft. Bayard, N. M., then to San Francisco, and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty.

2d Lt. W. H. Weggenmann, C. A. C., is dropped from the rolls of the army, having been absent without leave for three months.

Leaves: Lt. Col. Ed. D. Styer, inf., 3 days, June 2, and one day, June 10.

Navy.

Commanders: W. C. Cole, to Naval War College, May 27; M. M. Taylor, the Baltimore, to Naval War College; E. H. Watson, Naval War College, to the Utah as executive officer; and A. Corwin Clark, the Utah, to command the Baltimore.

Lt. C. B. Mayo, the Cassin, to command the Reid.

Junior Grade Lts.: P. B. Haines, the Minnesota, to the Dolphin; F. M. Knox, Naval Academy, June 5, to the Cummings; G. W. Simpson, the Cummings, to command the Sterrett; A. Corwin, the Dolphin, to connection fitting out the Winslow and on board when commissioned, and E. M. Woodson, to Norfolk Yard.

Ensigns: T. A. M. Craven, the Delaware, home, wait orders; P. A. Stevens, Norfolk Training Station, to the Minnesota; H. J. Ray, the Minnesota, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, and D. M. Steece, the Rhode Island, to Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station.

Paymaster W. C. File, charge Naval Pay Officers' School, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

A. N. Constructor H. E. Rossell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to New York Yard.

Chief Boatswain B. H. Shepley, the Vermont, to temporary duty the Princeton.

Chief Machinists: F. J. M. Peterson, the Prometheus, to the Oregon, and T. O'Donnell, the San Diego, to the Prometheus.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar, G-1, E-2, and the Nicholson at Newport; Mars at Norfolk; Nereus at Hampton Roads; Saratoga at Cavite; Chattanooga at San Francisco; Hector at Honolulu; Galveston at Hankow; Cincinnati at Shanghai; Whipple at San Pedro; Colorado at San Diego, and the Saturn at Guaymas.

Sailed—Fortune, Bremerton for Mare Island; Vulcan, Dedeagatch for Cadiz; Chauncey, Sandakan for Jolo; Stewart and Truxtun, San Pedro for San Diego; Eagle, Acul Bay, Haiti for Guantanamo, and the Wahneta, Annapolis for Norfolk.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Mohican to the Saratoga.

The Nicholson has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Fortune has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The O'Brien was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Yard, May 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for female attendance officer is announced. It contains seventy-three names. Those who received more than 75 are as follows:

Margaret M. Greene, 83.70; Mary D. Frazier, 81.70; Mary E. Lindsley, 81.60; Eliza F. Hosking, 80.90; Nell A. Martin, 80.60; Anna C. O'Farrell, 79.50; Mary P. Martin, 79.30; Anna C. Murphy, 79; Flora Biddlecome, 79; Vila Martin, 78.50; Edna I. Hussey, 78.40; Addie A. Palmitter, 77.90; Margaret W. Ward, 77.90; Isabel C. Spencer, 77.20; Catherine T. O'Sullivan, 76.90; Katherine E. Manning, 76.90; Mary McGorry, 76.90; Mary A. Martin, 76.60; Grace B. White, 76.50; Sadie Wolfsohn, 76.50; Agnes M. Bennett, 76.20; May A. Dermody, 76; Edna R. Geiger, 75.90; Cora Woelpper, 75.90; Sara G. O'Hare, 75.90; Mary B. Mansfield, 75.70.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to June 23 of the competitive examination for chief of the Training School, for women only, to fill a vacancy at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,200 per annum, with maintenance at the institution. Competitors will be examined in anatomy and physiology, hygiene and reqiirements of the sick room, general nursing, surgical nursing, obstrical nursing, and training and experience. Graduation from a training school for nurses of recognized standing, associated with an institution exclusively for the care of the insane. (which school must have at least a two years' course prior to graduation,) and at least two years' experience subsequent to graduation, is a prerequisite. Special credit will be given for experience acquired in an executive capacity.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

CHANGE POLICE RESERVES.

Central District Force Will Be Housed in One Station.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced that all arrangements had been completed for the installation of a central reserve district which will do away with the reserve forces in various police stations in that district.

On next Monday the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will house the reserve force of the West Forty-seventh Street, West Sixty-eighth Street, West 100th Street, and Arsenal Stations, comprising the fourth inspection district, under Inspector John F. Dwyer. There will be forty-five patrolmen constantly on reserve in this precinct, the dormitories of which have been enlarged and renovated.

There are 406 patrolmen in this inspection district, running from Forty-second Street to 110th Street and from Fifth Avenue to the North River. In case of accidents or fires in any part of the district two automobiles will be in readiness.

If the change is a success other reserve districts will be established in Manhattan. In Brooklyn Inspectors Dillon and Daly have been delegated to look over the field and form a test reserve district in that borough.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. Hunger, 69, to C. O., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 26. To D. B. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., May 22: S. J. Whitney, 22; P. J. Beadle, 42; G. McDonald, 23; J. A. Whitmore, 43.

Leaves (without pay:) Patrol. T. A. Sheehy, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 30; G. Weidenreich, 68, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 22; J. W. Torson, 143, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 24; J. P. Timony, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 21.

Fines imposed: Patrol. R. R. Huntington, 5, (failed to prevent or discover burglary,) 2 days; B. H. Scheider, 31, (while off duty and in civilian dress struck citizen,) 4 days; C. Beatty, 36, (absent from post, failed to give shield number when requested,) 4 days; F. J. Hogan, 37, (absent from posts and precinct, struck citizen,) 10 days; S. E. McBride, 28, (improper patrol,) 2 days; T. Lorigan, 28, (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Hayden, 30, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 6 days; A. Nelson, 37, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 4 days; (improper patrol,) 4 days; H. Hauser, 37, (made false statement,) 5 days; (absent from post,) 3 days; J. J. Murphy, 43, (improper patrol,) 3 days; H. Otto, 61, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 5 days; (failed to signal,) 1 day; G. A. Wolf, (absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon,) 3 days; (absent from post,) 4 days; J. J. Leahy, 66, (failed to promptly proceed to post, dismounted and in liquor saloon,) 8 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (absent from post, disobeyed order,) 3 days; H. C. Widder, 153, (absent from reserve,) 2 days; (absent from post,) 3 days; M. A. Corcoran, 156, (charge made while attached to 172, absent from post,) 4 days.

C. H. Nussbaum, 157, (absent from post,) 4 days; J. C. Gardiner, 164, (absent from post) 3 days; J. T. Delaney, 167, (absent from post) 3 days; F. B. Doherty, 170, (improper patrol) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. F. P. Kunkel, 2, (absent from post;) H. Cohen, 10, (same;) C. Scholpp, 25, (same;) O. Holub, 26, (same;) A. T. Nelson, 28, (absent without leave, reported sick;) T. Lynam, 29, (absent from post;) J. F. Conlan, 32, (improper patrol;) G. Dapping, 37, (absent without leave;) F. W. Claus, 39, (absent from post;) C. J. Kuhimann, 39, (absent without leave;) D. M. Connolly, 39, (same;) O. J. Westphal, 39, (same;) G. Bero, 39, (same;) W. V. Carmody, 39, (same;) W. Wilkesmann, 63, (absent from post;) H. P. Rado, 66, (conversation and smoking;) R. A. Smith, 66, (conversation;) J. W. Finegan, 70, (absent without leave;) W. P. McGann, 81, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Lieuts. G. D. Siffert, 23, (failed to take proper disposition of abandoned property;) M. McCauley, 68, (failed to take proper disciplinary action against a patrolman;) Patrol. H. Schaaf, 2, (failed to keep pushcart peddlers off his post;) A. A. O'Keefe, 7, (absent from post;) S. Fein, 33, (same;) A. P. Primont, 36, (same;) C. Holzmacher, 43, (same;) E. E. Stauffer, 61, (same;) J. J. Powers, 10, (absent from school crossing;) F. H. Just, 28, (same;) J. J. Lockhardt, 13, (absent from special post;) R. K. Richardson, 16, (improper patrol;) R. A. Murphy, 16, (improper patrol absent without leave;) R. A. O'Brien, 36, (improper patrol;) M. B. Prilander, 38, (permitted prisoner to escape from his custody;) C. J. Cahill, 68, (failed to appear in court to arraign prisoner;) H. D. Smith, Traf. 6, (while off duty left motor cycle in repair shop, where the said motor cycle was subsequently destroyed by fire.)

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BROWNE, WALTER, (details elsewhere.)

COPPELL, MARY L., (May 18, 1913;) equity, $8,388 in 344 E. 87 St., net value, $7,553; Margaret de S. Coppell and Mary R. Tuohy, daughters, beneficiaries.

JENKENS, CHARLES CLINTON, (Jan. 29, 1915;) net estate, $8,172; nephews, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $623; stocks, $7,697; notes and personalty, $974.

KNIGHT, CHARLES H., (April 27, 1913;) net estate, $31,241; Mrs. Lucy Mackenzie Knight, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,569; notes and personalty, $230; stocks and bonds, $35,442.

LENAHAN, JEREMIAH (June 19, 1914;) deposits, $4,908; net, $4,552; Mrs. Honora Lenahan, widow, beneficiary.

LORSCH, SOLOMON, (Jan. 9, 1914;) net estate, $168,877; Mrs. Hannah Lorsch, widow, given life interest in estate and at her death it passes to four daughters and two sons. Assets: third interest in premises at East 152 St., Tinton, and Union Avs., Bronx, $26,666; half interest in parcel at Long Beach, L. I., $4,500; deposits, $6,651; mortgages, $130,225; stocks, $13,135.

MOORE, LOUELLA M., (Aug. 28, 1910;) interest in 1 West 68 St. and 522 West 52 St., $6,938; no deductions enumerated. Interest passes to three brothers, two sisters, and a nephew.

ROBERTS, NICHOLAS, (March 3, 1915;) deposits, $6,467; net, $5,556; estate passed to two brothers and a sister.

SIERCK, OTTILIE, (Nov. 19, 1914;) net estate, $192,139; Ernestine S. Alker, daughter, gets $66,294; Edgar A., Herbert C., sons, each received $69,922. Assets: Deposits, $8,379; personalty, $5,131; stocks and bonds, $187,651; interest in estate of Catherine Schon, deceased, $9,500.

SOUTHMAYD, CHARLES F., (details elsewhere.)

WEISS, ABRAHAM, (March 12, 1915;) deposits, insurance, and personal effects, $1,044; net, $723.

WHITNEY, Mrs. ARTHUROTTA LE BROCQUIS, (wife of Linwood G. Whitney, (March 13, 1913;) net estate, $54,749; share of Linwood G. Whitney, husband, in estate is $18,249; Paul L., Ralph L., and Allan B. Whitney, sons, each received $12,166. Assets: Deposits, $791; personal effects, $181; 125 shares Whitney Duplicating Check Co., appraised at $58,031.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARNES, SUSAN B., (May 16;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty upward of $10,000; all in five equal shares to children, Charles S., James, and Charlotte Barnes of 10 East 79th St., and Mrs. Edith B. Sturgis of Groton, Mass., and Mrs. Cornelia B. Rogers of 115 East 53d St.

BROWN, WALDRON P., (details elsewhere.)

CALLAGHAN, JOHN, (May 18;) personalty upward of $20,000; all to widow, Mary.

DOLL, CHARLES F., (May 10;) personalty, $15,000; about $3,250 to each child, Henry W. Doll, Lena Jacobson, Louisa Schadt, and Minnie Koenig; $250 each to grandchildren, Charles and Aneta Doll.

EMBURY, EVELYN L., (no petition;) all to widower, Philip.

FRIEDBERG, CAROLINE, (May 12;) personalty, $600; all to daughter-in-law, Sarah Friedberg.

HERRMANN, DAVID, (no petition;) $2,000 each to Sophie Mayer and Rose Herrmann, nieces, and Ruth E. Schram, niece; no specific bequest to niece, Sophie Schram, but there is an expression of admiration and affection for her; $1,000 each to Beth Israel Hospital, United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; residue in equal shares to the children of deceased brothers and sisters, Emilie Mayer, Rosa Gutmann, and Uriah and Helnrich Hermann.

JONAS, LOUIS A., was member of Jonas & Naumberg, hatters' furs, (May 18;) personalty over $20,000; realty over $10,000; sons, James A. and George E., each gets $30,000; nieces, Lisel and Marie Schloss, $5,000 each; $2,500 to Louise Jonas and $2,400 to the City of Bad Duerkheim, Germany; widow, Mrs. Louise B., gets one-half residue outright and income from other half for life, and at her death the principal of last half to children equally; direction that widow continue certain charitable bequests for five years; other bequests.

KRUPHOLTER, THERESE, (March 4;) personalty, $1,600; all to widower, Frederick A.

RUTLEDGE, WINIFRED, (April 23;) personalty, $2,800; father, Robert, gets one-half residue; Catherine Rutledge, other half, smaller bequests.

SCHIAPELLI, MARY, (Dec. 15, 1914;) realty, $7,000; widower, Charles, $500; brother, Anthony Montegeile, $300; residue equally to five sons, Edward, Charles, Arthur, Robert, and Walter.

SIMON, PHILIP, (no petition;) all to widow, Henrietta.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21717.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN UHL, Bankrupt.

John Uhl was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 19th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 4th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 25th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:18|Moon sets..2:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:02	4:39	10:19	11:05
Governors Island	4:18	5:01	10:30	11:42
Hell Gate	6:08	6:51	12:30	1:22

Arrived—Monday, May 24.

SS New York, Liverpool, May 15.
SS Homer City, Havre, May 7.
SS Escalona, Manchester, May 7.
SS Sveric, Hartlepool, May 7.
SS Cramo, San Juan, May 19.
SS Bayamo, Havana, May 20.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, May 19.
SS Lennox, Gibraltar, May 8.
SS Cigtchlide Cuneo, Jamaica, May 18.
SS Susquehanna, Philadelphia, May 22.
SS Hawick Hall, Baltimore, May 22.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, May 17.
SS Momus, New Orleans, May 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, May 18.
SS Crofton Hall, Montevideo, May 1.
SS Portland, Balboa, May 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

United States	Copenhagen	May 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 23
Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Copenhagen	Colon	May 17
Tallac	Panama	May 15
Highland Watch	Barbados	May 17
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 16
Ancon	Cristobal	May 18
Colorado	Galveston	May 19
Lampasas	Mobile	May 18
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	May 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Taormina	Palermo	May 14
Val Salice	Gibraltar	May 14
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Havana	Havana	May 23
Guantanamo	P'to Mexico	May 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23
El Mundo	Galveston	May 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 18
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24
John D. Archbold	New Orleans	May 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Nordland	Las Palmas	May 14
Cliftonian	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Maselles	May 11
Nonni	Liverpool	May 13
Principe Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Joannina	Patras	May 7
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	9.00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santurce, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Taurus, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Willem V., Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 24.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 988 miles S. at 8 P. M. 23d.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 418 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 249 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 58 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 75 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 182 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 196 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, May 21.
SS Bur, at Stockholm, May 14.
SS Daltonhall, at Havre, May 21.
SS Texas, at Havre, May 21.
SS Loch Tay, at Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Volnay, at Bordeaux, May 20.
SS Splendor, at Savona, May 21.
SS Indra, at Aden, May 22.
SS Lonmay, at Dublin, May 22.
SS Phidias, at Manchester, May 22.
SS Araxes, at Genoa, May 22.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, May 23.
SS Sydland, at Hartlepool, May 23.
SS Italia, at Leghorn, May 20.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, May 24.

Sailed.

SS Vauban, from Havre, May 21.
SS Baron Lovat, from Glasgow, May 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 23.
SS Wakasa Maru, from Hull, May 23.
SS Kim, from Shields, May 23.
SS Den of Airlie, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Lux, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Netherlee, from Liverpool, May 23.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, May 23.
SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, May 23.

Passed.

SS Elizabeth, (Dutch,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS St. Patrick, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Lord Cromer, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

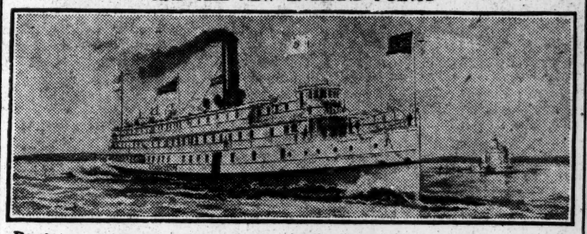
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, April 23; Sydney, April 24; Auckland, April 28, and Wellington, April 30—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on May 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 26.

"The Public Be Pleased"

Colonial Line
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE
AND ALL NEW ENGLAND POINTS



Boat and Rail. **BOSTON, $2.80** Round Trip $5.40 | **PRO

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means "cross," or "ground."

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Linck Const Co.
Bush Terminal
Lighter Morgan.
General Lighterage Co
Ferryboat New Brunswick.
Central Trust Co<C, R, I & P RR.
Wagner<Kohn.
MacClenney<Gilbert Corset Co.
Re Met Dairy Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Picker<Brecher.
Johnson & Cooper<Lambert.
Warner<Powelson.
Nat Carbon Co<Bright Star Battery Co, (2)
Hubert<same.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Life Photo Films.
Klein<Well.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Ramo Films.
Same<Gennert.
Reinthal & Newman<B Schachman & Co, (2.)
Hoffoline<Owens.
Liebowitz<L I RR.

Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int-R-T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Wall<Merkert.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.

Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Ross<Trainer Cent Co.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Macarovsky<same.
Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Buckley<Von Claussen
Van Saun<Cons Gas, Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Deseli<Hellmers.
Braeder<Reed.
Slavik<Battista.
Sposello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Hoffoline<Owens.
Liebowitz<L I RR.

Levin<Aronson.
Rossman<Kelty.
Pegrum<CNY.
Barbo<Hogan.
Galuppo<same.
Risoli<Hogan.
Withington<Boettger.
Clark<Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Lane<Smith.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Katz<Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Meyer<NY Rys.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Von Noettitz<N Braid Mills.
Horberg<Douglas.
Billek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okuh<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
P Cahill<Egan.

Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Pach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
AkronBldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Keogh<Price.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Treutle<Treutle.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Eulhardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr,<Hooper.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Slater.
Herts<Kobler.
Shapiro<Margin Wet Wash Laundry.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Cusick<CNY.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mahle.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsch<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Morris<Morris.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Norton<Russe.
Fraser<Fraser.
Donald<Travelers' Ins. Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker, Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner, Wilson<Shubert-Anderson Co, Voegtlin<same, Heidrick<Queen.

Piva<Ronca.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Behr<Bernard.
Finck<Ziegler.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lynch<Board of Education.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McMahon<CNY.
Brown<N Y Edison Co.
Schmidt<same.
Saukos<Degnon Const Co.
Roraas<NY Cons RR.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.

R Miranda<same.
Magnini<Viacava.
Roaman<Shenk.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg.
Queeney<Wills (2).
Coyle<CNY. (2.)
Dunn<CNY.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Hanler<CNY.
Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.

Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Mere Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.

PART VI.—Lehman & Co.
Kennedy<Wildhart Rty Co.
Kruse<Hudson Co Con Brew Co.
Minclone<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Stefan<White Co.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Urls Iron Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
Brach<Korman.
Josephson<Glasser.
Nunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Duke<Schwartz.
Sicilia<Robertson.
Barbaro<N Y Rys.
Goldfarb<Truax.
Basse<Kennedy.
Butcher<Rich.
Geller<Neuberger.
Rubenstein<Perfect Coat, &c, Co.
Cohn<Burdick.

Renohan<Garfield Proctor Coal Co.
McGuinn<Callahan.
Gross<Harlem Bottle.
Wimmer<Gianuni.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Berinson<Gordon.
Greco<N Y Rys.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Anderson<Int R T Co.
Lanza<Bowne.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Hirsch<Popper.
Masur<Lainsky.
Goldberg<Preferred Accl, &c, Co.
Stein<N Y Rys.
Whittaker<East Side Bldg Assn.
McKavanagh<Apel.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Bangel<Weissberg.
Mandel<Weiser.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, Rr.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Brown<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Strausman<Belt Line Ry.
Murphy Literage, &c, Co<CNY.

Vallch<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Parziale<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robins<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—CNY<John Turl's Sons, (2.)
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.

Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Sally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Odell<Chadbourne.
Taylor<Ryan.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, Rr.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Brown<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Strausman<Belt Line Ry.
Murphy Literage, &c, Co<CNY.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—CNY<John Turl's Sons, (2.)
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.

Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Sally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Odell<Chadbourne.
Taylor<Ryan.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eagle Simplex Auto Scheer<Keene & Jaffe
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Torielo<Dolcher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Lieszynsky<Lawrence.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.

Wolf<Kline Rty & Imp Co.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Sup Co of N E<Pub Cup V Co.
Fried<Moranda.
Operatic Prog & L Co<Century Opera Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French.
Mullen<Spivak.
Avon Rlty, &c, Co<Amend.

Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Durgan.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle & Sup.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Natl Exch Bank of Wheeling<Farson, Jr
Duveen<Sloane.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

S Petrikowsky, &c, Henry Mann, Margaretha Kunkler, Henry Pasinsky, Solomon Cohen, Augusta Chernowitzer, Lillian Werner, Dora Putterman, Dimitro Porada, N Economopoulos, &c, W G Vanderpoel, George W Crossman, Michael J Cuddy, (2.) Charles Wolff, Louis Adler, David Nugent, Aloysius F Dunne, Samuel Wood, Samuel Sachs, Louis Tobias, Otto Lehmann, Hiram H Lamport, Helen C Bruyne, Wolf Kronethal, Margaretha Kunkler, Vincent C King, Frances Hasel, Helen H Noe, John Kostukevich, Louis Kuestner, Abraham Berman, James Cassidy, Frank Kasa, Jane E Johnson, M F Hochstadter, Magdalena Heuser, Thomas McGorrin, &c, Robert Froelich,

Leopold Maas, Mary Regan, Eliza B Hosack, Della A Fay, Catharine C Morrell, Josephine Roth, Thomas J Lock, Charles D Kemp, Charlotte A Hamilton, Emily G Ellingwood, Eugene Burns, Eliza Olsen, Uriel A Murdock, Matthew S Borden, John T Brush, Charles Wolff, Estate of: Harris Gabrilowitz, Issue of fact. At 2 P. M.: Estate of Erwin L Coolidge. Wills for probate: Emily Dashway, Julio M H H Monnier, Bridget Monaghan, Michael Faughan, Thomas E Foster, Emma W Lockrow, William J Steel, James G Crowell, Benjamin Dohtor, Wm F Cunningham, Josef Rode, Susan B Barnes, Fanny M Dorsey, Miriam L Trigg, Lizzie Maehring.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Nonpareil F F Corp<Blinkhorn Photoplay Corp.
Bradley<Bradley Const Co.
Manix<Herbert Robertson & Co.
Berger Bros & Co<Parker.
Burnham & Phillips<Sauce.
Underhill<Birch.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Gotham Nat Bank<Farrell.
Lazarus Rty Co<Dann, (2.)
Greenwich Bank<Bernstein.
Goodman<Pappas.
Bayer<Promer.
Kaval<Barth.
Green<Douglas & Shailer.
Levine<Horn.
Markowitz<E 30th St Const Co.
Dagostino<Foletti & Leonardo.
Disiderio<Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Armstrong<Halligan.
Gottlieb<Silverman.
Capitano<Hedges.
Willinsky<Klingenstein.
Ramano<Merrick.
Katz<Bauman.
Wilkins<Baker, Smith & Co.

Churman<Barrett.
Hershkowitz<Zagor.
Applegate<Finke Engine, Inc.
Knopp<Burke.
Koenig<Vidaver.
Whyte<King.
Leonori Hotel Co<Quintard.
Hickey<Prudential R E Corp, (2.)
Lipshitz<Jackson Brothers.
Rahde<Eisemann Magneto Co.
Buono<Walsh.
Baker<Wayfourth Const Co.
Grossman<Am Sugar Ref Co.
O'Neill<Johnson.
Bottino<Liberman.
Masana<McGovern.
Lehman<Peristein.
Marist Bros<Di Mondo
Ungarten<Groff.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
E Francis Rty Co<Munro.
Milgrim & Bros<Lieb.
Loeb<Scarpati.
Echelman<McElfatrick.
Bader<Newman.
Oppenheimer<Columbia Kid H C Mfg Co
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K L H.
Novita<Walansky.
Banks<Lawrie.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Reiss<Lehman & Co.
Kennelty<Wildhart Rty Co.
Kruse<Hudson Co Con Brew Co.
Minclone<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Stefan<White Co.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Urls Iron Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
Brach<Korman.
Josephson<Glasser.
Nunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Duke<Schwartz.
Sicilia<Robertson.
Barbaro<N Y Rys.
Goldfarb<Truax.
Basse<Kennedy.
Butcher<Rich.
Geller<Neuberger.
Rubenstein<Perfect Coat, &c, Co.
Cohn<Burdick.

Renohan<Garfield Proctor Coal Co.
McGuinn<Callahan.
Gross<Harlem Bottle.
Wimmer<Gianuni.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Berinson<Gordon.
Greco<N Y Rys.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Anderson<Int R T Co.
Lanza<Bowne.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Hirsch<Popper.
Masur<Lainsky.
Goldberg<Preferred Accl, &c, Co.
Stein<N Y Rys.
Whittaker<East Side Bldg Assn.
McKavanagh<Apel.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Bangel<Weissberg.
Mandel<Weiser.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ottinger<Sturm & Nadel Co.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Kimbark<Waldemar.
Society of St Johnland<Castelberg.
Cromwell<Bozeman.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
London<Feehan.
Sosnovitch<Mackoff.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise.
McClure Newspaper Syndicate<Times Print Co of Seattle.
Kessler<Wilner.
Zehetner<Baumgarten.
Young<Steeplechase Park Co.
Re Scalici (Underhill).
Janco<Janco.
People, &c<Cesareo.
Jonas<Tripp.
Openhym<Celia.
Union Trust Co<Abelson.
Chapin<Assad.
Binns<Greene's N Y Film Rental Co.
Burton<Addicks.
Stein<Price.
Hyams<Hyams.
Re Adamec.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Rose<Stowe.
Re Bayer<Fromer.
Lippmann<Azoy.
Knickerbocker I & E Film Co<Ward Baking Co.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Esperanto Mortgage Co<Marcus.
Schoheer<Swift Co.
Re Conti (Conklin.)
Lederle<Lederle Laboratories.
Battle<Prince, Ltd.
Henry<Tully.
Re Bengelelsen.
Pressure Lighting Co<First Nat Bank.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Gross<Feser.
Wolfsohn<Wolfsohn.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Moore & Munger Co<Motor Tr Pub Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Douglas<Douglas.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Gideon<Eldridge.
Same<Hinds, N & E. Baedicker<Sackett & W. Co.
Ostro<Rosenthal.
Cammann<Bailey, (2.)
Donn-Byrne<Smart Set Co.
Testa<Testa.
Getzler<Remington Type Co.
McCausland<Mathews.
Clark<Madison Av R E Co.
Du Mahaut<Du Mahaut.
Demurrer:
Kidder<Adrian Petrol.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Grubel<Ritchie.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Walter<Walter.
Undefended divorces:
Pickett.
Kupferman.
Sullivan.
Kornzweig.
General calendar:
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Stewart Iron Works<Ocean View Cem'ty.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Harrison<Harrison.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Co.
Albers<Kursheedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes
McCaddon<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clachier<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Dezio<Palesa.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.

Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Pach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
AkronBldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Keogh<Price.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Treutle<Treutle.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Eulhardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr,<Hooper.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Slater.
Herts<Kobler.
Shapiro<Margin Wet Wash Laundry.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Cusick<CNY.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mahle.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsch<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Morris<Morris.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Norton<Russe.
Fraser<Fraser.
Donald<Travelers' Ins. Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker, Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner, Wilson<Shubert-Anderson Co, Voegtlin<same, Heidrick<Queen.

Piva<Ronca.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Behr<Bernard.
Finck<Ziegler.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lynch<Board of Education.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McMahon<CNY.
Brown<N Y Edison Co.
Schmidt<same.
Saukos<Degnon Const Co.
Roraas<NY Cons RR.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.

R Miranda<same.
Magnini<Viacava.
Roaman<Shenk.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg.
Queeney<Wills (2).
Coyle<CNY. (2.)
Dunn<CNY.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Hanler<CNY.
Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.

Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Mere Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.

PART VI.—Lehman & Co.
Kennedy<Wildhart Rty Co.
Kruse<Hudson Co Con Brew Co.
Minclone<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Stefan<White Co.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Urls Iron Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
Brach<Korman.
Josephson<Glasser.
Nunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Duke<Schwartz.
Sicilia<Robertson.
Barbaro<N Y Rys.
Goldfarb<Truax.
Basse<Kennedy.
Butcher<Rich.
Geller<Neuberger.
Rubenstein<Perfect Coat, &c, Co.
Cohn<Burdick.

Renohan<Garfield Proctor Coal Co.
McGuinn<Callahan.
Gross<Harlem Bottle.
Wimmer<Gianuni.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Berinson<Gordon.
Greco<N Y Rys.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Anderson<Int R T Co.
Lanza<Bowne.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Hirsch<Popper.
Masur<Lainsky.
Goldberg<Preferred Accl, &c, Co.
Stein<N Y Rys.
Whittaker<East Side Bldg Assn.
McKavanagh<Apel.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Bangel<Weissberg.
Mandel<Weiser.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, Rr.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Brown<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Strausman<Belt Line Ry.
Murphy Literage, &c, Co<CNY.

Vallch<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Parziale<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robins<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—CNY<John Turl's Sons, (2.)
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.

Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Sally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Odell<Chadbourne.
Taylor<Ryan.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, Rr.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Brown<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Strausman<Belt Line Ry.
Murphy Literage, &c, Co<CNY.

Vallch<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Parziale<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robins<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—CNY<John Turl's Sons, (2.)
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.

Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Sally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Odell<Chadbourne.
Taylor<Ryan.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
Case on.

PART XV.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eagle Simplex Auto Scheer<Keene & Jaffe
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Torielo<Dolcher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Lieszynsky<Lawrence.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.

Wolf<Kline Rty & Imp Co.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Sup Co of N E<Pub Cup V Co.
Fried<Moranda.
Operatic Prog & L Co<Century Opera Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French.
Mullen<Spivak.
Avon Rlty, &c, Co<Amend.

Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Durgan.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle & Sup.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Natl Exch Bank of Wheeling<Farson, Jr
Duveen<Sloane.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Verene Pratt,
Theodore N Wilson,
Wm A Scarborough,
Matilda Brew,
Cecelia Alt,
Chas Van Arsdale,
Gotlob Schneider.
Administration of:
Pauline Margulies.
Estates of:
Michael Hart,

Peter Delap,
Lena Shor,
Feldman infants,
Charles F Staples,
Wm D Preston.
Accounting of:
Catharine Sullivan,
Jeronemus Underhill,
George A Jarvis,
Steve Howa.
Guardianship:
John Boyle.

County Court.

PART IV.—Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part IV.

Smith<Hauck.
Cohen<Margulies.
Wysocki<Polockoki
Costello<Bklyn H RR.
Hannessen<C I & B RR.
Canavan<Bklyn H RR
Gunther<Eichhorn.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Jacobs<Rubel.

Martines<Bklyn H RR
Portiore<same.
Worth<NY Con RR.
Blake<Madden.
Wilson<Schinzel.
Schanbaum<Urban Realty Co.
Horan<same.
Farrell<Bonert.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S RR

Metzger<Marko.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Taubenfeld<Scott.

Rosenbaum<Westin.
Simmonds<Adams & Montant.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Spero<Goldstein.
Nassau Finance Co<Frieder.
O'Brien<Kent.
Fitzsimons<Rieker.

Hudson Mtge Co<Ballow.
Goldstein<Landress. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Susmann<Hertz—John J. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—John N. Moller<John A. Picken—Louis H. Kercher. Wm F. Johnston<Crown Oper Co.—John P. Leo, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Sheehy.
McGuire<Rogers.
East River Sav Inst<Rassford Realty Co (2.)
Re O'Meara.
Commonwealth Sav Bank<Colorado Rty.
Miller<N Y, Westchester & Boston Rway.

Crossin<Reilly.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Neuburger<Michelsohn.
Greenbaum<Dorrer (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goetlib.
McGowan<I H T, (2.)
Weintraub<Lanzer.
Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Giantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr<Flocke.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry<Cicogna.
Lamanno<Soltinger.
Foody<Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Solomon<Gates.
Schneider<I R T.
Palladino<Pitts Con.
Halberstadt<I R T.
Schiff<Harris.
Williston<Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Railway Building on Eighth Avenue Near Times Square Leased for Market—Good Price for New Loft Near Fifth Avenue—West Side Deals and Leases.

An interesting deal which will bring a modern market structure close to the Times Square section was made yesterday, whereby the lower half of the big car barn house at Eighth Avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, will be remodeled for market uses. The half block front at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 400 on the street, has been leased from the New York City Railways Company for a term of years by the People's Big Market, Inc., of which Samuel E. Jacobs is President. The building has recently been occupied by the New York Transportation Company.

Mr. Jacobs said that several thousand dollars will be spent at once in altering the old building with large glass fronts and wide entrances, and the interior will provide space for about 200 stalls. It will be ready for opening about Sept. 1. This is the second market operation undertaken by the company, the first being under construction in the Bronx, on a plot 100 by 165 feet, at the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 149th Street, close to the Third Avenue centre. A one-story building of neat design is being built. It will be finished early in the Fall, and it is the intention to open both markets at the same time.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in the lease of the Eighth Avenue building.

$411,578 for 45th Street Loft.

An auction offering of more than average interest was the sale in the Vesey Street rooms yesterday by Herbert A. Sherman of the new twelve-story commercial building at 15 and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, adjoining the Berkeley Lyceum and opposite Sherry's. The plot is 50 by 100.5, being 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The sale was due to foreclosure proceedings brought by Viola M. Flannery against the 15 West Forty-fifth Street Company to recover a judgment of $130,172, with taxes. It was bought in by William Flannery for the plaintiff for $411,578, on a bid of $125,000 over prior mortgages of $275,000, with interest. The building was erected a year ago at an estimated cost of $190,000. The property before the building was erected was assessed at $245,000. The site was formerly occupied by the Brierly School.

West Side Dwellings Sold.

The four-story American basement dwelling at 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 20 by 100.8, has been sold by Jennie H. Lary.

The four-story house at 405 West Forty-fourth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, just west of Ninth Avenue, has been purchased by Ann Linden from Adelbert Huber.

Greenwich Village Resale.

The four-story building at 807 Greenwich Street, southeast corner of Jane Street, which was purchased a few days ago by George Faour, has been sold by him to Avvord Joseph Veidan, who will remodel the house for a hotel. The plot is 18.3 by 50.9.

Longacre Theatre Transferred.

The Longacre Theatre, at 220 to 228 West Forty-eighth Street, on a plot 99.6 by 100.5, was transferred yesterday by Ralph Bloom to the L. A. T. Corporation, subject to a mortgage of $345,000.

Take Title to 5th Av. Apartment Corner.

Title passed yesterday from Mary I. Burden and Cornelius Vanderbilt to the plot, 115 by 125, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street to the Lawyers' Realty Company, subject to mortgages aggregating $675,000. The Wells Brothers Company of Chicago is the real owner, and a twelve-story apartment house will be erected there. The sale was closed last week through Pease & Elliman.

Riverside Drive Apartment Rumor.

The six-story Onondaga Court apartment, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 152d Street, 104 by 140, is reported to have been sold. It was purchased last March by Frederick Brown from W. E. Wheelock.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the 173d Street Realty Company the one-family dwelling at 2,190 University Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 110.

The four-story flat at 359 East 133d Street, on lot 20 by 100 feet, east of Alexander Avenue, has been sold by the Henry M. Weil Company for Margaret Weil to Raffaele Paradiso.

200 Lots Sold at Long Beach.

Two hundred lots at Long Beach, on the Bay Boulevard from Laurelton Boulevard to the western extremity of the beach, have been purchased by J. Harry Myers from the Estates of Long Beach. It was a cash deal and a syndicate known as the Bay Boulevard Construction Company has been formed to take over the property and develop it by the erection of detached dwellings.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has resold for Michael J. Drummond, former Commissioner of the Department of Charities, the cottage on plot 50 by 144, at 59 Hamilton Avenue, St. George, which he recently purchased at foreclosure, to William Schmohl, Jr.

College Point Sales.

Thomas K. Smith has sold at College Point for H. W. Biffar the dwelling at 10th Street and Seventh Avenue to John Wainwright and George Jeuch, comprising the firm of George Jeuch & Co., builders. It has a frontage of 175 feet on Flushing Bay. The same broker sold the dwelling at 220 Fourteenth Street.

Sales at Montclair.

Edwin S. Prieth, editor of The New Jersey Frei Zeitung, has sold his Montclair residence at Crestmount and Nassau Roads to William S. Kahnweiler. The plot has a frontage of more than 400 feet on Crestmount Road and nearly 300 feet on Nassau Road. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold to Abel I. Culver, eight acres at Montclair on the mountainside, opposite the Montclair Hotel. The property overlooks the Ramapo Valley.

George F. Simpson, Jr., has sold a plot 275 feet front by about 600 feet deep on Lakeside Avenue, Verona, to the Argyle Company of Newark, and Peter Carlson has sold a 200-foot plot to the same buyer. The Simpson-Merritt Company were the brokers.

Westchester County.

The Peter Ferris homestead at Peekskill, on Locust Avenue, has been sold by John B. Alexander for the estate of Henry S. Purdy to Henry C. Calkins. It adjoins the old Henry Ward Beecher place. The same broker also sold for L. F. Crumb the twelve-acre plot formerly the Clinton Floris place at Montrose.

School Leases Former Cyrus Clark Home.

The former Cyrus Clark home, one of the finest residences on the west side, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, has been leased by William R. Ware for the Parsons Estate to the Hamilton Institute for Girls. The school is now at 601 West End Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Stern have leased for Annie F. Leverich the building at 1,179 Broadway, 25 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, to Schwab Brothers, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000. It will be extensively renovated for wholesale and retail selling of liquors and cigars. The lessee has been at 747 Broadway for fifteen years.

Louis Schrag, has leased for the estate of Ichabod T. Williams, the building at 18 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Celia B. Wall.

William A. White & Sons have rented for the Cruikshank Company the building at 61 Front Street to the Bell Bag Company.

The John P. Peel Company, has leased for the Kennedy estate, to the Metropolitan Boarding Stables, Incorporated, the buildings at 208 to 210 West Eighteenth Street, on a plot 75 by 142 for fifteen years, at a rental of $60,000 for the term.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation have leased the building at 174 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eleventh Street, to the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society and the Industrial Removal Society.

Carstein Linnekin have leased a store at 207 Lenox Avenue to Felle & Di Iorio.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and M. & L. Hess have leased to the Charles Craske Company, electrotypers, the seventeenth floor of the Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, Lafayette, White and Franklin Streets, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Public Bank a three-story dwelling at 62 West 113th Street to the Young Men's Democratic Club, 31st Assembly District, incorporated.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased the four-story house at 120 East Sixty-fifth Street for Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever to E. P. Mellon.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, representing the owners, the three-story dwelling, at 213 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, to Charles H. Forbes.

The Houghton Company has leased for Harriet J. Weiss, the three-story dwelling, at 131 West Ninety-third Street to M. V. Miller.

Porter & Co. have leased for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to John F. Melladay, the dwelling at 347 West 122d Street.

$200,000 Loan for Bronx Flats.

The New York Title Insurance Company is providing a loan of $200,000 on the plot recently bought by the 1,640 University Avenue Company, on the east side of Aqueduct (University) Avenue, just north of the eastern end of Washington Bridge, for the erection of four five-story apartment houses.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will hold its regular meeting on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

William H. Hussey is the purchaser of 160 and 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by J. Arthur Fischer for the estate of Louis Voelker.

Plans have been filed for a three-story sanitarium on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place and 150th Street for Henry W. Lloyd, having a frontage of 50 feet. The cost has been placed at $10,000 by the architect, George J. Hardway.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has made arrangements to have Fitz-James E. Browne, the real estate auctioneer of Montreal, act as auctioneer at the Pine Hills Park sale at Albany next Saturday afternoon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

44th St, 15 and 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, 12-story loft and store building; V. M. Flannery against 15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., et al.; Benjamin Trapnell, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $130,171.88; taxes, &c., $1,965.92; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $275,000; to the plaintiff for $411,578.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, East, s e, 180.8 ft e of White Plains Av, 100.4x114.6; James Wilson against City of N. Y. et al.; J. L. Zoetzl, attorney; S. Hayes, referee; due, $2,602.74; taxes, &c., $397.38; to H. L. Wolf for $3,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Moore St, 30, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, 5-story loft and store building; S. E. Townsend against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; William Goldstiker, referee; due, $24,062.69; taxes, &c., $876.65.

Moore St, 32, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 23x74.6x23x73.5, 5-story loft and store building; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,250.14; taxes, &c., $814.50.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 143 to 147 East, n e corner of Lexington Av, (1,943 to 1,947,) 49.11x100.11, three three-and-one-half-story tenements and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Keilers Van, Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $45,389.02; taxes, &c., $2,685.50.

By Samuel Marx.

163d St, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, five-story flat; J. F. Seymour against Matilda Lusch et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $3,080.18; taxes, &c., $1,609.64.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 373 East, n s, 203.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11x25x72.4, three-story tenement and store; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., against H. M. Corbett et al.; W. J. Hoffman, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $4,513.29; taxes, &c., $826.95.

By James J. Donovan.

181st St, 751 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x29, five-story flat; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wirth Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Wilson & V. attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due, $31,597.67; taxes, &c., $888.40.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,786, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, one-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Fannie Zwilling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. Du Cruax, referee; due, $7,982.20; taxes, &c., $455.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, w s, 167.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x89.1x—x68.11, vacant; E. O. Wheeler against J. A. Hennessy et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $3,587.52; taxes, &c., $157.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St, Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, for a three-story hospital, 50x30; H. W Lloyd, St. Nicholas Place, owner; G. J. Hardway, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington Av, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 48x111.8; Roseff Realty Corp., Samuel Roseff, 1,311 Washington Av, President, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

Bainbridge Av, south corner of 199th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 55.1x69.4; Daniel Henlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Castle Hill Av, n e corner of Ludlow Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 28x71.5; Henry W. Wisch, 1,876 Park Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Bainbridge Av, 323, 58 ft s of 210th St, for six two-story brick dwellings, 25x43; Josephine Linck, 1,929 East 183d St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architects; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

18th St, 208 and 210 West, to a three-story stable; Kennedy Estate, premises, owner; S. Roth, 1,269 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Wall St, 114, to a four-story store and office building; Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, owner; L. Lindenmeyer, 38 East 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 96th St, to a three-story theatre and office building; Broadway and 96th Street Realty Co., 128 West 46th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,382, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation to Bozena Nemec, 422 East 77th St, (mtg $18,500,) May 22; attorney, Theo. Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

GREENE ST, 213, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 27.6x100, (foreclosure April 29;) Maurice Deiches, referee, to Herman Strauss, 78 East 90th St, deft., May 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$58,750

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Walter J. M. Donovan and another to Edgecombe Realty Corporation, 2,157 Amsterdam Av, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, 1,747, e s, 60.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Warren C. Fielding to Harry Aronson, Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $10,000,) April 16; attorneys, Lurie & H., 35 Nassau St..$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7x100x228.3, (foreclosure May 18;) Martin Conboy to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, May 22; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$57,400

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, runs n 257.6 x n w 68.2 to centre line of 160th St x w 39.10 x s 281.11 to Drive x s e 110.11 to beginning, (foreclosure May 18;) George Coggill, referee, to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, May 24; attorneys, same.....$52,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 72d St, 35x125; Mary I. Burden et al. to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $325,000,) all liens, May 18.....$1

5TH AV, e s, 35 ft s of 72d St, 80x125; Cornelius Vanderbilt to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $350,000,) all liens, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Ralph J. Jacobs et al. to Isidor A., Abr. A., Lillie, and Martha Asher, New York City, heirs, &c., of Joseph Jacobs, b. & a., Dec. 14, 1897, (mtg $22,000,) rerecorded from Ralph J. Jacobs et al. to Isidor A., Abr. A., Lillie, and Martha Asher, 248 W. 98th St, a. t., b. and s., all liens, April 8th; attorney, E. Jacobs, 25 Broad St.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Alfred A. Asher to Abr. A., Lillie, and Martha Asher, 248 W. 98th St, a. t., b. and s., all liens, April 8th; attorney, E. Jacobs, 25 Broad St.....$100

39TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.7x98.9; Bellemore Holding Co. to Emily P. Post, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$250

48TH ST, 220-28 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, (Longacre Theatre;) Ralph Bloom to L. A. T. Corporation, 200 West 54th St, (mtg $345,000,) all liens, March 26; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.

75TH ST, 410 East, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation to Bozena Nemec, 422 East 77th St, (mtg $23,000,) May 22; attorney, Theo. Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

106TH ST, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; William Klein, referee, to Frank G. Wild, 421 Clinton St, Brooklyn, or 277 Broadway, New York, trustee of William H. Wallace, May 24.....$31,500

108TH ST, 67 West, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure April 22;) Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Minnie Bussel, 1,093 Morris Av, April 30; attorneys, H. & L. Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$2,000

123D ST, 204 West, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Harry S. Goldstein, referee, to John F. Seekamp, 192 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 24; attorney, W. B. Safford, 32 Nassau St.....$7,500

150TH ST, n s, 331.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x99.11; Morris Meyers to the M. & G. Realty Co., Inc., 1,608 Broadway, (mtg $31,000,) May 22; attorneys, Brown & Bosken, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 365, w s, 24.11x95; Maud B. Sander to Frieda Lehmkuhl, 315 East 133d St, (mtg $17,000,) Feb. 3; attorney, B. Jacobsen, 2,742 Gifford Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda Lehmkuhl to Betsey Carlisle, 272 York Av., Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $16,925,) May 18; attorney, same.....$100

FULTON AV, s e s, Lot 107, Map Morrisania, 45.9x211; Mathilde Bosselman to Philip L. Bereano, 67 East 3d St, (mtg $8,000,) May 12; attorney, S. C. David, 140 Nassau St..$1

LIND AV, s e s, 283.7 ft s w of Union St, 25.9x182; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Helen R. De Ville, 101 24th Av, Seattle, Wash., May 16; attorney, R. R. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 23, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Martin J. Dolan to Harry L. Horwitz, 91 Fort Washington Av, May 24; attorney, Francis B. Elgas, 40 Exchange Place....$1

LOT 308, Map Van Nest Park; Maria Ciambrone to Rosa Farago, 502 Morris Av, May 21; attorneys, Senftner & S., 603 Van Nest Av.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 181st St, 25x91; William T. Quinn, referee, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, May 22; attorney New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,600

PLOT begins on s s, Lot 46, Map Mary C. P. Macomb, 100 ft e of Broadway, 122.10 to w s of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. x226.4x101.6x225.9; L. F. Co. to Marmur Holding Corporation, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, C. J. Grace, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$1

PLOT begins at s s of Lot 46, Map Mary C. P. Macomb, 52 ft e of Broadway, 180.8 ft to land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 226.4x43.11x225.9; Reuben Stone et al. to same, May 12; attorney, same.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 170th St, 26x100; Philip L. Bereano to Andreas C. Bosselman, 2,783 Bainbridge Av, (mtg $129.500,) May 12; attorneys, Feldman & S., 280 Broadway.....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11x132.2; Hyman Peskin to Morris Peskin, 960 Tinton Av, March 17; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

230TH ST, n w corner of White Plains Road, 80.6x115; Isaac M. Witt to Seamon Sylvester, 220 West 99th St, May 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 36.9x93; Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28x130.2; Florence Joel to T. Dwight Hunter, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1910, due as per bond; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

CHAMBERS ST, 125 to 131, —x—; leasehold; Joseph Weintraub to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St, May 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St...$10,000

GREENE ST, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 27.6x100; Herman Strauss to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, May 24, due May 1, 1920; attorneys, Bowers & S, 46 Cedar St...$36,000

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Edgecombe Realty Corp. to Walter J. M. Donovan, 302 West 106th St, May 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft e of 204th St, 50x100; Becker Building Corp. to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, prior mtg $33,500, due Nov. 20, 1916, 6 p. c., May 20; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$30,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Abraham A. Asher et al. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 20, 1 year; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St..$40,000

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Holzderber to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

42D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Christiana A. Ely et al. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 19, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$34,000

69TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 25.4x—; Giacomo Ghiglione to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, May 24, due Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$10,000

93D ST, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Felix Wagner et al. to Peter G. Ottendorfer, New Rochelle, N. Y., due as per bond, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,800

120TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Lisette A. Seltz to Henry C. Needham, 89 Hancock St, Brooklyn, May 24, 1 year.....$1,000

Bronx.

BURKE AV, s e corner of Barker Av, 25x99.7; Edw. B. McGarry to Mary Brush, 366 Herkimer St, Brooklyn, May 22, due as per bond; attorney, Leo R. Lawlor, 3,208 3d Av.....$1,400

BURKE AV, s w corner of Olinville Av, 87x irregular; Mary McGarry to Jennie Y. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, May 24, due Aug. 24, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. F. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$800

EAGLE AV, 681, w s, 19.11x99.6; Margaretha Haufmann to Elizabeth Orscher, 326 East 153d St, (prior mtg $4,500,) May 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1,000

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Beck St, 50x107.5; Rae Realty Co., Inc., to German Savings Bank, May 24, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 149 Nassau St.....$35,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 181st St, 25x91; Montrose Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, May 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

183D ST, n s, 137 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62.7 ft to e s of Valentine Av x69.7x71.2x77.6; County Estates, Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 22, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$40,000

183D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62x77.6x62.5x84.10; to same to same, May 22, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$35,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 140-2, s e corner 9th St, 700 East, all; Julius Stoloff and another to Esther Bochner, 287 East 7th St, 3 years from April 1, 1915.....$7,584

CENTRE ST, 138, store; Louis Handel to Sam Abramowitz, 359 Madison St, 5 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; address, 138 Centre St.....$1,200

LEXINGTON AV, 805, s e, 1st, store and basement; Cath. Furcht to Charles Schwiering, 1,058 3d Av, 9 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,800

VARICK ST, 22, all; Cornelia M. Palmer et al. to Emanuel Arnstein et al., 60th West End Av, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway..$1,200

3D AV, 1,646, store and basement; Henri Blum to William Baum, 1,310 3d Av, 4 5-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,224

42D ST, n w corner 7th Av, 131x100.4, all; Hammerstein Amusement Co. to Rialto Theatre Corporation, Richmond, Va., 9 years from May 20, 1915; attorneys, Cravath & H., 52 William St.....$80,000

116TH ST, 302-4 West, all; Emanuel Glauber and another to Isidor Goldberg, 302 East 100th St, 3 years from May 15, 1915; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St..$3,888

133D ST, 49-53 West, w double fruit store; David Shaft and another to Marie J. Schneider, 204 West 141st St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, B. & S. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av....$1,300

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 892, 5 rooms on 3d floor; Community Investing Co., Inc., to Israel Mandelkern, 892 Prospect Av, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Berzia, 45 Cedar St.....$480

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 44 to 50, and New St, 41 to 47; J. D. Johnson Co. against Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., owner; John W. Cooney Co., sub-contractor; Cauldwell-Wingate Co., contractor.....$580

RIDGE ST, 154; Arthur J. Fanoff against Joseph Burger, owner; Jacob Shapiro, contractor.....$92

3D ST, 6 and 8 East; J. D. Johnson & Co. against Young Men's Christian Association, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor..$516

72D ST, 42 West; 72d St, 118 West, and 73d St, 126 West; J. D. Johnson Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor.....$3,943

73D ST, 236 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; J. D. Cooney Co., contractor.....$175

72D ST, 118 West; same against same....$175

72D ST, 42 West; same against same.....$175

74TH ST, 349 East; Architectural Cast Stone Works against John Huss Church, owner; George Simpson, contractor.....$260

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e corner of Pierce Av, 74.3x141.6; Isaac Saltman against V. Bonomo, owner; B. & B. Construction Co., contractors.....$150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x150; Max Marx loans Becker Building Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment.....$30,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 125 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.2x101.8; Montrose Realty Co. loans 1,640 University Avenue, Inc., to erect one-story apartment.....$50,000

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 183d St, 62.5x77.4; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$40,000

183D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62.4x63; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,697; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Wolf Somerstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

9TH ST, 628 East; Julia F. Donley against Mary A. Franklin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

19TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Clement March against Percival C. Ketterer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11, and 117th St, 180 East; Scotia Realty Co., Inc., against Owners Standard Realty Corp., (specific performance;) attorney, H. J. Lyall.

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., as trustee, against David Reiser et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

131ST ST, 142 West; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Lillie F. Phillips et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; John Molter against John A. Picken et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Kroyer.

133D ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. F. & W. W. Buckley.

Bronx.

FULTON AV, 1,537-1,539, also 1,531 Fulton Av; Max Borck against Realty Options Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Borck.

177TH ST, s s, 160.7 ft e of Central Av, 25x125; matter of Gantz, (action to appoint commission;) attorney, C. A. Brodek.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—**HENRY J. SCHWARTZ, plaintiff, against JAMES M. LEHMAIER and RACHEL LEHMAIER, defendants.**

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the **16th day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day,** by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold.

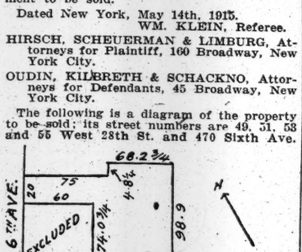
Dated New York, May 14th, 1915.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 160 Broadway, New York City.

OUDIN, KILBRETH & SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Defendants, 45 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 49, 51, 53 and 55 West 28th St. and 470 Sixth Ave.



FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon, 312 EAST 26TH ST., 25x98.9. Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 111 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LEASE.

APARTMENT HOUSE; COLORED. ALSO 10-FAMILY HOUSE.

ALDHOUS & CO., 2339 Seventh Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; one new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the assignment of A. BERNSTEIN'S SONS & CO., INC., to William C. Rosenberg, Assignee.—Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells at Public Auction on Tuesday, May 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 7 Great Jones St., New York City, assets of above, consisting of: Latest styles in ladies' straw hats, all colors; ostrich feathers, silk, plushes, laces, ribbons, plumes, artificial flowers, millinery supplies. A large line of desirable velvets.

FIXTURES & MACHINERY

such as: Four (4) Singer electric hat machines, wire twister, time clock, Underwood typewriter, desks, millinery cases, rugs, office tables, safe, &c.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

WM. C. ROSENBERG, Esq., Assignee.

CHAS. GROSSMAN, Esq., Atty. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. Barclay 6911-6912.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADVICE

TO FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS—

the Trustees in Liquidation have authorized me to sell regardless of prices or conditions all the remaining

IMPROVED LOTS AT

JAMAICA HILLCREST

located in the heart of the most desirable residence section of Jamaica, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

THE SALE CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN AND EVERY LOT MUST BE SOLD

Terms have been arranged on basis to meet every purchaser, all cash or 40% cash with mortgage or monthly instalments of

$5 PER MONTH per lot on lots sold under $500.
$10 PER MONTH per lot on lots sold over $500.

AUCTION SALE

WILL BE HELD ON PREMISES UNDER TENT 2:00 P. M.,

SATURDAY, May 29 Next

AND CONTINUED ON MONDAY, MAY 31 (Decoration Day)

The desirability of the property and its great future, being within 18 MINUTES by L. I. R. R. to Manhattan and Brooklyn now and with Fulton St. Elevated being extended to Grand Ave., Jamaica, should command your attention to take advantage of this sale.

William P. Rae

For maps and railroad tickets on day of sale, write or send to either of our offices.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn. Woolworth Building, Manhattan.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at ROCKAWAY POINT

$150 For Season

5-Room Detached Bungalows on Bay and on Ocean-front. Fully and Beautifully Furnished—$150 for the Season.

Ferry from Sheepshead Bay, Foot of Ocean Ave.
BOATS EVERY 15 MINUTES.
Brighton "L" & Ocean Av. Cars Direct to Ferry—5c
50 Minutes from City Hall, N. Y., to Your Bungalow.

W

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

$40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, 5½%; will divide. Trustee, 419 Times.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
38 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 59th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square, plot 80x140, with theatre building and stores; absolute sacrifice for quick sale or exchange for income property; value $28,000; bank mortgage reduced to $15,000. JOHN H. LOSCARN, 3,661 Third Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2,195.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful water front home of 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; near station and bathing beach; 3 minutes from pier, float, and clubhouse; fine lawn and shade trees; makes ideal all-year home; half hour from city; terms easy; perfect title. R. C. Stephenson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Phone 8690 Prospect.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room artistic Home, $4,600; very easy terms; most select neighborhood of Staten Island; high ground; plot 50 by 100 ft.; most alluring real country; actually in N. Y. C.; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes; has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE,—FINE HOUSE AND GARAGE; HIGH PLOT, 100x150; FINE LOCATION, NEIGHBORHOOD; FIVE MINUTES SCHOOLS, STATION, SOUND; $6,000 EQUITY. TELEPHONE 1217 NEW ROCHELLE OR 3844 SOUTH BROOKLYN. BOX L 573 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom, white enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Call or write A. Paton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COZY BUNGALOW.

Five rooms and bath; beam ceilings; panel walls; open fireplace; large veranda; running water, electricity, heat, &c.; large plot; near station and beautiful harbor; must have $200 cash at once; balance $18 per month. B. T., 243 West 34th St.

POULTRY FARM.

Beautiful shaded corner plot, overlooking Long Island Sound; 5-room semi-bungalow, barn, and chicken house; one hour from city, 10 minutes from station; terms $200 cash; balance $16 monthly. Opportunity, 248 West 34th St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat, 2 acres, barn and shed, North Freeport, 3 blocks to trolley and stores, 10 minutes to water, $3,600, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Rockaway Park.—Near depot; twelve rooms, bath, furnished; near ocean; 20 minutes from heart of New York. C. D. Murray, 126 Clarence Av., Arverne, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Foreclosure sacrifice, $5,500; modern stucco, 60x100; 7 rooms, 2 baths; particulars owner. Jackson, 168 9th Av., Brooklyn.

Rockaway Park corner, near depot; twelve rooms, two baths; garage; near ocean. Murray, 120 Clarence Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale on easy terms: One hundred acres, seventeen miles from Long Island City; land high, nearly level. Bordering on north side of Jerico Turnpike, about equal distance between Floral Park and New Hyde Park Stations, on the Long Island Railroad; price very low. Inquire of Cinna Real Estate Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Hath, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$6,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Mountainside bungalow, overlooking river, rustic porches, fireplace; $675. Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1181.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 316 West 84th St.

86d, (Riverside.)—Elevator, baby grand piano; $60. Particulars, 255 West 98th, (B'way.)

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 25 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Finely furnished studio apartment cheap; high reference needed. D. G., 15 Gramercy Park.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. By month
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete chaffin dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Three rooms, roof garden, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; Fifties near Fifth Avenue; four months from June first, one hundred per month to desirable party. Inquire Douglass Elliman, four twenty-one Madison Avenue.

To sublet for Summer from June 1, handsomely and completely furnished four room and bath apartment, with or without excellent maid; one block from 116th St Subway and Riverside Drive; references essential. Apartment 93, 21 Claremont Av.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Telephone Columbus 8547

GOV. WHITMAN TURNS ON HIS TAX CRITICS

Cites Vetoes of $2,565,360 and Takes Up Attacks on His Policies.

DEFENDS THE DIRECT TAX

Estimated Surplus of Only $130,000 and Hint That New Excise Tax May Disappoint.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Governor Whitman in a statement issued tonight explained what he had done regarding financial legislation and in detail answered his critics. After an exhaustive review of the situation the Governor said that estimated revenues did not assure a surplus of more than $130,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, including a direct tax of $19,500,000, but at the same time he hinted that the revenue from the emergency excise tax would not equal expectations.

It originally was estimated that $4,000,000 would be derived from the 25 per cent. increase in the liquor tax. This amount was included in the original estimate of $63,500,000 revenue. If this tax should fall below $3,870,000 and no new revenues appear a deficit is likely to result. In his statement Governor Whitman said:

"I have vetoed items to the total amount of $2,565,360.43 in the Appropriation and Reappropriation bills submitted to me by the Legislature. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to my action on the thousands of items included in these measures, I have held many public hearings at which department heads and other officers of the State, representatives of the governments of the City of New York, and other cities of the State, and of civic bodies, were invited to attend. My action in every instance has been governed by the facts which have been laid before me as to the necessity of the appropriations sought. When I took office I found the finances of the State exhausted through failure of the previous administration to provide means for the payment of its obligations, and the State departments hampered and embarrassed by the further failure to make proper provision for their maintenance and operation.

"Either because of ignorance of the actual situation or deliberate intent to shield the previous administration from criticism, the sponsors of that administration have furnished the public press with statements which, were it not for the possible effect on the minds of the persons who read them, might properly be ignored.

"I wish here to set forth as definitely and as concisely as possible my answers to the criticisms that have been raised. In the first place, I wish to assure the people of the State that the appropriations which I have approved represent necessities that are actual, and that the total of these appropriations, no matter what the amount, gives opportunity only for carrying out the functions of the State with decency and the maintenance and protection of structures, canals, and highways against wasteful deterioration.

"In addition to the misinformation as to the appropriation needs of the Government, there has been an unusually vicious campaign of misinformation waged with respect to the source from which these appropriations shall be paid. For instance, in order to avoid provision for the annual interest and sinking fund charges of the State, the Governor and the Legislature have been asked to violate the Constitution and the contractual relations with persons who have bought State bonds.

"In place of making proper provision for the appropriations required to continue canal construction, I have been urged to violate the Constitution and the finance law of the State by permitting the creation of a debt for this purpose dependent for its liquidation on the outcome of a referendum to be voted upon at the next election, instead of complying with the requirements of the Constitution and making this a charge against the general fund, with the attendant necessity for providing for its payment out of general fund resources. Irrespective of my own judgment on these suggestions, each one has been submitted to the Attorney General, who is my legal adviser, and each has been rejected by him as unlawful.

Rejects McAneny's Plan.

"Of all the plans for avoiding the necessity for a direct tax, the most plausible was presented to me at a public hearing by the Acting Mayor of New York City."

Governor Whitman then discussed in detail the plan proposed by Acting Mayor McAneny. His conclusions regarding Mr. McAneny's suggestions were:

That the levying of $9,000,000 sinking fund charges upon County Treasurers without legislative action would not avoid any part of the direct tax, but merely provide a change in the method of collecting it; that the $1,300,000 worth of bonds taken on defaulted Barge Canal contracts which Mr. McAneny proposed to apply to the $3,654,000 appropriation for carrying out existing canal contracts did not exist. The bonds amounted to $460,710, but the surety companies which wrote the bonds either were in the hands of receivers, he said, or had repudiated their liability. A legislative act authorizing the Canal Board to settle this claim for $40,714 had been passed, he said; that Mr. McAneny's assertion that the indirect revenues of the current year would increase enough within four months to offset the $5,000,000 deficit of the last eight months, was without foundation of fact; that to veto appropriations for State institutions, as suggested by Mr. McAneny, would be an injustice to the inmates and to the communities on which many dangerous persons would be forced on parole.

Resuming his consideration of the general situation, Governor Whitman said:

"Practically all of the criticism and misinformation and suggestions for illegal budget making and false economy have come from the City of New York. The subject of the State budget is of great importance to the city because 70 per cent. of the direct tax necessary to finance the State appropriations is raised within the greater city, and becomes an item in the city's annual budget. The citizens of New York City should not forget that, whatever the expenses of the State, the largest items are for the maintenance of State institutions, canals, the Department of Education, and the highways.

"The inmates of State institutions almost to the percentage represented by the tax borne by the City of New York are from that city. The maintenance of the canal is of benefit almost exclusively to the Cities of New York and Buffalo. I think I am safe in saying that the proportion of benefit to the City of New York is fully equal to the proportion of its cost which the city pays."

His Action on Bills.

Taking up a consideration of the Supply bill, the Construction bill, and other special bills to meet the needs of the State in the present fiscal year, and the Appropriation bill to provide for the cost of government for the new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, Governor Whitman cited each appropriation in detail as authorized by the Legislature and his action on each item. He summarized his action on re-appropriation bills as follows:

REAPPROPRIATION BILLS.

	As Submitted	As Approved	Amount
Executive		$739.84	$739.84
Administrative		42,108.62	41,398.62
Legislative		50,197.04	50,197.04
Judicial		32,555.02	32,555.02
Regulative		709,837.97	672,553.49
Education		241,857.37	203,300.82
Agricultural		576,690.35	499,058.38
Defensive		93,080.55	64,322.18
Penal		40,769.03	36,859.17
Curative		1,068,364.97	1,030,577.50
Charitable		1,195,371.53	1,051,984.91
Protective		774,838.47	731,158.16
Constructive		987,112.79	713,651.50
General		115,384.48	73,402.20
Total		$5,938,707.03	$5,202,262.01

The Governor's action on all the measures before him is shown in the following recapitulation of the detailed statements:

	As Submitted by the Gov.	As Approved by the Gov.	Amount of Vetoes.
Sup. bills	$5,892,975.24	$5,257,920.98	$335,054.26
Spec. bills	17,247,168.30	16,134,852.15	1,112,816.15
Gen'l ap. pro. bill	33,269,733.58	32,888,688.58	381,045.00
Skg. fds.	9,090,020.92	9,090,020.92	.....
Total	65,199,898.04	63,370,982.03	1,828,915.41
Reapp'rn bills	5,938,707.03	5,202,262.01	736,445.02
Gr. total	71,138,605.07	68,573,244.04	2,565,360.43

The Governor, continuing his financial statement, says:

"The larger appropriations of the present year represent not only increased cost of Government, due to new activities or increased cost of existing activities, but also grow out of the failure of the preceding administration to appropriate sufficient funds to meet departmental necessities. The failure to grant these allowances relieved the preceding administration of responsibility for providing resources to meet them by the amount of the cuts made, but increased the burden of the present administration to the extent that resources must be now provided to finance the new appropriations granted to make up these deficiencies.

"Some of the larger items of appropriations for new activities and to meet deficiencies are the following:

Building construction and permanent betterments	$4,000,000
Barge Canal construction	3,654,000
Sinking fund contributions, increase due to increase in outstanding bonds	1,500,000
Grade crossing appropriations, (ignored for several years)	752,000
Constitutional Convention	500,000
Support of common schools, (mandatory increase)	816,000
State census	465,000
National Guard, deficiencies, and maintenance items	340,000
Inadequate appropriation for canal maintenance	726,000
Deficiency in allowance for State hospitals	341,000
Deficiency, Workmen's Compensation Commission	425,000
Legislative printing	360,000
Indemnities for diseased animals, (some claims five years old)	432,722
Yorktown condemnation	80,000

"Every appropriation placed upon the books of the State should be represented by actual or assured resources to liquidate it. Facts submitted to me by the State Controller of conditions existing as of May 15, 1915, show that there are appropriations on the books of the State Controller's office (exclusive of those made by the present Legislature) which exceeded by $753,760.24 the actual or anticipated resources of the State up to Sept. 30, 1915.

"This means that without regard to the appropriations of the present Legislature added revenues to the amount of $753,760.24 must be provided to meet these obligations or that existing appropriations, where possible, must be vetoed when presented for reappropriation.

"I have vetoed items in the Reappropriation bill to the amount of $736,445.02. Under circumstances ordinarily prevailing in State finance these vetoes would release moneys which could be applied to the liquidation of new appropriations. In this instance their effect is only to wipe out the amount of present deficiency between old appropriations and resources.

Calls Condition Deplorable.

"As the result of this deplorable condition of State finance, it is obvious that no provision for the liquidation of the appropriations of the present Legislature can be made from existing State surpluses, or from the resources of the State up to Oct. 1, 1915, which are mortgaged to meet old appropriations.

"To carry on the business of the State we must, therefore, look to the anticipated indirect revenues of the next fiscal year, and to the extent that these anticipated indirect revenues are insufficient they must be supplemented by direct revenues through the imposition of a direct State tax.

"While the liabilities imposed by the appropriations of the present Legislature apply in part to the present and in part to the next fiscal year, the resources to meet them must be drawn wholly from the next fiscal year. These resources, as originally estimated by the State Controller, are as follows:

From indirect taxes and miscellaneous sources	$40,000,000.00
From emergency excise tax	4,000,000.00
From direct tax	19,500,000.00
Total	$63,500,000.00

"As previously indicated, the items of the appropriations as approved by me aggregate $63,370,982.03. I am informed that the anticipated resources from the emergency excise tax may not equal the amount originally estimated. At any rate, the provision for the payments of the obligations of the State as represented by the estimated revenues from direct and indirect sources, do not assure a surplus at the end of the next fiscal year in excess of $130,000, even though the indirect and miscellaneous resources equal the estimated amounts.

"If the canal referendum is approved at the next election, the general fund will be replenished to the amount of the present appropriation for canal construction, an amount which, under the circumstances, may not more than meet deficiencies in other revenues."

JEWS LAUD WILSON.

Sons of Israel Stand by Him in His Protest to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITL, N. J., May 24.—Resolutions lauding President Woodrow Wilson for his stand in relation to the Lusitania disaster were adopted and telegraphed to Washington today at the convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Sons of Israel. The resolution set forth that the President in his note to Germany had expressed the sentiments of every loyal member of the Jewish race in America, and that they would stand back of him to a man in any contingency that might arise.

Speakers also praised Mr. Wilson for his action in vetoing the Immigration bill because of the literacy test, which would have barred America's gates to thousands of liberty-seeking immigrants.

A dramatic scene occurred when New York delegates submitted a resolution calling upon Grand Master M. S. Stern, who had held office for thirteen years and has declined re-election, to accept another term of three years. Delegates who had been fighting on other issues a few minutes before sprang to their feet and joined his adherents in adopting the resolution without a dissenting vote.

Solon J. Liebeskind, Louis Hess, and Emil Tausig of New York City are to be candidates for Grand Master if Mr. Stern insists on relinquishing the office.

5,000 TO CLARK WEDDING

But Speaker's List Is Said Not to Contain Mr. Bryan's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., May 24.—More than 5,000 persons, many of them of more or less prominence, have been invited to witness the marriage of Miss Genevieve Clark, only daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, to James McIlhany Thompson of New Orleans, in Bowling Green, on June 12. Every person of high and low degree in the Congressional District, members of the Cabinet, and all members of Congress, except one, have been asked.

It is understood here that the name of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is not on the invitation list. This fact has revived discussion here of the bitterness displayed at the Baltimore Convention, when Mr. Clark was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and when Mr. Bryan made his winning fight for Woodrow Wilson.

WHITMAN PICKS NEW INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Fulfills Predictions by Naming Mitchell and Lynch, but Has Three Surprises.

BARS DOWN TO PATRONAGE

Army of Deputies May Be Appointed Without Competition—Wagner Assails the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Whitman administration plan for the "reorganization" of the labor department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission was consummated today when the Governor appointed the members of the Industrial Commission, which supersedes the two other departments. The Governor signed the Industrial Commission bill on Saturday.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers and now a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, was made Chairman of the Industrial Commission. James M. Lynch, at present Labor Commissioner and prominent in labor circles, was appointed to the second place on the commission. The remaining three places went to William H. H. Rogers of Rochester, Louis Wiard of Batavia, and Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn. All three are straight Republicans and were appointed with organization backing.

The appointment of the three newcomers was something of a surprise. Friends of Governor Whitman have kept insisting that the flood of criticism which followed the enactment of the legislation abolishing the Labor Department and Compensation Commission under an emergency message would be silenced by the prominence of the men he would appoint as members of the new board. Messrs. Rogers, Wiard, and Lyon are virtually unknown at the Capitol, and neither, as far as is known here, has had any experience to fit him conspicuously for the work awaiting him.

Mr. Rogers is President of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company and is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wiard is a former Mayor of Batavia and Vice President of the Wiard Plow Company.

Mr. Lyon is a Brooklyn lawyer. He has been President of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. for fifteen years, and according to a biographical sketch supplied by the Executive Chamber has been "prominently mentioned at various times as a candidate for the Supreme Court."

The Governor's approval of the Industrial Commission bill caused surprise in some circles where it was thought that the objections of the civil service reformers to the provision governing the appointment of deputies and employes of the department would have some weight. In his inauguration address this annual message to the legislature, and on various other occasions, the Governor has gone on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation which would not conform in the strictest sense with the spirit of the civil service law.

The law establishing the Industrial Commission is not regarded as meeting that requirement. It gives the members of the Industrial Commission wider latitude, it is said, than any other law now on the statute books. Much stress was laid on this feature in the final debate on the measure before the Legislature by the Democrats, who were opposed to the reorganization of the two departments. Here is the section of the new law to which objection was made:

Officers and employes. The commission may appoint such additional Deputy Commissioners and such officers, statisticians, actuaries, accountants, physicians, experts, and other assistants and employes as may be necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under the provisions of this chapter and of the workmen's compensation law, all of whom shall be in either the competitive or the non-competitive class, classified civil service, and the commission shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

This provision, it was pointed out here tonight, would enable the Industrial Commissioners to dispense entirely with the competitive test in the selection of an army of deputies and employes for the new department.

The Industrial Commissioners will receive salaries of $8,000, which was the salary of the Labor Commissioner. It is $1,000 in excess of salary drawn by the Compensation Commissioners with the exception of the President, who received $10,000 a year.

The creation of the new commission will bring about the retirement of Robert E. Dowling, Dr. Thomas Darlington, and Howard T. Mosher, members of the Compensation Commission, who are Democrats.

Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the Senate, charged last night that the Industrial Commission bill was altered in the last hours of the Legislature to allow non-competitive appointments and that the patronage in question would amount to $500,000 annually.

"The original bill as drafted under Governor Whitman's direction," Senator Wagner said, "provided that positions in the new department should be filled from the 'competitive' civil service lists. There was nothing wrong with that. It would have insured some measure of fairness, if any fairness could be connected with such a raw 'ripper' proposition. But the bill as it finally passed both houses read that the positions were to be filled from the 'competitive or non-competitive' classes.

"This makes all the difference in the world, for the 'non-competitive' class consists of persons whom the Civil Service Commission chooses to authorize for appointment without respect to any test of qualifications. This change, all important from the patronage standpoint, was made after the bill had gone from the Governor to the Republican organization-controlled Senate. It was in the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, of which Senator George E. Spring of Franklin, author of the bill, is Chairman, that the alteration was made. Whether the Governor knew of it I do not know, for I recall that in his tax bill it was provided that positions should be filled from the 'classified' lists, which in effect means nothing in the way of protecting the offices.

"I know that in reply to this Republicans will say that the duty of putting persons on the 'non-competitive' list belongs to the State Civil Service Commission. I do not mean to impugn Mr. Ordway and his associates on the Civil Service Commission, but I do know from experience that the routine is this: The law provides that the civil service lists referred to must be approved by the Governor. Ostensibly the lists are made up by the commission and sent to the Governor. In practice, the Governor makes up the lists and sends them to the commission for ratification. Therefore any political appointee the Governor might be persuaded to think was all right would be practically sure of his job.

"If it is not true that this new Industrial Commission means more jobs, why did the Job-purveyors at Albany fight so hard for it?

"It is true that the act specifically provides that certain employes be retained, but the appropriation for the Industrial Commission is $1,000,000, which is $500,000 less than the Compensation Commission and the Labor Department, now out of existence, would have had. The men who got the salary part of that $500,000 must suffer. I leave it to any man who knows anything of State politics whether in the elimination process, Democrats or Republicans are going to be dropped. It is plain enough to me that the up-State 'boys' are going to bolster up their organization at the expense of the laboring people of the State, who must suffer by the reduction in power and size of their two State departments."

BURSTING BOILER KILLS FIVE

Woman, Two Children, and Two Men Meet Death on a Sand Dredge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Five persons—a woman, two children, and two men—met death in the Delaware River opposite Bordentown, N. J., today, and two men were injured, when the boiler of a sand dredge on which they had been living exploded, throwing them into the water. The accident occurred at 8:45 o'clock this morning.

Those killed were Mrs. Minnie Stout, 22 years old, of Gloucester, wife of the cook on the dredge; Anna Stout, 4 years old, her daughter; Harry Stout, 2 years old, her son; Tony Mattock, 30 years old, of Trenton, and John J. Varley, 28 years old, of Bordentown.

Those hurt were James McIntyre, 57 years old, of Bordentown, Captain of the dredge, and James McLoughlin, 45 years old, of Bordentown.

Three bodies have been recovered—those of Mrs. Stout, the little girl, and Varley. The man's skull was fractured. It is believed all were dead before they reached the water.

The dredge was the Delaware, owned by the Delaware River Sand Dredging Company, of which Horace G. Reeder of Bordentown is President. It was wrecked by the explosion, and sank end up.

GRADERS DIG UP HUMAN BODY

Torso of a Woman Reveals Murder Mystery in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 24.—Workmen operating a steam shovel today unearthed the torso of a woman with the right arm attached at the extension of Seaview Avenue, near the property of the City Coal and Ice Company. The body was about five feet under ground and was wrapped in a bed sheet and three pieces of cheese cloth. It was clothed in a corset cover and a chemise of good material, but there were no identification marks on the garments. Dr. Garlick, the Medical Examiner, said the body had been buried about a year.

The dismemberment had been done scientifically. The head was severed at the neck and evidently with a sharp instrument. The other severed portions of the torso showed evenness of cutting.

The police have no record of the disappearance of any woman within a year. The records of the Harbor Master were searched to ascertain if any woman had been missing from a barge or boat, but no clew to the identity of the body was obtained.

A waistcoat, which had the mark "B-25" in indelible ink, and an old pair of Bannister shoes, were picked up in some bushes fifty feet from the place where the torso was found.

TWO KILLED IN HOTEL FIRE.

Belgian Refugee Perishes in the Raleigh at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 24.—Two persons were burned to death and the Raleigh Hotel in South Street here was destroyed by fire early this morning. The man who lost his life was Charles Dionysius, a guest of the hotel. He was in the automobile supply business in Antwerp before the outbreak of the war, and was rufned by the German occupation. His wife and four children became refugees in France, and he came to America to find work. He was asleep in the hotel when the fire was discovered and it is probable that he was overcome by smoke before he could leave his bed.

The dead boy was Edward McCormack, who operated an elevator in the hotel. He was taken from an orphan asylum two years ago by Charles J. Taylor, proprietor of the hotel, and had no relatives. He, too, was caught sleeping by the fire.

Veteran Killed in Freight Car.

The crushed body of an old man, evidently killed while stealing a ride, was found yesterday under iron girders in a freight car which arrived in Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley road from Buffalo. It was identified last night as the body of Charles H. Babcock, a veteran of the civil war and recently an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. The identification was made by his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Clark of 628½ Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, whom the old man probably intended to visit.

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GOVERNOR PUTS SEAL ON BIG CITY BILLS

Approves Court House Measure and the Marginal Railway Plan.

SIGNS STATE TAX MEASURE

Kills Many Special Appropriations as 30-Day Limit Expires—Vetoes the Water Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Governor Whitman today signed the Mills bill, framed to expedite construction on the proposed new Court House for New York City, and the Cullen bill, embodying a plan for the construction of a terminal railway on the Brooklyn water front. Both were in the final batch of legislative bills which the Governor had for consideration. The thirty-day period after the final adjournment of the Legislature during which the Governor can veto or approve bills expired at midnight.

The Governor late tonight affixed his signature to the Direct Tax bill, which provides for the raising of some $19,500,000 through direct taxation. Taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to pay about $14,000,000 of this levy. The Governor also approved the financial bills apropriating money for the support of the State Government.

In connection with the fiscal bills the Governor has aplied his power of veto more freely than any of his predecessors in recent years, with the exception of Governor Glynn last year, on the eve of his campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination.

When the full list of appropriations which had been vetoed was made public late tonight it was found that the Governor had eliminated items aggregating almost $250,000 in addition to the cuts made at the hearings he conducted last week and the week before. At those hearings the Governor cut out appropriations aggregating a little more than $2,300,000. With the cuts made since the total savings will foot up $2,565,360. The exact amount of the budget will not be known until tomorrow when Executive Auditor Glynn will go over all the items and announce the total together with other bills disapproved and listed in the omnibus veto.

The Governor swung his axe with unusual vigor on the special bills which provide for the expenditure of State money for the benefit of various localities. Some lucky Legislators, however, managed to get the Governor to approve appropriations of substantial sums for such purposes. Senate Leader Brown and Speaker Sweet, between them, got a $50,000 prize for their district in the form of an appropriation for a new bridge over the Barge Canal at Mineville in Essex County. This appropriation was vetoed successively by Governors Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn.

The Governor's approval of the Mills Court House bill was not accompanied by any statement explaining his action. The measure, which had the support of the city authorities, had three objects in view. In the first place, it provides that although one general contract of $10,000,000 for the construction of the Court House shall be let, the entire amount need not be charged immediately against the city's debt limit. The construction will be carried out in several parts, the foundation work being distinct from the steel work, and the masonry from the interior finishing. It is also proposed to split up the job into several departments and to count against the debt limit the cost of each of these divisions only as each is undertaken. This will permit the city to regulate the rate at which the cost of the project becomes a charge on the debt limit.

In the second place, the Court House, under the new law, is made an exception to the law passed a few years ago requiring a separate contract for all plumbing and steam heating work on public buildings. This will, it is maintained, give the city the chance to take advantage of the low prices prevailing at the present time, and will enable the architect and contractor to co-ordinate the different stages of construction so as to avoid unnecessary delay.

In the third place, the law imposes a restriction on the Court House Board and forbids it from signing any contract until the Board of Estimate has appropriated the money for it. The Plumbers' Association and certain real estate interests opposed the bill, but the Court House Board contended that it would mean a saving of $2,000,000 to the city.

The Governor vetoed the Baxter bill, which provides for the regulation of water companies by the Public Service Commission, and which embodied a section prohibiting municipalities from extending their own mains in territory already supplied by private water companies. The bill did not affect New York City, but the Governor in a statement said that strong protests against the measure had reached him from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other large cities up State.

SIGNS MARGINAL BILL.

Governor Approves Measure to Increase Facilities of the Port.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Cullen bill, authorizing the construction of the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad by New York City and its operation by a company to be controlled by trunk line railroad companies, was signed today by Governor Whitman.

Bills with a similar end in view were vetoed by Governors Sulzer and Glynn.

In approving the measure Governor Whitman said that the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be responsible for the "proper, efficient, and satisfactory construction, equipment, and operation of terminal facilities," and as the city already had invested a large amount of money in this enterprise, "it should not be prevented from securing from this expenditure that benefit which it claims will be obtained through the approval of this bill."

The measure seeks to improve freight-handling facilities in Brooklyn and Queens.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith sent a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman in which he said: "The passage of this enabling act frees the hands of the city and permits it to negotiate with the trunk line railroads for a contract which will give the city what, in its opinion, is the best possible operator for the proposed terminal.

"May I again assure your Excellency that the statements which I made before you at the public hearing upon this bill with reference to the growing commercial importance of South Brooklyn were conservative? I am sure that it will be of considerable interest to you, both personally and as Governor, to learn that the Sinking Fund Commission of the city has authorized the Dock Department to construct three new piers at Twenty-ninth Street, Thirtieth Street, and Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn, all of which have already been leased upon a most favorable financial basis to the city. This new improvement involves the expenditure of over $1,230,000, and is undoubtedly the biggest single step which the city has taken in a generation to provide for the freight-handling needs of the port."

LABOR PROPOSES LAWS.

Decides on Amendments to Press on Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Representatives of the New York State Federation of Labor and twenty-five labor organizations not directly affiliated with the federation, at a meeting here today formulated a long list of demands for constitutional amendments in the interest of labor. These will be submitted to the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Constitutional Convention by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation, next Wednesday. Here is a summary of the demands:

That there be embodied in the revised Constitution a provision under which the operation of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended at any time or under any circumstances and an absolute prohibition against establishing military rule until conditions shall have rendered the sitting of courts of justice impracticable.

That there be in the revised Constitution a prohibition against the creation of a State constabulary and the employment of private officers to maintain the peace and a provision under which militia can be called only through a proclamation issued by the Governor as Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

That there be embodied in Article I., commonly known as the Bill of Rights, a section defining the rights of labor, substantially in accord with the spirit of the Clayton law enacted by Congress.

That the Constitution provide explicitly that there shall be no abridgment of the right or power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the health, safety, and comfort of industrial workers.

That the Constitution shall make it incumbent on the Legislature to provide for the inauguration of an old age insurance system and insurance against unemployment.

That the State fund be made the sole agency for compensation insurance, in accord with the demand made by the labor organizations at the time the compensation law was enacted, doing away with self-insurance, insurance through mutual companies, or through casualty companies.

That the Labor Commission and the Compensation Commission shall be separate departments, and that the Commissioners shall be protected against arbitrary removal through Executive or legislative act by making them constitutional officers.

That the revised Constitution shall provide for the inauguration of the initiative, referendum, and recall.

That the Constitution shall provide for one year terms for both Senators and Assemblymen. The meeting also went on record as opposed to the extension of the terms of any public official beyond the present limits, and against the appointment of Judges and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

That the constitutional provision shall be repealed, permitting the Governor to expedite the passage of bills by the sending of an emergency message.

That the delegates to constitutional conventions shall be chosen at separate elections held in the Spring for that purpose only.

The Executive Council repeated its former indorsement of woman suffrage.

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CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, LAITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, ISTY BREAVES and OTHERS
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D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

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Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

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Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon.
Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'way 45 St. 2:30&8:30. Box seats $1. Entire Orch., 50c. Entire Balc., 25c.
LAST WEEK, The Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City
With Pauline Frederick.
Mon. Ev., May 31, GEORGE EBERAN in "THE ALIEN." Adapted from "The Sign of the Rose."
The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. TONIGHT—327TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

STADIUM City College of Mr. York, 136th-138th Sts., Amst. Av.
LILLAH McCARTHY & GRANVILLE BARKER
English Performances of the Greek Plays,
MON., MAY 31, SAT., JUNE 5, Iphigenia in Tauris
The Trojan Women WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M.; END 6:15.
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES.
$2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbels and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders Only to Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

LUNA
Greatest Show Place on Earth
60,000 Delighted Visitors Daily

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. BRIGHTON BEACH Douglas Fairbanks with Patricia Collinge, Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Flanagan & Edwards, Burns & Fulton, oths.

BROADWAY, 41st St. 10-15-25c. 11:30 to 11:15. First Presentation "BOOTLES' BABY," Weber & Fields' New Comedy; Scenics, other features.

Strand B'way & 47 St. BLANCHE SWEET Noon to 11.30 in "Stolen Goods." P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk, "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. A PRICE FOR FOLLY. THE GODDESS, 3rd Chapter.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

Hurtig & Seamon's 125th. West 2nd Week A HIT! GEO. STONE | SOCIAL MAIDS | ETTA PILLARD

PALISADES Opposite West 130th St. Ferry AMUSEMENT PARK NOW OPEN One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

Granville Barker's Players—Best seats in Stadium obtainable at Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St. 'Phone 4189 Greeley.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Every Day To All. MUSEE

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE! Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BENHAM SHOW. Today.

Century Theatre Central Park West. 62nd to 63d Street.
Friday and Saturday NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. JUNE 4 and 5
LAMBS' ANNUAL GAMBOL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Actors Fund of America
Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered.
AUCTION SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre, May 27, 3:30 P. M.
THE AUCTIONEERS
ACTING MAYOR McANENY
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE
De Wolfe Hopper, Nat Goodwin, Wilton Lackaye, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Dave Montgomery, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Ditrichstein
REGULAR SALE AT THE CENTURY THEATRE BEGINS MAY 31, 9 A.M.
PRICES $3-$2-$1

EXCISE TAX TO MAKE 2,000 SALOONS QUIT

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Says Brewers and Small Dealers Will Lose Heavily.

SEES NO GAIN TO STATE

Liquor Dealers' President Says $4,000,000 Increase in Revenues Will Not Materialize.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., President of the New York State Brewers' Association, said last night that the Excise Tax bill signed last Saturday by Governor Whitman means the closing of 2,000 saloons in New York City between now and Oct. 1, when the law adding 25 per cent. to the license fee will take effect.

"The $4,000,000 the State administration hopes to raise through this excessive taxation," said Mr. Ruppert, "is only a part of what the measure will cost the liquor business. There are 12,000 saloons in the city. I would not be at all surprised if, in this time of depression, the Whitman bill closed 20 per cent. of them. I think 2,000 a conservative estimate.

"In many cases the people who will be put out of business have all their money tied up in their places of trade. Brewers who hold mortgages on saloons will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars, for many of the mortgages will be almost valueless when the license goes and